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OF THE

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AND

A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

EMINENT LIVING CHARACTERS.

PUBLISHED BY NORMAND WHITE,
RICHMOND, VIR.
1826.

District of New-York, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the second day of June, A. D. 1825, in the forty-ninth year of the independence of the United States of America, Charles N. Baldwin, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"A Universal Biographical Dictionary, containing the lives of the most celebrated characters of every age and nation, embracing Warriors, Heroes, Poets, Philosophers, Historians, Politicians, Statesmen, Lawyers, Physicians, Divines, Discoverers, Inventors and generally, all such Individuals, as from the earliest periods of history to the present time have been distinguished among mankind; to which is added, a Dictionary of the Principal Deities and Heroes of Grecian and Roman Mythology; and a Biographical Dictionary of eminent Living Characters."

In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned." And also to an Act entitled, "An Act, Supplementary to an Act, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

JAMES DILL,
Clerk of the Southern District of New-York.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This work embraces every article in Lempriere, generally in an abridged form; it also contains many of the articles found in the Biographical works of Jones, Watkins, Allen, &c. not included in Lempriere; besides a few original notices, prepared for this work, and to be found in no other. The number of articles are, therefore, believed to be greater than in any other Biographical Dictionary, and though in most instances they are necessarily very concise, yet it has been the aim of the compilers to give ample details when the characters are particularly conspicuous, and in other cases, to embrace in few words the leading points of interest.

It is acknowledged with pleasure, that great assistance has been derived, in the compilation, from Mr. E. Lord's correct and enlarged edition of Lempriere, lately published in New-York—a work which has laid the public under many obligations; particularly for the new matter which it brings forward. The excellent work of Allen has also been of great use in forming the present a[illegible]dgment.

THE FLORIDA COLLECTION
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BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

AA, Peter Vander, a bookseller of Leyden, who published a work in 66 vols. folio, entitled Galerie du Monde, &c. was living in 1729.

AAGARD, Nicholas and Christian, brothers, born at Wiburg, in Denmark, the eldest, distinguished for the acuteness of his philosophical writings, died 1657; the other known for his poetical talents, died 1664.

AALAM, an astrologer of the ninth century, at the court of Adudo Daula.

AALST, Everard, a dutch painter, whose pieces were highly valued, was born at Delft, 1602, and died in 1658.

AARON, elder brother of Moses, of the tribe of Levi, born A. M. 2434; he was the friend and the assistant of Moses, was happily gifted with the powers of eloquence, and became the first high-priest among the Hebrews. He died in his 123d year.

AARON, Raschid, a caliph of the Abassides, distinguished by his conquests and the eccentricity of his character, died A. D. 809, in the 23d year of his reign.

AARON, Schascon, a rabbi of Thessalonica, celebrated for his writings.

AARON, a British saint, put to death with his brother Julius, during Dioclescian's persecution of the Christians.

AARON, a presbyter and physician of Alexandria, in the eighth century; he wrote 30 books on medicine in the Syriac language, and is the first author who makes mention of the small pox and meazles, diseases which were introduced into Egypt from Arabia, about 640.

AARON, Hariscon, a Caraite rabbi who was known as physician at Constantinople in 1294; and wrote a learned commentary on the pentateuch, Hebrew grammar, &c.

AARON, Hacharon or Posterior, another learned Rabbi, born in 1346; he wrote on the law of Moses, the customs of his nation, and a treatise entitled the Garden of Eden.

AARON, Isaac, an interpreter of languages at Constantinople under the Comeni.

AARON, Ben Chaim, the chief of the Jewish Synagogue, at Fez and Morocco, in the beginning of the 17th century; he wrote commentaries on Joshua, the Law, the Prophets, &c.

AARON, Ben-aser, a learned rabbi in the 5th century, to whom the invention of the Hebrew points and accents is attributed; he wrote a Hebrew grammar, printed 1515.

AARON, a Levite of Barcelona, wrote 613 precepts on Moses, printed at Venice, 1523; he died 1292.

AARSENS, Francis, lord of Someldyck and Spyck, one of the greatest ministers for negotiation that the United Provinces of Holland have at any time possessed. He was the first person ever recognised as Dutch ambassador by the French court: the first of three extraordinary ambassadors sent to England in 1620; and the second in 1641, who were to treat about the marriage of prince William, son to the prince of Orange. Aarsens died at an advanced age; he left behind him very accurate and judicious memoirs of all the embassies in which he was employed.

AARSENS, or AERSENS, Peter, called by the Italians Pietro Longo, from his tallness, a celebrated painter, born at Amsterdam in 1519. He excelled very particularly in painting a kitchen; but an altarpiece of his, viz. a crucifix, representing an executioner breaking with an iron bar the legs of the thieves, &c. was prodigiously admired. This noble piece was destroyed by the rabble in the time of the insurrection, 1566. He afterwards complained of this to the populace in terms of such severity, that more than once they were going to murder him. He died in 1585.

AARTGEN, or AERTGEN, a painter of merit, born at Leyden in 1498. It was a custom with this painter never to work on Mondays, but to devote that day with his disciples to the bottle. He used to stroll about the streets in the night, playing on the German flute; and in one of these frolics was drowned in 1564.

ABA, brother-in-law to Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary; disgraced himself by his cruelties; was conquered in battle by the Emperor Henry III.; and was sacrificed to the resentment of his offended subjects. 1044.

ABAFFI, Michael, son of a magistrate of Hermanstad, rose by his abilities and intrigues, to the sovereignty of Transylvania, in 1661.

ABACA, or ABAKA, a king of Tartary, conquered Persia, and proved a powerful and formidable neighbour to the Christians at Jerusalem, died 1282.

ABANO, vid. Apono.

ABARIS, a Scythian philosopher, the history of whose adventures, mentioned by Herodotus and others, appears more fabulous than authentic.

ABAS, Schah, seventh king of Persia, was brave and active; he took conjointly with the English forces, 1622, the Island of Ormus, which had been in the possession of the Portuguese 122 years; he died 1629 in the 44th year of his reign.

ABAS, Schah, the great grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father in 1642, in his 15th year; he patronised the Christians, and was distinguished for his benevolence and liberality; he died Sept. 25, 1666.

ABASSA, an officer who revolted against Mustapha I. emperor of the Turks, and afterwards was employed against the Poles, 1634, at the head of 60,000 men. The cowardice of his troops robbed him of a victory, and he was strangled by order of the Sultan.

ABASSA, a sister of Aaron Raschid, whose hand was bestowed by her brother on Giafer; her husband was sacrificed by the tyrant, and she was reduced to poverty.

ABASSON, an impostor, who, under the character of the grandson of Abas the great, obtained the patronage of the court of France and of the grand seignior, by whose order he was at last beheaded.

ABATS, Andrew, a painter of fruit and still life, born at Naples, was employed by the king of Spain, and died in 1732.

ABAUZIT, Firmin, born at Uzes, 11th Nov. 1679, fled from the persecution which attended his parents on account of their profession of protestantism, and retired to Geneva, became distinguished for his superior progress in every branch of polite learning, but particularly mathematics and natural history; was flattered by Voltaire, and complimented by Rousseau; he died March 20, 1767.

ABBADIE, James, an eminent Protestant divine, and dean of Rilaloe, born at Nay, in Berne, in the year 1654 (or, according to some accounts, in 1658,) died in the parish of Mary-la-bonne, in London, 1727. The chief of this author's works was, "Traité de la Verité de la Religion Chrétienne; Rotterdam, 1684." This has gone through several editions, and is perhaps the best book ever published on that subject.

ABAS, Halli, a physician, and one of the Persian magi, who followed the doctrines of Zoroaster; he wrote A. D. 980, a book called a royal work, which was translated into Latin by Stephen of Antioch, 1127, and is now extant.

ABBAS, the uncle of Mahomet, opposed the ambitious views of the impostor; but when defeated in the battle of Bedr, was reconciled to his nephew, embraced his religion, and thanked heaven for the prosperity and the grace he enjoyed as a mussulman. He died in the 3d year of the hegira.

ABBASSA, vid. Abassa.

ABBATEGIO, Marian d', an ecclesiastic of the 14th century, who rose by his abilities to be governor of Aquila.

ABBATISSA, Paul, a famous Sicilian poet, born at Messina, 1570. He translated into Italian verse Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, and Ovid's Metamorphoses.

ABBIATI, Philip, a historical painter, born at Milan 1640, died 1715.

ABBON, a monk of St. Germain des Près, who was present at the siege of Paris by the Normans, at the close of the 9th century; he wrote an account of this event in 1200 verses, in execrable Latin, which was edited by Duplessis, 1753.

ABBON, de Fleury, an ecclesiastic of Orleans, who became abbot of Fleury, supported the rights of the monastic order against the intrusions of the bishops. He was killed in a quarrel between the French and Gascons, 1004.

ABBOT, Hull, a respectable minister of Charlestown, Massachusetts, published several sermons, died 1782, aged 80.

ABBOT, George, archbishop of Canterbury, born 1562, at Guildford, in Surry. In 1604 that translation of the Bible now in use was begun by the direction of king James, and Dr. Abbot was the second of eight divines of Oxford, to whom the care of translating the whole New Testament (excepting the Epistles) was committed. On April 5, 1619, Sir Nicholas Kempe laid the first stone of the hospital at Guildford. The archbishop, who was present, afterwards endowed it with lands to the value of 300*l.* per ann. The archbishop, being in a declining state of health, used in the summer to go to Hampshire for the sake of recreation; and being invited by lord Zouch to hunt in his park at Branzill, he met there with the greatest misfortune that ever befell him; for he accidentally killed his lordship's keeper, by an arrow from a crossbow, which he shot at a deer. This accident threw him into a deep melancholy; he ever afterwards kept a monthly fast on Tuesday, the day on which this fatal mischance happened, and settled an annuity of 20*l.* on the widow. Worn out, however, with cares and infirmities, he died at Croydon, Aug. 5, 1633.

ABBOT, Maurice, youngest brother of the archbishop, acquired consequence in commercial affairs, was employed in 1624 in establishing the settlement of Virginia, and was the first person on whom Charles I. conferred the honour of knighthood. He was elected representative for London, and in 1638 was raised to the mayoralty of the city, and died Jan. 10th, 1640.

ABBOT, Robert, D. D. eldest brother of the two preceding; he was born at Guildford, was educated at Baliol college, and elected master thereof, 1609. His eloquence as a preacher recommended him to further patronage; he was appointed chaplain to the king, and regius professor of divinity at Oxford. He was consecrated bishop of Salisbury, 1615, and died Mar. 2, 1617, in his 58th year. His writings were principally controversial.

ABBT, Thomas, the German translator of Sallust, and the admired author of a treatise "On merit," and of another, "Of dying for one's country," was born at Ulm, and died at Buckeberg, 1766, aged 28.

ABDALCADER, a Persian who was greatly revered by the mussulmans for his learning, his piety, and the sanctity of his manners.

ABDALLAH, father of Mahomet, was a slave, and a driver of camels.

ABDALLAH, son of Zobair, was proclaimed caliph of Mecca and Medina, after the expulsion of Yesid. After enjoying the sovereignty for four years, he was besieged in Mecca, by the successor of Yesid in Syria, and sacrificed to the ambition of his rival, 733.

ABDALLAH, son of Yesid, celebrated as a mussulman lawyer in the 7th century.

ABDALLAH, son of Abbas, endeavoured to raise his family on the ruins of the Ommiades; he was defeated by his rivals, who, afterwards, pretending to be reconciled, perfidiously murdered him, 754.

ABDALMALEK, son of Marvan, was 5th caliph of the Ommiades, and began to reign, 685. He was called Abulzehab, because his breath was so offensive that it killed the very flies that settled on his lips; he reigned 21 years, and was succeeded by Valid, the eldest of his 16 sons.

ABDALMALEK, the last of the caliphs of the race of the Samanides, was dethroned and murdered by Mahmoud, 999.

ABDALRAHMAN, or ABDERAMES, vid. Abderames.

ABDAS, a bishop in Persia, who, by inconsiderately abolishing a Pagan temple of the sun, excited the public indignation against himself and his religion.

ABDEMELEK, king of Fez and Morocco, was dethroned by his nephew, Mahomet; but by the assistance of troops, sent him by the sultan Selim, defeated Sebastian, king of Portugal, who had landed in Africa to support the usurper. The two African monarchs and Sebastian fell on the field, 1578.

ABDERAMES, a caliph of the race of Ommiades, was invited into Spain by the Saracens. He assumed the title of king of Corduba, and the surname of just; he died, 790, after reigning 32 years.

ABDERAMES, a Saracen general of the caliph Heschaim, who, after conquering Spain,

penetrated into Aquitain and Poitou, and was at last defeated by Charles Martel, near Poitiers, 732.

ABDERAMES, a petty prince, in the kingdom of Morocco. He murdered Amadin, his predecessor and nephew, and was himself assassinated by a chieftain, 1505.

ABDIAS, a native of Babylon, who pretended to be one of the 72 disciples of our Saviour, wrote a legendary treatise, called Historia certaminis Apostolici, which was edited and translated into Latin, by Wolfgang Lazius, Basil, 1571.

ABDISSI, a patriarch of Assyria, who paid homage to Pope Pius IV. 1562, and extended the power of the Romish church in the East.

ABDOLONYMUS, a Sidonian of the royal family, placed on the throne by Alexander the Great.

ABDON, a Persian, who suffered martyrdom under the persecution of Decius, 250.

ABDULMUMEN, a man of obscure origin, seized the crown of Morocco, his death put a stop to his meditated invasion of Spain, 1156.

ABEILLE, Gaspard, a native of Riez, in Provence, born 1648, died at Paris, 1718.

ABEILLE, Scipio, brother of the preceding, surgeon in the regiment of Picardy, died 1697.

ABEL, second son of Adam, was cruelly murdered by his brother Cain.

ABEL, king of Denmark, son of Valdimar, II. usurped the throne 1250, and was killed in battle two years after.

ABEL, Frederick Gottfried, a native of Halberstadt, abandoned divinity for the pursuit of medicine; he died 1794, aged 80.

ABEL, Charles Frederic, whose great musical ability, both as composer and performer, was an honour to the age in which he lived. His instrumental performance, particularly on the Viol di Gamba, was much distinguished for its elegance and fine feeling. He died, at London, after three days' sleep, on the 20th of June, 1787.

ABELA, John Francis, a commander of the order of Malta, known by an excellent work called "Malta illustrata," in fol. 1647.

ABELARD, Peter, one of the most celebrated doctors of the 12th century, was born in the village of Palais, in Brittany. That he might enjoy all the sweets of life, he thought it necessary to have a mistress, and accordingly fixed his affections on Heloise, a niece of a canon at Paris. He boarded in this canon's house, whose name was Fulbert; where, pretending to teach the young lady the sciences, he soon made love to his scholar. Abelard now performed his public functions very coldly, and wrote nothing but amorous verses. Heloise, at length, being likely to become a mother, Abelard sent her to a sister of his in Brittany, where she was delivered of a son. To soften the canon's anger, he offered to marry Heloise privately; Fulbert, however, was better pleased with this proposal than his niece, who, from a strange singularity in her passion, chose rather to be the mistress than the wife of Abelard. At length, however, she consented to a private marriage; but, even after this, would on some occasions affirm with an oath, that she was still unmarried. Her husband thereupon sent her to the monastery of Argenteuil; where, at his desire, she put on a religious habit, but not the veil. Heloise's relations, looking upon this as a second piece of treachery in Abelard, were transported to such a degree of resentment, that they hired ruffians, who forcing into his chamber by night, deprived him of his manhood. This infamous treatment forced Abelard to a cloister, to conceal his confusion, and he put on the habit in the abbey of St. Denis. He afterwards retired to a solitude in the diocese of Troyes, and there built an oratory, which he named the Paraclete, where great numbers of pupils resorted to him. Here again his success excited that envy by which he had through life been persecuted; and having been several times in danger of his life, by poison and other artifices, he was at length received by Peter the Venerable into his abbey of Cluni, in which sanctuary Abelard was treated with the utmost humanity and tenderness. At length, having become infirm from the prevalence of the scurvy and other disorders, he was removed to the priory of St. Marcellus, on the Saon, near Chalons, where he died, April 21, 1142, in the 63d year of his age. His corpse was sent to Heloise, who deposited it in the Paraclete.

ABELL, John, an English musician in the chapel royal of Charles II. celebrated for a fine counter-tenor voice, and for his skill on the lute. He continued in the chapel till the Revolution, when he was discharged as being a Papist. Upon this he went abroad, and at Warsaw met with a very extraordinary adventure. He was sent for to court; but evading to go by some slight excuse, was commanded to attend. At the palace, he was seated in a chair in the middle of a spacious hall, and suddenly drawn up to a great height, when the king, with his attendants, appeared in a gallery opposite to him. At the same instant a number of wild bears were turned in, when the king bid him choose, whether he would sing, or be let down among the bears. Abell chose the former, and declared afterwards, that he never sung so well in his life.

ABELLA, a female writer born at Salerne, in the reign of Charles of Anjou.

ABELLI, Lewis, a native of Vexin Francois, who was made Bishop of Rhodes, died at Paris 1691, in his 88th year.

ABENDANA, Jacob, a Spanish Jew, who died 1685, prefect of the Synagogue in London.

ABENEZRA, Abraham, a Spanish rabbi, surnamed the wise, great, and admirable, died 1174, aged about 75. His commentaries are highly valued.

ABENGNEFIL, an Arabian physician, of the 12th century.

ABENMELEK, a learned rabbi, who wrote, in Hebrew, a commentary on the Bible; it was published at Amsterdam, 1661, in folio.

ABERCROMBIE, James, a major general in the British army in Canada, in 1756: he displayed a want of talents, and was superseded by general Amherst.

ABERCROMBIE, John, a horticultural writer of much note. His first work was published under the title of "Mawe's Gardener's Calendar;" the flattering reception of which led him to pursue his literary labours on professional subjects, to which he prefixed his own name. He died at Somers' Town, in 1806, in the 80th year of his age.

ABERCROMBY, Sir Ralph, a brave British general, born in Scotland 1743, received his death-wound (like Wolfe) in the moment of a great victory over the French, within four miles of Alexandria, in Egypt, March 21, 1801, and died on the 28th of the same month.

ABERCROMBY, Thomas, M. D. a native of Forfar, became physician to James II. by renouncing the protestant religion; he died 1726, aged 70.

ABERNETHY, John, an eminent dissenting minister, born at Coleraine, in Ireland, 1680; died at Dublin 1740. His best esteemed works are a set of sermons on the "Divine and Moral Attributes."

ABGARUS, a king of Edessa, famous for the letter which he is said to have sent to our Saviour, and for the answer he received.

ABGILLUS, son of the king of the Frisii, surnamed Prester John, was in the Holy land with Charlemagne.

ABIATHAR, son of Abimelech, was the high priest of the Jews, and the friend and fellow sufferer of David.

ABIGAIL, wife of Nabal, married to David after Nabal's death, 1057, B. C.

ABIJAH, son of Rehoboam, was king of Judah after his father, 958, B. C.

ABIOSI, John, an Italian physician and astronomer, in the beginning of the 16th century.

ABLANCOURT, vid. Perrot.

ABLE, or ABEL, Thomas, a chaplain at the court of Henry VIII., was executed July 30, 1540.

ABNER, son of Ner, was Saul's uncle, and his faithful general, and was perfidiously slain by Joab, 1048. B. C.

ABOUBEKER, vid. Abubeker.

ABOUGEHEL, one of the enemies of Mahomet and his religion.

ABOUHANIFAH, surnamed Alnooman, a celebrated doctor among the mussulmans, born in the 80th year of the hegira.

ABOU-JOSEPH, a learned mussulman, appointed supreme judge of Bagdat by the caliphs Hadi and Aaron Raschid.

ABOULAINA, a mussulman doctor, celebrated for his wit.

ABOU-LOLA, an Arabian poet, born at Maora in 973, became a brahmin, and died 1057.

ABOU-NAVAS, an Arabian poet, whose merit was protected and encouraged at the court of Aaron Raschid.

ABOU-RIHAN, a geographer and astronomer, who employed 40 years of his life in travelling through India.

ABRABANEL, Isaac, a Jew of Lisbon, employed in offices of importance, by Aphonso V. of Portugal, fled into Spain, and from thence to Naples, then to Corfu, and at last to Venice, where he died, 1508, in his 71st year.

ABRAHAM, the patriarch, was born at Ur, in Chaldea, A. M. 2004; he died in his 175th year.

ABRAHAM, Nicholas, a learned Jesuit in Lorraine, was 17 years divinity professor at Pont a Mousson, where he died, Sept. 7, 1655, in his 65th year.

ABRAHAM, Ben-choila, a Spanish rabbi, skilled in astrology, prophesied that the coming of the Messiah would be in 1358. Died, 1303.

ABRAHAM, Usque, a Jew of Portugal. He undertook, with Tobias Athias, to translate the bible into Spanish, in the 16th century.

ABRAHAM, an emperor of the Moors of Africa, in the 12th century, was dethroned by his subjects, and his crown usurped by Abdulmumen.

ABROSI, John, an Italian physician. He wrote a dialogue on astrology, 4to. Venice, 1494.

ABRUZZO, Balthasar, a Sicilian, known for his abilities as a philosopher and a civilian, died, 1665, aged 64.

ABRUZZO, Peter, a Neapolitan architect in the 17th century.

ABSALOM, son of king David, distinguished for his personal acquirements, his popularity, and his vices, murdered his brother, headed a rebellion against his father, and was slain by Joab about 1030, B. C.

ABSALOM, archbishop of Lunden, in Denmark, minister and friend of Waldemir, displayed his abilities in the cabinet, in the field, and in the fleet, was humane and benevolent; he died universally regretted, 1202.

ABSTEMIOUS, Laurentius, an Italian writer, born at Macerata, in La Marca de Ancona, who devoted himself early to the study of polite literature. He published, under the pontificate of Alexander VI. a treatise, entitled "Hecatomythium," from its containing 100 fables, which have been often printed with those of Æsop, Phædrus, Gabrius, Avienus, &c.

ABUBEKER, father-in-law of Mahomet, was elected his successor. After a reign of 2 years and 6 months, he expired in the 63d year of his age.

ABUCARA, Theodore, the metropolitan of Caria, obtained a seat in the synod held at Constantinople, 869; he wrote treatises against the Jews and Mahometans, which have been published.

ABUDHABER, the father of the Carmatians, in Arabia, opposed the religion of Mahomet, plundered the temple of Mecca, and died in possession of his extensive dominions, 953.

ABULFARAGIUS, Gregory, son of Aaron, a physician, born in 1226, in the city of Malatia, near the source of the Euphrates in Armenia. He wrote in Arabic, a history which does honour to his memory; it is divided into dynasties, consists of ten parts, and is an epitome of universal history, from the creation of the world to his own time.

ABULFEDA, Ismael, prince of Hamah, in Syria, but better known as author of Tables of Geography of the regions beyond the river Oxus. He began his reign in the 743d year of the hegira, and ended it three years afterwards, aged 72.

ABULGASI-BAYATUR, khan of the Tartars, reigned 20 years, respected at home and abroad, resigned the sovereignty to his son, wrote the only Tartar history known in Europe; he died 1663.

ABULOLA, vid. Aboulola.

ABU-MESLEM, a mussulman governor of Khorasan, who, in 746, transferred the dignity of caliph from the family of the Ommiades to that of the Abbassides, by which he occasioned the death of 600,000 men. He was thrown into the Tigris, 754.

ABUNDIUS, a bishop of Come, in Italy, who assisted at the council of Constantinople, as the representative of Leo, and died, 469.

ABUNOWAS, an Arabian poet, deservedly patronized by Aaron Raschid, died 810.

ABU-OBEIDAH, a friend and associate of Mahomet, extended his conquests over Palestine and Syria, and died 639.

ABU-SAID-EBN-ALJAPTU, a sultan, the last of the family of Zingis-khan, died 1335.

ABUSAID-MIRZA, a man of enterprise, who placed himself at the head of an army, and declared himself independent; he was killed in an ambush, 1468, aged 42

ABUTEMAN, a poet in high repute among the Arabians, born a Yasem, between Damascus and Tiberias, about 846.

ABYDENE, wrote a history of Chaldea and Assyria, of which valuable composition only a few fragments have been preserved by Eusebius.

ACACIUS, surnamed Luscus, founder of the sect of the Acaciani, died, 305.

ACACIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, established the superiority of his see over the eastern bishops, was opposed by Felix, and died 498.

ACACIUS, a bishop of Berea, in Syria, persecuted Chrysostom and Cyril, of Alexandria; he died 432.

ACACIUS, a bishop of Amida, on the Tigris, sold the sacred vessels of his churches to ransom 7000 Persian slaves; he lived in the reign of Theodosius the younger.

ACCA-LAURENTIA, wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus.

ACCA, bishop of Hexham, author of treatises on the sufferings of the saints, died 1740.

ACCARISI, James, a professor of rhetoric at Mantua, died 1654.

ACCETTO, Reginald, author of a thesarus of the Italian tongue, died 1560.

ACCIAIOLI, Donatus, of Florence, distinguished by his learning and political services to his country, died 1478.

ACCIAIOLI, Renatus, a Florentine, conquered Athens, Corinth, and Bœotia, in the beginning of the 11th century.

ACCIAIOLI, Zenobio, a learned ecclesiastic of Florence, and librarian to Leo X., died 1537.

ACCIAIOLI, or ACCIAUOLI, Angelo, a learned cardinal, archbishop of Florence, who wrote in favour of Urban VI., died 1407.

ACCIAIOLI, Magdalen, a Florentine, celebrated for her beauty, but more for the powers of her mind, died 1610.

ACCIUS, Lucius, a Latin tragic poet, the son a freedman, was born in the year of Rome 583; he did not, however, confine himself to dramatic writing; for he left other productions; particularly his "Annals," mentioned by Macrobius, Priscian, Festus, and Nonius Marcellus. Accius was so much esteemed by the public, that a comedian was punished for only mentioning his name on the stage.

ACCIUS, Zuchus, an Italian poet of the 16th century, paraphrased some of the fables of Æsop.

ACCOLTI, Benedict, a lawyer of Florence, secretary to the republic, died 1466.

ACCOLTI, Francis, brother to Benedict, reputed for his judgment, eloquence and knowledge of jurisprudence, sometimes called Aretin, died, 1470; vid. Aretin.

ACCOLTI, Peter, son of Benedict, raised to the dignity of cardinal; died at Florence 1549. His brother Benedict, duke of Nepi, distinguished himself as a poet.

ACCOLTI, Benedict, conspired with five others to murder Pius IV., and suffered capital punishment, 1564.

ACCORDS, Stephen Tabourot, Seigneurdes, advocate in the parliament of Dijon, died 1561.

ACCURSE, Francis, a native of Florence, and professor of law at Bologna, died 1229. His son also distinguished himself as a lawyer at Toulouse.

ACCURSE, Marius Angelo, a native of Aguila, in the 16th century, eminent for his critical and literary abilities.

ACERBO, Francis, a native of Nocera, published some poems at Naples, 1666.

ACESIUS, Bishop of Constantinople, in the age of Constantine, maintained, that those who committed any sin after being baptised, ought not to be again admitted into the church, though they might repent.

ACHALEN, a British sovereign in the 6th century, was driven from his dominions, and took refuge in Wales.

ACHARD, Claude Francis, a physician was secretary to the academy, and librarian of the city of Marseilles; he died 1809.

ACHARDS, Eleazer Francis des, distinguished by his learning, piety, and humanity, was nominated bishop of Halicarnassus, and afterwards sent apostolic vicar to China; he died at Cochin, 1741.

ACHERY, Dom Luc d', a native of St. Quintin in Picardy, displayed his learning as an ecclesiastic and antiquary by several publications; he died at Paris, 1685.

ACHILLINI, Alexander, a Bolognese physician, known by his publications, and distinguished himself as the follower of Averroes, died 1512.

ACHILLINI, Philotheus, wrote a poem to honour the memory of Italian genius and recommend morality; he died 1538.

ACHILLINI, Claude, distinghished for his knowledge of medicine, theology and jurisprudence, died, at Bologna, 1640.

ACHMET I., emperor of Turkey, son and successor of Mahomet III., made war against the Hungaries, died 1617.

ACHMET II. succeeded his brother Solyman III. on the throne of Constantinople; he was unfortunate in his wars against the Venetians and Austrians, and died 1695.

ACHMET III., son of Mahomet IV., was crowned by a faction who deposed his brother Mustapha II.; he granted an asylum to Charles XII., made war against the Russians and Persians, and was hurled from his throne by an insurrection; he died 1736.

ACHMET GEDUC, or ACOMET, a celebrated general, he assisted Bajazet II. in obtaining the throne, 1432, and was afterwards inhumanly assassinated.

ACHMET Bacha, a general of Solyman, revolted from his sovereign, 1524, and was soon after defeated and beheaded.

ACHMET, an Arabian who wrote on the interpretation of dreams; the work was published in Greek and Latin, by Rigault, 1603.

ACH-VAN, or ACHEN, John, a historical painter, born at Cologne, died 1621.

ACIDALIUS, Valens, a native of Wistock in Brandebourg, distinguished by his extensive erudition, died 1595.

ACKERMAN, John Christian, Gottlieb, professor of medicine at Altdorf, in Franconia, died 1801.

ACOLUTHUS, Andrew, a learned professor of languages at Breslaw, published a Latin translation of the Armenian version of Obadiah, at Leipsic, died 1704.

ACONTIUS, James, a famous philosopher, civilian, and divine, born at Trent, in the 16th century. He embraced the protestant religion; and, going over to England in the reign of Elizabeth, met with a very friendly reception from that princess, as he himself has testified in a work dedicated to her. This work is his celebrated "Collection of the Stratagems of Satan," which has been often translated, and gone through many different impressions.

ACOSTA, Gabriel, professor of divinity at Coimbra, wrote a Latin commentary on the Old Testament, he died 1616.

ACOSTA, Joseph, a provincial of the Jesuits, in Peru, was born at Medina del Campo, and died at Salamanca, 1600.

ACOSTA, Uriel, a native of Oporto, educated in the Romish religion; he fled to Judaism, and shot himself 1640.

ACQUAVIVA, vid. AQUAVIVA.

ACRON, a physician of Sicily, who relieved Athens during a plague, by burning perfumes; lived about 440 B. C.

ACRONIUS, John, a Mathematician of Friesland, who wrote on the motion of the earth, died at Basle, 1563.

ACRONIUS, John, a Dutch writer of the 17th century, who wrote against the Romish religion.

ACROPOLITA, George, one of the writers of the Byzantine history, born at Constantinople, 1220. In his 21st year, he maintained a learned dispute with Nicholas, the physician, concerning the eclipse of the sun, before the emperor John. Gregory Cyprian, a patriarch of Constantinople, in his encomium upon him, prefixed to Acropolita's history, is perhaps somewhat extravagant in his praise, when he says, that he was equal to Aristotle in philosophy, and to Plato in the knowledge of divine things and Attic eloquence.

ACTIUS, or AZZO, Visconti, sovereign of Milan, distinguished by his valour, and the integrity of his government, died 1355

ACTUARIUS, a Jew physician, practised at Constantinople in the 13th century.

ACUNA, Christopher, Jesuit of Burgos, employed as missionary in America, published an account of the Amazon river, at Madrid, 1641.

ADAIR, James, an English lawyer of eminence, member of parliament, died 1798.

ADAIR, James, author of some law tracts, and some time recorder of London, died July 21, 1798.

ADAIR, James Mackitbriek, a physician and presiding judge of the courts of the island of Antigua, W. I., died 1082.

ADALARD, or ADELARD, son of count Bernard, and grandson of Charles Martel, was made prime minister of Pepin, king of Italy, and died Jan. 2, 826.

ADALBERON, archbishop of Rheims, and chancellor of France, an ecclesiastic and minister of Lothaire, died 928.

ADALBERON, Ascelin, bishop of Leon; published a satirical poem, in 430 verses, and died 1030.

ADALBERT, archbishop of Prague, preached the gospel among the Bohemians, and afterwards to the Poles, by whom he was murdered, April 29, 997.

ADALGISE, son of Didier, king of Lombardy, opposed the power of Charlemagne, was put to death 788.

ADALOALD, a king of Lombardy, was deposed by his subjects, and succeeded by Ariovald; he died 629, in a private station.

ADAM, the father of the human race, lived 930 years after his expulsion from paradise.

ADAM, Lambert Sigisbert, an ingenious sculptor, born at Nanci, died 1759, aged 59.

ADAM, Nicholas, brother of Lambert, imitated and equalled him; he executed the Mausoleum of the queen of Poland, and died 778.

ADAM, Francis Gaspard, younger brother of the two preceding, excelled also as an artist; he died at Paris, 1757, aged 49.

ADAM, Thomas, an English divine, born at Leeds, obtained the living of Wintringham, Lincolnshire; he died 1784, aged 83.

ADAM, Bflaut, a joiner of Nevers, better known by the name of Master Adam, wrote poetry while employed at his tools; he died 1662.

ADAM, Alexander, L.L.D., an eminent schoolmaster, and a useful writer, in Scotland, born at Coats of Burgie, county of Moray, June, 1741. His principal works are, "Roman Antiquities," "Classical Biography," and "Lexicon Linguæ Latinæ." He died of apoplexy, Dec. 18, 1809.

ADAM, Melchior, rector of a college at Heidelberg, where he published "Lives of Illustrious Men," in four vols., and died about 1635.

ADAM, Robert, architect, was born in 1728, at Kirkcaldy, in Fifeshire, and received his education at the university of Edinburgh. After his return from a visit to Italy, Mr. Adam was appointed architect to his majesty in the year 1762, and produced a total change in the architecture of that country. His fertile genius in elegant ornament was not confined to the decoration of buildings, but has been diffused into almost every branch of manufacture. At the time of his death, March 3, 1792, the new university of Edinburgh, and other great public works, both in that city and in Glasgow, were erecting from his designs, and under his direction. His death was occasioned by the breaking of a blood-vessel in the stomach, and his remains were interred in the south side of Westminster Abbey.

ADAM, James, architect, brother to the foregoing, died Oct. 20, 1794. The Adelphi buildings and Portland-place are monuments of his taste and abilities in his profession.

ADAM, a canon of Bremen, in the 17th century, published an ecclesiastical history of Bremen and Hamburgh, edited, 1670.

ADAM, St. Victor, an ecclesiastic at Paris, died 1177.

ADAM, Scotus, a monkish writer, born in Scotland, and taught divinity at Paris, died 1180.

ADAM, John, a Jesuit of Bordeaux, wrote several treatises against the disciples of Austin, died 1684.

ADAM, d'Orleton, of Hereford, became bishop of Winchester; he was intriguing and turbulent.

ADAM, John, a Jesuit of Limosin, professor of philosophy, died at Bordeaux, 1684.

ADAMS, Sir Thomas, a native of Wem, in Shropshire, became a draper in London, and rose to the high honour of Lord Mayor of London, 1645; he died 1667.

ADAMS, Thomas, distinguished for his learning, and tutor to persons of rank, in the time of Cromwell; he died Dec. 11, 1670.

ADAMS, Richard, minister of St. Mildred, is ejected, 166; he assisted in the completion of Poole's Annotations, and died 1698.

ADAMS, William, D. D., master of Pembroke College, Oxford, the friend of Dr. Johnson, distinguished for his urbanity, &c., died 1789.

ADAMS, Joseph, a physician of London, author of several medical works, died 1818.

ADAMS, Andrew, L. L. D., chief justice of Connecticut, was born at Stratford, Ct., educated at Yale College, afterwards elected member of the council, and a representative in congress; he died 1799.

ADAMS, John, a clergyman and poet, born in Nova Scotia, and settled at Newport, R. I.; he died 1740, much lamented, aged 36.

ADAMS, Eliphalet, an eminent minister of New London, Ct., died 1753, aged 77. He published several occasional discourses.

ADAMS, Amos, minister of Roxbury, Mass., distinguished for his learning and piety, died at Dorchester, 1775, aged 48.

ADAMS, Joseph, a minister, settled at Newington, N. H.; he died 1783, aged 93.

ADAMS, Zabdiel, minister of Lunenburgh,

now Quincy, Mass., eminent as a preacher of the gospel; died 1801, aged 62.

ADAMS, Samuel, governor of Massachusetts, distinguished as a writer and a patriot, and for his influence in forwarding the American revolution; of stern integrity, dignified manners, and great suavity of temper; died 1803, aged 82.

ADAMSON, Patrick, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, born at Perth, 1543. In the year 1566, he set out for Paris, as tutor to a young gentleman, whom he stayed some months, and then retired to Bourges. He was in this city during the massacre at Paris; and lived concealed, for seven months, at a public house, the master of which, upwards of 70 years of age, was thrown from the top thereof, and had his brains dashed out, for his charity to heritics. In 1573, he returned to Scotland. The earl of Moreton, then regent, on the death of bishop Douglas, promoted him to the archiepiscopal see of St. Andrew's. He died 1591.

ADANSON, Michael, a French naturalist of so much distinction, that he received invitations from different sovereigns of Europe to reside in their states; he died 1806.

ADDISON, Lancelot, D.D. son of a clergyman of the same name, he was born at Maulds Meaburne in Westmoreland, was preferred to the living of Milston, &c. 1683, and died April 20, 1703.

ADDISON, Joseph, born May 1, 1672, at Milston, near Ambrosbury, Wiltshire, of which place his father was rector. He received the first rudiments of his education there under the reverend Mr. Nash; but was removed to Salisbury, under the care of Mr. Taylor; and soon after to the Charter-house, where he studied under Dr. Ellis, and contracted that intimacy with sir Richard Steele, which their joint labours have so effectually recorded. In 1687 he was entered of Queen's College, Oxford, where, in 1689, the accidental perusal of some Latin verses, gained him the patronage of Dr. Lancaster, by whose recommendation he was elected into Magdalen College as Demy. Here he took the degree of M. A. Feb. 14, 1693, continued to cultivate poetry and criticism, and grew first eminent by his Latin compositions, which are entitled to particular praise. In 1695 he wrote a poem to king William, with a kind of rhyming introduction addressed to lord Somers. In 1697 he wrote his poem on the peace of Ryswick, which he dedicated to Mr. Montague, (then chancellor of the exchequer) and which was called by Smith "the best Latin poem since the Æneid." Having yet no public employment, he obtained, in 1699, a pension of 300*l.* a year, that he might be enabled to travel. While he was travelling at leisure in Italy, he was far from being idle; for he not only collected his observations on the country, but found time to write his Dialogues on Medals. Here, also, he wrote the letter to Lord Halifax, which is justly considered as the most elegant, if not the most sublime, of his poetical productions. At his return he published his Travels, with a dedication to Lord Somers. This book, though a while neglected, is said in time to have become so much the favourite of the public, that before it was reprinted it rose to five times in price. The victory at Blenheim in 1704, spread triumph and confidence over the nation; and lord Godolphin, lamenting to lord Halifax that it had not been celebrated in a manner equal to the subject, desired him to propose it to some better poet. Halifax named Addison; who, having undertaken the work, communicated it to the treasurer, while it was yet advanced no farther than the simile of the Angel, and was rewarded with the place of commissioner of appeals. In the following year he was at Hanover with lord Halifax; and the year after was made under-secretary of state. When the Marquis of Wharton was appointed lead-lieutenant of Ireland, Addison attended him as his secretary, and was made keeper of the records in Birmingham's Tower, with a salary of 300*l.* a year. When he was in office, he made a law to himself, as Swift has recorded, never to remit his regular fees in civility to his friends, "I may (said he) have a hundred friends, and if my fee be two guineas, I shall, by relinquishing my right, lose 200 guineas, and no friend gain more than two." He was in Ireland when Steele, without any communication of his design, began the publication of the Tattler; but he was not long concealed; by inserting a remark on Virgil, which Addison had given him, he discovered himself. Steele's first Tattler was published April 12, 1709, and Addison's contribution appeared May 26. To the Tattler, in about two months, succeeded the Spectator, a series of essays of the same kind, but written with less levity, upon a more regular plan, and published daily. The next year 1713, in which Cato came upon the stage, was the grand climacteric of Addison's reputation. The whole nation was at that time on fire with faction. The Whigs applauded every line in which liberty was mentioned, as a satire on the Tories; and the Tories echoed every clap, to show that the satire was unfelt. While Cato was upon the stage, another daily paper, called the Guardian, was published by Steele, to which Addison gave great assistance. The papers of Addison are marked in the Spectator by one of the letters in the name of Clio, and in the Guardian by a hand. It was not known that Addison had tried a comedy for the stage, till Steele, after his death, declared him the author of "The Drummer." This play Steele carried to the theatre, and afterwards to the press, and sold the copy for fifty guineas. In the midst of these agreeable employments Mr. Addison was not an indifferent spectator of public affairs. He wrote, as different exigencies required, in 1707, "The present state of the War," &c.; "The Whig Examiner;" and the "Trial of Count Tariff;" all which tracts, being on temporary topics, expired with the subjects which gave them birth. When the house of Hanover took possession of the throne, it was reasonable to expect that the zeal of Addison would be suitably rewarded. Before the arrival of king George, he was made secretary to the regency, and was required by his office to send notice to Hanover that the queen was dead, and the throne was vacant. To do this would not have been difficult to any man but Addison, who was so overwhelmed with the greatness of the event, and so distracted by choice of expressions, that the lords, who could not wait for the niceties of criticism, called Mr. Southwell, a clerk in the house, and ordered him to despatch the message. Southwell readily told what was necessary, in the common style of business, and valued himself upon having done what was too hard for Addison. He was better qualified for the Freeholder, a paper which he published twice a week, from Dec. 23, 1715, to the middle of the next year. This was undertaken in defence of the established government, sometimes with argument, sometimes with mirth. In argument he had many equals, but his humour

was singular and matchless. On the 2d of August, 1716, he married the countess Dowager of Warwick, whom he is said to have first known by becoming tutor to her son. This marriage, however, made no addition to his happiness; it neither found them nor made them equal. She always remembered her own rank, and thought herself entitled to treat with very little ceremony the tutor of her son. The year after, 1717, he rose to his highest elevation, being made secretary of state; but it is universally confessed that he was unequal to the duties of his place. In the house of commons he could not speak, and therefore was useless to the defence of the government. In the office he could not issue an order without losing his time in quest of fine expressions. What he gained in rank he lost in credit; and, finding by experience his own inability, was forced to solicit his dismission, with a pension of 1500l. a year. His friends palliated this relinquishment, of which both friends and enemies knew the true reason, with an account of declining health, and the necessity of recess and quiet. He now engaged in a laudable and excellent work, viz. a defence of the Christian Religion; of which, part was published after his death. Addison had for some time been oppressed by shortness of breath, which was now aggravated by a dropsy; and, finding his danger pressing, he prepared to die conformably to his own precepts and professions. Lord Warwick was a young man of very irregular life, and perhaps of loose opinions. Addison, for whom he did not want respect, had very diligently endeavoured to reclaim him; but his arguments and expostulations had no effect: one experiment, however, remained to be tried. When he found his life near its end, he directed the young lord to be called, and, when he desired with great tenderness to hear his last injunctions, told him, "I have sent for you to see how a Christian can die." What effect this awful scene had on the earl's behaviour is not known: he died himself in a short time. Having given directions to Mr. Tickell for the publication of his works, and dedicated them, on his death bed, to his friend Mr. Craggs, Addison died June 17, 1719, at Holland House, leaving no child but a daughter, who died at Bilton, in Warwickshire, Feb. 1797.

ADELAIDE, daughter of Rodolphus, king of Burgundy, married Lotharius II., king of Italy, and after his death the emperor Otho I.; she died 999, aged 69.

ADELAIDE, wife of Frederic, prince of Saxony, conspired with Lewis against her husband's life, and married the murderer, 1055.

ADELAIDE, daughter of Humbert, count of Maurienne, was queen of Lewis VI. of France; she died 1154.

ADELAIDE, wife of Lewis II. of France, was mother of Charles III., surnamed the simple, who was king 898.

ADELARD, an English monk, who, in the 12th century, visited Egypt and Arabia, and translated in Latin Euclid's Elements.

ADELBOLD, bishop of Utrecht, and author of the life of the emperor Henry II., died 1207.

ADELER, Curtius, a native of Norway, served in the Dutch navy, was raised to the rank of admiral, spent the latter part of his life at Copenhagen, where he died 1675, aged 53.

ADELGREIFF, John Albretcht, natural son of a priest near Elbing, pretended to be the vicegerent of God on earth, was condemned to death at Konigsbergh for blasphemy, 1636.

ADELMAN, a bishop of Brescl in the 11th century, wrote a letter on the Eucharist to Berenger, printed at Louvaine, 1561. He died 1662.

ADELPHUS, a philosopher of the third century, who mingled the doctrines of Plato with the tenets of the Gnostics.

ADELUNG, John Christopher, a German professor at Erfurt, and author of a grammatical and critical dictionary of the German language, and other works; he died 1806.

ADEODATUS, or Godsgift, a Roman priest elevated to the papal throne 672, died four years afterwards.

ADER, William, a learned physician of Toulouse in the 17th century.

ADHAB-EDDOULAT, an emperor of Persia, after his uncle Amad-Eddoulat, was warlike, humane, and a patron of letters; he died 982, aged 47.

ADHELME, William, nephew to Ina, king of the West Saxons, first bishop of Sherborne, and said to be the first Englishman who wrote Latin, died 709.

ADHEMAR, William, a native of Provence, wrote a book on illustrious ladies, died about 1190.

ADIMANTUS, a Manichæan sectary at the close of the 13th century, denied the authenticity of the Old Testament.

ADIMARI, Raphael, an Italian historian, born at Rimini in the 16th century.

ADIMARI, Alexander, a Florentine, admired for his poetical genius; died 1649.

ADLERFELDT, Gustavus, a learned Swede, historian of the battles of Charles XII., killed, 1709.

ADLZREITTER, John, chancellor of Bavaria, in the 17th century, wrote annals of his country.

ADO, vid. ADON.

ADOLPHUS, count of Nassau, crowned king and emperor of the Romans, died 1238.

ADOLPHUS, count of Cleves, instituted an order of chivalry, 1380, since abolished.

ADOLPHUS, bishop of Mersburg, opposed, and afterwards favoured the doctrines of Luther, died 1526.

ADOLPHUS, Frederic II., king of Sweden, founded the academy of inscriptions and belles letters at Torneo, and died 1771.

ADOLPHUS, duke of Sleswick, refused the crown of Denmark, after the death of Christopher III., and crowned Christiern I. he died 1459.

ADON, archbishop of Vienne, in Dauphine, who wrote a useful chronicle, died 875.

ADORNE, Francis, a Jesuit of a Genoese family, who wrote on ecclesiastical discipline, died 1576.

ADORNE, Antony, a Genoese, raised to the dignity of Doge, 1383.

ADORNE, Gabriel, a Genoese, became Doge, 1336; he was afterwards driven from power by a more successful rival.

ADORNE, Prosper, a Genoese, made Doge, 1460, and died 1486.

ADORNE, Jerome, a Genoese, opposed the party of the Fregoses, in the age of Charles V.

ADORNI, Catharine Fieschi, a Genoese lady, after the death of her husband, devoted herself to acts of piety and benevolence; she died 1510.

ADRETS, Francis Beaumont des, descendant of an ancient family in Dauphine, embraced the cause of the Huguenots; he died 1587.

ADRIA, John James, a physician in the service of Charles V., died 1560.

ADRIAN, or HADRIAN, Publius Ælius, the

Roman emperor, born at Rome, Jan 24, in the year of Christ 76. He was a renowned general and a great traveller; and in a visit to Britain, built a famous wall, or rampart, extending from the mouth of the Tyne to the Solway Frith, 80 miles in length, to prevent the incursions of the Caledonians into the northern counties of England, then under the Roman government. Adrian reigned 21 years, and died at Baiæ, in the 63d year of his age.

ADRIAN, a Greek author, in the 5th century, wrote an introduction to the Scriptures.

ADRIAN, a learned Carthusian, author of a treatise called "de remediis utriusque fortunæ."

ADRIAN I. a Roman patrician, raised to the pontificate in 1772, died 795.

ADRIAN II., raised to the popedom in 867, he was artful and intriguing, and died 872.

ADRIAN III., elected pope, 884, and died, 885.

ADRIAN IV., Pope, the only Englishman that ever had the honour of sitting in the papal chair. His name was Nicolas Brekespere; he was born at Langley, near St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, and, after many vicissitudes of fortune, succeeded to the popedom in 1154. He died Sept. 1, 1159, leaving some letters and homilies which are still extant.

ADRIAN V., a native of Genoa, made pope 1276, and died 38 days after.

ADRIAN VI., a native of Utrecht, was preceptor to emperor Charles V., elected pope 1522, and died 1523.

ADRIAN DE CASTELLO, born at Cornetto in Tuscany, employed as papal legate in Scotland and England, and made bishop of Hereford, then of Bath and Wells, and, conspiring against Pope Leo X., was stript of his ecclesiastical honours, 1518.

ADRIANI, Joanni Batista, born of a patrician family, at Florence, in 1511. He wrote a History of his own Times, in continuation of Guicciardini, beginning at the year 1536, (a work executed with great judgment, candour, and accuracy,) and died at Florence 1579.

ADRIANI, Marcellus, a native of Florence, left a written translation of Plutarch, &c.; he died 1604.

ADRICHOMIA, Cornelia, a nun in Holland of the Augustine order, published a poetical version of the Psalms in the 16th century.

ADRICHOMIUS, Christian, a native of Delft, director of the nuns of Barbara, died at Cologne 1585.

ADSON, an abbot of Luxeuil in 960, author of the miracles of St. Vandalbert.

ÆDESIUS succeeded Jamblichus, as teacher of Platonic philosophy in Cappadocia, in the 4th century.

ÆGEATES, John, a priest of the Nestorian sect, who flourished 483, and wrote a treatise against the council of Chalcedon.

ÆGIDIUS, Peter Albiensis, a writer sent by Francis I. to give an account of the celebrated places of Asia, Greece, and Africa, died 1555.

ÆGIDIUS, Atheniensis, a Grecian physician in the 8th century, became a Benedictine monk, and published several treatises.

ÆGIDUIS de Colonna, professor of divinity at Paris, general of the Augustines, died 1316.

ÆGINETA, Paulus, a native of the island Ægina, whence he has his name. According to Abulfaragius, he flourished in the 7th century. His surgical works are deservedly famous, and his knowledge of surgery was very great. In short, the surgery of Paulus has been the subject matter of most of the treatises of that art down to this time. His book treats professedly of disorders incident to women.

ÆGINHARD, a German, secretary to Charlemagne, died 840.

ÆLFRED, or ALFRED, the Great, youngest son of Æthelwolf, king of the West Saxons, was born in the year 849, at Wannating, or Wanating, which is supposed to be Wantage, in Berkshire. Ælfred succeeded to the crown on the death of his brother Æthelred, in the year 871; but had scarcely time to attend the funeral of his brother, before he was obliged to fight for the crown he had so lately received. A considerable army of Danes, having landed in Dorsetshire, marched as far as Wareham; here Ælfred met them with all the forces he could raise; but, not finding himself strong enough to engage them, he concluded a peace, and the Danes swore never again to invade his dominions. In 877, however, having obtained new aids, they came in such numbers into Wiltshire, that the Saxons, giving themselves up to despair, would not make head against them; many fled out of the kingdom, not a few submitted, and the rest retired, every man to the place where he could be best concealed. In this distress, Ælfred, conceiving himself no longer a king, laid aside all marks of royalty, and took shelter in the house of one who kept his cattle. He retired afterwards to the isle of Æthelingey, in Somersetshire, where he built a fort for the security of himself, his family, and the few faithful servants who repaired thither to him. When he had been about a year in this retreat, having been informed that some of his subjects had routed a great army of the Danes, killed their chiefs, and taken their magical standard, he issued his letters, giving notice were he was, and inviting his nobility to come and consult with him. Before they came to a final determination, Ælfred, putting on the habit of a harper, went into the enemy's camp; where, without suspicion, he was every where admitted, and had the honour to play before their princes. Having thus acquired an exact knowledge of their situation, he returned in great secrecy to his nobility, whom he ordered to their respective homes, there to draw together each man as great a force as he could; and upon a day appointed there was to be a general rendezvous at the great wood called Selwood, in Wiltshire. This affair was transacted so secretly and expeditiously, that in a little time the king, at the head of an army, approached the Danes before they had the least intelligence of his design. Ælfred, taking advantage of the surprise and terror they were in, fell upon them, and totally defeated them at Æthendune, now Eddington, in Wiltshire. Ælfred enjoyed a profound peace during the last three years of his reign, which he chiefly employed in establishing and regulating his government for the security of himself and his successors, as well as for the ease and benefit of his subjects in general. Although there remain but few laws which can be positively ascribed to Ælfred, yet to him we owe many of those advantages which render our constitution so dear and valuable; particularly the institution of the trial by jury. He is said by some to have founded the university of Oxford; thus much, however, is certain, that Ælfred restored and settled that university, endowed it with revenues, and placed there the most famous professors. When Ælfred came to the crown, learning was at a very low ebb in this kingdom; but, by his example and encouragement, he used

his utmost endeavours to excite a love for letters among his subjects. He himself was a scholar: and had he not been illustrious as a king, would have been famous as an author When we consider the qualifications of this prince, and the many virtues he possessed, we need not wonder that he died universally lamented, after a reign of above 28 years, on the 28th of October, A. D. 900. He was buried in the cathedral of Winchester.

ÆLIAN, Claudius, born at Præneste, in Italy. He taught rhetoric at Rome, under the emperor Alexander Severus, and was surnamed Honeymouth on account of the sweetness of his style. His most celebrated works are, his "Various History," and that "Of Animals."

ÆLIANUS, Meccius, a physician before Galen, first used treacle against the plague.

ÆLST, a Dutch painter, vid. AALST.

ÆMILIANI, Jerome, a Venetian, one of the regular clerks of St. Maieul, in the 16th century.

ÆMILIANUS, C. Julius, a Moor, from the lowest station, rose to the imperial dignity, and was succeeded by Valerian.

ÆMILIUS, Paulus, a Roman general, celebrated for his victory over Perseus, king of Macedonia. died B. C. 164.

ÆMILIUS, Paulus, a native of V , who wrote (or rather began to write) a Lat history of the kings of France; but though he spent many years at it, he was not able to finish the tenth book, which was to include the beginning of the reign of Charles VIII. He died 1529, and was buried in the cathedral at Paris.

ÆNEAS, a Trojan prince, memorable for his grateful care of his aged father Anchises, whom he bore through the flames of Troy upon his shoulders at the hazard of his own life, and that of his son, a child, who was obliged to cling to his garments to escape with them. He died 1197 B. C. Virgil has immortalized his name.

ÆNEAS, Gazeus, or ÆNEAS of Gaza, a sophist by profession, was originally a Platonic philosopher, but afterwards became a Christian, and flourished about the year 487. He wrote a dialogue, entitled "Theophrastus," concerning the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection of the body.

ÆNEAS, Sylvius, or Pius II., born 1405, at Corsigny, in Sienna, where his father lived in exile. This pope was famous for his wise and witty sayings, some of which are as follow: That common men should esteem learning as silver, noblemen prize it as gold, and princes as jewels: A citizen should look upon his family as subject to the city, the city to his country, the country to the world, and the world to God: That the chief place with kings was slippery: That the tongue of a sycophant was a king's greatest plague: That a prince who would trust nobody was good for nothing; and he who believed every body, no better: That those who went to law were the birds, the court the field, the judge the net, and the lawyers the fowlers: That men ought to be presented to dignities, not dignities to men: That a covetous man never pleases any body but by his death: That it was a slavish vice to tell lies. That lust sullies and stains every age of man, but quite extinguishes old age.

ÆNEAS, Tacticus, author of a Greek treatise on the art of war. flourished 336 B. C.

ÆPINUS, Francis Marie Ulric Theodore, a German physician, distinguished by his electrical experiments and observations on natural philosophy, died 1802.

ÆRTZEN, vid. ARSENS.

ÆRIUS, a presbyter of Sebastia, who is supposed by some to be the founder of the presbyterians, flourished about 385.

ÆSCHINES, a Socratic philosopher, the son of Charinus, a sausage-maker. Phrynicus, in Photius, ranks him among the best orators, and mentions his orations as the standard of the pure Attic style.

ÆSCHINES, a celebrated orator, cotemporary with Demosthenes, and but just his inferior. Being overcome by Demosthenes, he went to Rhodes, and opened a school there, and afterwards removed to Samos, where he died at the age of 75. There are only three of his orations extant; which, however, are so very beautiful, that Fabricius compares them to the three Graces.

ÆSCHYLUS, a tragic poet, born at Athens in the 63d Olympiad. He was the son of Euphorion, and brother to Cynegirus and Aminias, who distinguished themselves in the battle of Marathon, and the seafight of Salamin, at which engagement Æschylus was likewise present. To Aminias our poet was, upon a particular occasion, obliged for saving his life: Ælian relates, that Æschylus, being charged by the Athenians with certain blasphemous expressions in some of his pieces, was accused of impiety, and condemned to be stoned to death; they were just going to put the sentence in execution, when Aminias, with a happy presence of mind, throwing aside his cloak, showed his arm without a hand, which he had lost at the battle of Salamin, in defence of his country. This sight made such an impression on the judges, that, touched with the remembrance of his valour, and the friendship he showed for his brother, they pardoned Æschylus. He wrote a great number of tragedies, of which there are but seven remaining; and, notwithstanding the sharp censures of some critics, he must be allowed to have been the father of the tragic art. The names of his pieces now extant are, Prometheus Bound; Seven Chiefs against Thebes; The Persians; Agamemnon; the Infernal Regions; the Furies; and the Suppliants. After having lived some years at Gela, we are told that he died of a fracture of his skull, caused by an eagle's letting fall a tortoise on his head, in the 69th year of his age

ÆSOP, the Phrygian, lived in the time of Solon, about the 50th Olympiad, under the reign of Crœsus, the last king of Lydia. St. Jerome, speaking of him, says, he was unfortunate in his birth, condition, and death; hinting thereby at his deformity, servile state, and tragical end. His great genius, however, enabled him to support his misfortunes; and, in order to alleviate the hardships of servitude, he composed those entertaining and instructive fables which have acquired him so much reputation; and he is generally supposed to have been the inventor of that kind of writing. Having had several masters, for he was born a slave, Æsop at length came under a philosopher named Xanthus; and it was in his service that he first displayed his genius for fabling and moralizing. He was afterwards sold to Idmon, or Iadmon, the philosopher, who enfranchised him. After he had received his liberty, he soon acquired a great reputation among the Greeks; so that, according to Meziriack, the report of his wisdom having reached Crœsus, this king sent to inquire after him, and engaged him in his service. He travelled through Greece, according to the same

author; but whether for his own pleasure, or upon the affairs of Crœsus, is uncertain. Passing by Athens soon after Pisistratus had usurped the sovereign power, and finding that the Athenians bore the yoke very impatiently, he told them the fable of the frogs who petitioned Jupiter for a king. Some relate, that, in order to show that the life of man is full of miseries, Æsop used to say, that when Prometheus took the clay to form man, he tempered it with tears. Æsop was put to death at Delphos. Plutarch tells us, that he came there with a great quantity of gold and silver, being ordered by Crœsus to offer a sacrifice to Apollo, and to give a considerable sum to each inhabitant; but a quarrel arising between him and the Delphians, he sent back the sacrifice and the money to Crœsus; for he thought that those for whom the prince designed it had rendered themselves unworthy of it. The inhabitants of Delphos contrived an accusation of sacrilege against him, and, pretending that they had convicted him, threw him headlong from a rock. They afterwards endeavoured to make an atonement by raising a pyramid to his honour.

ÆSOP, Clodius, a celebrated actor, who flourished about the 670th year of Rome. He and Roscius were cotemporaries, and the best performers that ever appeared upon the Roman stage; the former excelling in tragedy, the latter in comedy. Cicero put himself under their direction to perfect his action. Æsop lived in a most expensive manner; and at one entertainment is said to have had a dish which cost above 800*l*. This dish, we are told, was filled with singing and speaking birds; some of which cost near 50*l*. Æsop's son was no less luxurious than his father, for he dissolved pearls for his guests to swallow.—Notwithstanding his expenses, however, this actor is said to have died worth above 160,000*l*.

ÆTHIRIUS, an architect in the 6th century, raised to the confidence of Anastasius I.

ÆTION, a Grecian painter of celebrity.

ÆTIUS, an able general under Valentinian III., killed 454.

ÆTIUS, a Syrian servant, made bishop by Eudoxus, the patriarch of Constantinople, and founder of the sect of Ætians, flourished 336.

ÆTIUS, an ancient physician, and the first Christian medical writer, born at Amida, a town of Mesopotamia, about 455. His "Tetrabiblos," as it is called, is a collection from the writings of those physicians who went before him, chiefly from Galen; but contains, nevertheless, some new things, for which we are entirely indebted to this author.

AFER, Domitius, an orator, born at Nismes, afterwards raised to the consulship; died 59.

AFFLITTO, Matthew, an able civilian, born at Naples, died 1553.

AFRANIUS, a Roman comic poet, flourished 100 B. C.

AFRICANUS, Julius, wrote a chronicle, besides a letter to Origen, &c.

AGAPETIUS I. was made pope 535, and died at Constantinople 536. The second of that name was elected pope 946, and died 965.

AGAPETUS, a deacon of Constantinople, who wrote a valuable letter to the emperor Justinian, on the duties of a Christian prince.

AGAPIUS, a Greek monk of Mount Athos, in the 17th century, wrote a treatise in favour of transubstantiation, called the salvation of sinners.

AGARD, Arthur, a learned English antiquary, born at Tooton, in Derbyshire, 1540, and died 22d August, 1615.

AGATHARCIDAS, a Cnidian, 180 B. C., author of a Greek History of Alexander's wars.

AGATHARCUS, a Samian, engaged by Æschylus as a stage painter.

AGATHEMIR, Orthonis, wrote a Greek compendium of Geography, edited 1703.

AGATHIAS, a Greek historian, who lived in the 6th century, and wrote a history of Justinian's reign, in five books.

AGATHOCLES, a Sicilian, rose from the obscurity of a potter to the sovereign power of all Sicily, died 289 B. C.

AGATHON, a tragic poet, crowned at the Olympic games 419 B. C.

AGATHON, a native of Palermo, elected to the papal chair 679, died 682.

AGELIAS, Anthony, bishop of Acerno, in Italy, published commentaries on the Psalms, &c., died 1608.

AGELNOTH, archbishop of Canterbury, refused to crown Harold king, died 1038.

AGESILAUS, king of Sparta, celebrated for his victories against the Persians, died 362 B. C.

AGGAS, Robert, called Angus, a landscape painter, died in London, 1679.

Ag[illegible] king of the Visigoths in Spain, murdered [illegible]e 5th year of his reign, 554.

AGILULF, duke of Turin, appointed king on the death of Antharic, king of Lombardy, died 616; he was succeeded by his son Adalwald.

AGIS, the name of some Spartan kings. The most famous is the second of that name, engaged in the Peloponnesian war, and died 427 B. C.; and the fourth, in consequence of his attempts to restore Lacedæmon to her ancient discipline and independence, put to death 241 B. C.

AGLIONBY, John, D. D., a native of Cumberland, known for his great learning, was chaplain to James I., and died 1610. His son, of the same name, was dean of Canterbury, died 1643.

AGNELLUS, an abbot of Ravenna in the 9th century, often confounded with a bishop of the same name in the 6th century.

AGNESI, Maria Gaetana, a learned Italian lady, born at Milan, made, on account of her great merit, mathematical professor in the university of Bologna, died 1770.

AGOBARD, archbishop of Lyons, supported the revolt of Lothaire against Lewis the debonnaire; he died 840.

AGOSTINO, Paolo, a musical composer, master of the Papal chapel at Rome, died 1629.

AGOULT, Guillaume d', a poet of Provence in 1198.

AGREDA, Maryd', superior of a convent at Agreda, in Spain, wrote a life of the Virgin Mary; he died 1665.

AGRESTI, Licio, a historical painter, employed by Gregory XIII. in adorning the Vatican, died 1580.

AGRESTIS, Julius, a Roman general under Vespasian, destroyed himself.

AGRICOLA, a celebrated Roman general, born 37, died 93.

AGRICOLA, Rodolphus, a native of Groningen, travelled into France and Italy; he first introduced the study of the Greek in Germany, and died 1485.

AGRICOLA, George, a physician of Glaucen, in Misnia, known for his learning, and works on minerals, died 1555.

AGRICOLA, Michael, a minister of Abo, in Finland, first translated the New Testament into the language of the country.

AGRICOLA, a learned bishop of Chalons-sur-Saone, died 540.

AGRICOLA, John, a German divine, born at Isleb, was the friend and disciple of Luther, and afterwards opposed him; he died 1566.

AGRIPPA, Menenius, a Roman patrician, known for appeasing a sedition by the fable of the belly and the limbs, died 492 B. C.

AGRIPPA, Marcus Vipsanius, a Roman general, celebrated for his exploits and his intimacy with Augustus, died 12 B. C.

AGRIPPA, Herod, grandson of Herod the Great, king of all Judea, mentioned in Scripture, died 44.

AGRIPPA II., son of the above, and his successor, was the monarch before whom Paul was arraigned, died 94.

AGRIPPA, Henry Cornelius, a man of considerable learning, and a great magician, according to report, in the 16th century, was born at Cologne, 1486, of a noble family. He was a man of an extensive genius, well skilled in many parts of knowledge and a variety of languages.

AGRIPPINA, the virtuous wife of Germanicus Cæsar, banished by Tiberius, died 33.

AGRIPPINA, daughter of the preceding, married the emperor Claudius, and poisoned him to raise her son Nero to the throne, who afterwards caused her to be killed.

AGUESSEAU, Henry Francis d', born at Limoges, was first advocate-general of Paris, then procurer-general, and afterwards chancellor; died 1751.

AGUI, king of Bantane in Java, at the end of the 17th century, extended his power by means of the Dutch.

AGUILLON, Francis, a mathematician of Brussels, published a treatise on optics, and died 1617.

AGUIRRE, Joseph, a benedictine of Spain, was made cardinal by Innocent XI., wrote on theological subjects, and died 1699.

ARGYLAUS, Henry, a native of Boisle-Duc, made an inelegant translation of Monocanon, and died 1595.

AHAB, son and successor of Omre, king of Israel, remarkable for his impieties, died 898.

AHAZ, son and successor of Jotham, king of Judah, became tributary to Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria.

AHAZIAH succeeds his father, Ahab, king of Israel. Another Ahaziah, son of Jehoram, was king of Judah, and killed by Jehu, 889.

AHLWARDT, Peter, a German, the son of a shoemaker, became an eminent professor of logic and metaphysics; he died 1791.

AHMED KHAN, the first emperor of the Moguls who embraced mahomedanism, died 1284.

AJALA, Martin Perez d', a Carthaginian, of obscure birth, but distinguished by his abilities, served Charles V. at the council of Trent.

AIDAN, a mild and benevolent prelate in Northumberland, who converted many of the northern heathens of Britain to Christianity, died 651.

AIKMAN, William, an eminent Scottish painter, born at Cairney, 1682, died 1731. The celebrated poets, Thompson Mallet, and Allan Ramsay, were his intimate friends, and wrote verses to his memory.

AILHAUD, John, a French surgeon, acquired celebrity and fortune by selling a powder which he declared would cure all diseases; he died 1756.

AILLY, Peter d', of an obscure family, rose by his merit to the highest honours in the service of Charles VI. of France.

AILRED, or ETHELRED, author of a genealogy of English kings, &c. flourished about the middle of the 12th century.

AIMOIN, a benedictine of Aquitaine, author of an unmeritorious history of France, died about the beginning of the 11th century.

AINSWORTH, Henry, known for his learning and the commentaries which he wrote on the Scriptures, was poisoned in the beginning of the 17th century.

AINSWORTH, Robert, born at Woodyale, four miles from Manchester, 1660, was the compiler of a compendious English and Latin Dictionary, upon the plan of Faber's Thesaurus, which he finished and published in 1736, in 4to., and died 1743.

AIRAULT, Peter, an advocate of Paris, a man of firmness and integrity, died 1601.

AIRAY, Henry, a native of Westmoreland, a strict Calvinist, author of some theological pieces, died 1610.

AIRAY, Christopher, vicar of Milford, author of a logical treatise, &c., died 1670.

AISTULFE, a king of the Lombards, laid siege to Rome, but was defeated; he died 756.

AITON, William, author of "Hortus Kewensis," being a Catalogue of the Plants in the Royal Gardens at Kew, was born near Hamilton, in Lanarkshire, 1731, and died at Kew, Feb. 1, 1793.

AITZEMA, Leovan, representative of the Hanseatic towns at the Hague, author of a history of the United Provinces, &c., died 1669.

AKAKIA, Martin, professor of medicine at Paris, published translations of Galen's works; he died 1551. His son of the same name was physician to Henry III.

AKBAR, sultan of the Moguls, increased his dominions by the conquest of Bengal, &c.; he died 1605.

AKENSIDE, Mark, a physician, but far better known as a poet, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1721, and died in the office of physician to the queen, June 23, 1770. "The Pleasures of Imagination," his principal work, was first published in 1774; and a very extraordinary production it was, from a man who had not reached his 23d year. He had very uncommon parts and learning; a strong and enlarged way of thinking; and was one of innumerable instances to prove, that very sublime qualities may spring from very low situations in life; for he had this in common with the most high and mighty cardinal Wolsey, that he was indeed the son of a butcher.

AKIBA, a learned rabbi, who, at the age of forty, quitted the life of a shepherd and devoted himself to literature, died 135.

ALABASTER, William, an English divine, born at Hadley, in Suffolk, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Wood says, he was the rarest poet and Grecian that any one age or nation produced. His principal work was, "Lexicon Pentaglotton, Hebraicum, Chaldaicum, Syriacum," &c. fol. 1637. As a poet, he has been highly applauded. He wrote the Latin tragedy of "Roxana," 12mo. 1632, which was acted in Trinity College Hall, Cambridge. Dr. Alabaster died, prebendary of St. Paul's, and rector of Tharfield, Hertfordshire, April 1640.

ALAGON, Claude, a native of Provence, attempted to introduce Spaniards into Marseilles, for which he was put to death, 1705.

ALAIN, De Lisle, a divine of Paris, surnamed the universal doctor, died 1294.

ALAIN, John, a Dane, author of a treatise on the origin of the Cimbre, &c., died 1630.

ALAIN, Chartier, secretary to Charles VII. king of France, born in the year 1386. He was author of several works in prose and verse; but his most famous performance was his Chronicle of king Charles VII.

ALAIN, Nicholas, son of a cobbler at the beginning of the 18th century, writer of some comedies.

ALALEONA, Joseph, a native of Macerata, professor of civil law in the university of Padua, died April, 1749, aged 79.

ALAMANNI, Lewis, born at Florence, 1495, died at Amboise, in France, 1556, leaving many beautiful poems and other valuable performances in the Italian language.

ALAMOS, Balthazar, a Spanish writer in the service of Anthony Perez, was imprisoned 11 years, and published a translation of Tacitus, 1614; he died in his 88th year.

ALAMUNDIR, a king of the Saracens, 509; the bishops of his age vainly endeavoured to convert him to christianity.

ALAN, ALLEN, ALLYN, William, a native of Rossal, in Lancashire, was a defender of the Pope, and died at Rome, 1594.

ALAN, of Lynn, in Norfolk, a divine, known as the author of useful indexes to the books he read, flourished in the 15th century.

ALAND, Sir John Fortescue, an eminent English judge, born 1670, died 1746.

ALANKAVA, daughter of Geoubire, married her cousin Doujoun, king of the Monguels, in the north of Asia.

ALARD, a priest of Amsterdam, author of some learned works published at Paris, 1543; he died at Louvaine, 1531.

ALARIC I., a famous king of the Visigoths, and conqueror of Italy, 409, died at Cosenza, 411.

ALARIC II. made king of the Visigoths 484, was slain in battle by the hand of Clovis, king of France, 509.

ALASCO, John, a Roman Catholic bishop, uncle to the king of Poland, became a convert to the protestant principles, and died 1560.

ALAVA, Diego Esquivel, a learned bishop, born at Vittoria in Biscay; he was at the council of Trent, and published a work on councils; he died March 17, 1562.

ALAVIN, a chief of the Goths, who settled on the banks of the Danube, afterwards rose against the imperial troops and defeated them near Adrianople, 378.

ALBAN, St., said to have been the first person who suffered martyrdom for Christianity in Britain, and therefore usually styled the protomartyr of this island, was born at Verulam, and flourished toward the end of the 3d century. The town of St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire, takes its name from our protomartyr.

ALBANI, Francis, a celebrated painter, born at Bologna, 1578, studied under Guido Reni, and was at length no mean rival in fame to that great artist. He died 1660.

ALBANI, John Jerome, a learned civilian, made a cardinal, 1570; wrote a treatise on ecclesiastical affairs, and died 1591.

ALBANI, Alexander, a Roman cardinal, was a man of great merit; he died Dec. 2, 1779, aged 79.

ALBANI, John Francis, nephew of the above, obtained the rank of cardinal, and other preferments; he was distinguished as an enlightened prelate, and for his encouragement of men of letters; he died 1803.

ALBANY, John, duke of, a Scotch nobleman, in the service of Francis I., king of France, intrusted with an army of 10,000 men, to attack Naples; he died 1536.

ALBATEGNIUS, an Arabian astronomer, who died 929; he wrote a treatise on the knowledge and obliquity of the zodiac of stars, published 1537.

ALBEMARLE, Monk, duke of, vid. MONK.

ALBEMARLE, Anne Clarges, dutchess of, daughter of a blacksmith, and brought up as a milliner; she retained the vulgarity of her manners in her highest elevation.

ALBEMARLE, Keppel, lord, a native of Guelders, one of the favourites of William III., commander of the Dutch forces in the last of queen Anne's wars, defeated 1712, died 6 years after.

ALBERGATI, Capacelli, marquis, a native of Bologna; he spent his early life in dissipation, and began to reform at 34; he became distinguished as an author and actor at 40; and was honoured with the appellation of the Garrick of Italy; he died 1802.

ALBERGOTTI, Francis, an ancient civilian, born at Arezzo, he removed to Florence, where he was raised to the honour of nobility, and died 1376.

ALBERIC, or ALBERT, a canon of Aix, in Provence, wrote an account of the first crusaders, from 1095 to 1120; published 1584.

ALBERIC, a French monk, legate in England, Scotland, France, &c., died 1147.

ALBERIC, a learned lawyer of Bergamo, in the 14th century.

ALBERIC, a monk in the abbey of Troisfontaines, wrote a chronicle edited by Leibnitz, and died about 1241.

ALBERINI, Rodiana, a lady of Padua, distinguished for her poetical works in Latin and Italian, about 1530.

ALBERONI, Julius, cardinal, was born May 31, 1664, the son of a gardener, in the suburbs of Placentia. From this low original, by good fortune, address, and abilities, he rose to be first minister of state to the king of Spain. He died at Placentia, June 26, 1752.

ALBERT I., son of the emperor Rodolphus, chosen emperor of Germany after the defeat of Adolphus of Nassau, died 1308.

ALBERT II., emperor of Germany, a mild and popular prince, died 1439.

ALBERT, archduke of Austria, son of the emperor Maximilian; cardinal and archbishop of Toledo, made governor of Portugal, 1583.

ALBERT I., son of Otho, prince of Anhalt, made elector of Brandenbury, 1550; he converted vast forests into cultivated lands.

ALBERT V., duke of Bavaria, surnamed the magnanimous, a pattern of every amiable virtue, died 1579.

ALBERT VI., duke of Bavaria, known for his learning, died 1666.

ALBERT, Charles d', duke of Luynes, of a noble family in Florence, settled in France, where he became the favourite and counsellor of Lewis XIII.

ALBERT, Joseph d', of Luynes, ambassador from the emperor Charles VII. in France, a man of letters.

ALBERT, Honore d', duke of Chaulnes, indebted for his greatness to his elder brother and the partiality of Richelieu, died 1649.

ALBERT, king of Sweden succeeded Magnus

II., who was deposed by his nobles, and taken prisoner by Margaret queen of Norway, died 1412.

ALBERT, margrave of Brandenburg, surnamed the Alcibiades of Germany, was deprived of his possessions by the diet of the empire; he died 1558.

ALBERT, margrave of Brandenburg, first duke of Prussia, which he held as a fief of Poland, died 1568.

ALBERT, Erasmus, a native of Frankfort, assisted Luther in the reformation.

ALBERT KRANTZ, author of the history of Saxony and the Vandals, &c., died 1517.

ALBERT of Stade, author of a chronicle from the creation to 1286, a benedictine of the 13th century.

ALBERT of Strasburg, author of a chronicle from 1270, to 1378, about the middle of the 14th century.

ALBERT, archbishop of Mentz, revolted against the emperor Henry V.

ALBERT, called the great, born in Swabia, appointed archbishop of Ratisbon, and became very learned; he died 1280.

ALBERT, Jane d', daughter of Margaret of Navarre, married at the age of 11 to the duke of Cleves, and died 1572.

ALBERT, Pierre Antonie, was rector of the French protestant episcopal church, in New-York; much distinguished as a scholar and divine; he died 1806, aged 41.

ALBERTET, a mathematician and poet, of the 13th century.

ALBERTI, Cherubino, a historical painter and engraver, of Italy, born 1552, died 1615.

ALBERTI, Giovanni, brother of the above, excelled in the perspective and historical painting. He was born near Florence, 1558, and died 1601.

ALBERTI, Dominico, a native of Venice, celebrated as a musical performer, particularly on the harpsichord, about 1737.

ALBERTI, Andrew, author of an admired treatise on perspective, published at Nuremberg, 1670.

ALBERTI, John, a German lawyer, surnamed Widman Stadius, abridged the alcoran, &c.

ALBERTI, Leander, a Dominican of Bologna, wrote some interesting works, died 1552.

ALBESTI, Leon Baptiste, a Florentine, author of a valuable work on architecture, died 1485.

ALBERTI ARISTOTILE, called also Ridolfe Foiravente, a celebrated mechanic of Bologna, in the 16th century.

ALBERTINI, Francis, a Calabrian Jesuit, author of some theological works, died 1619.

ALBERTINO, Edmund, wrote a treatise on the eucharist, and died 1652.

ALBERTINO, Francis, a Florentine, author of a book on the wonders of ancient and modern Rome, &c., at the beginning of the 16th century.

ALBERTINUS, Nussatus, an Italian, author of a history of the emperor Henry VII., &c.

ALBERTUS, archbishop of Mentz, formed a conspiracy against the emperor Henry V.; the populace restored him to liberty after he was imprisoned.

ALBERTUS, Magnus, a learned Dominican friar, born in Swabia, 1205. He was a man of a most curious and inquisitive turn of mind, which gave rise to an accusation brought against him, that he laboured to find out the philosopher's stone, that he was a magician, and that he made a machine in the shape of a man, which was an oracle to him, and explained all the difficulties he proposed. He had, indeed, great knowledge in the mathematics, and by his skill in that science might probably have formed a head with springs capable of articulating sounds. Albert died at Cologne, Nov. 15, 1280, having written such a number of books, that they make 21 vols. in folio.

ALBI, Henry, author of an uninteresting history of illustrious cardinals, &c., died 1650.

ALBICUS, archbishop of Prague; he wrote three treatises on medicine, which were printed at Leipsic, 1484.

ALBINOVANUS, a Latin poet of the age of Ovid; only two of his elegies are extant.

ALBINUS, Dec. Clodius, a Roman who assumed the imperial purple in opposition to Severus. He was slain in battle, 197.

ALBINUS, A. Posthum., a Roman, author of a history of his own country, in Greek, flourished about 150 B. C.

ALBINUS, Bernard, a celebrated physician, born at Dessau, in Anhalt, was professor at Frankfort, and subsequently at Leyden; he died 1721, in his 69th year.

ALBINUS, Bernard Sigfred, one of the greatest anatomists that ever existed, was born at Leyden, in 1683, and died 1771. His anatomical plates form 3 vols. folio.

ALBINUS, Eleazer, author of a natural history of birds, of which a French translation appeared in 1750.

ALBINUS, Peter, a historian and poet of the 16th century, and professor at Wittenberg.

ALBIS, Thomas, or White, a catholic priest, and eminent philosopher of Essex, died 1676.

ALBIZI, Bartholomew, a native of Rivano, in Tuscany, distinguished by his preaching and the productions of his pen, died at Pisa, 1401.

ALBOIN, or ALBOVINUS, king of Lombardy, caused himself to be proclaimed king in 570; he was assassinated by order of his wife.

ALBON, James d', a famous French general, known as marshal St. Andre; he was shot at the battle of Dreux, 1562.

ALBON, Camille, a descendant of the preceding, was born at Lyons, and died at Paris, 1778; he wrote various works.

ALBORNOS, Giles Alvarez Carillo, archbishop of Toledo, and afterwards Cardinal. He resigned his cardinal's hat, and took up arms to reduce Italy to the obedience of the church. This truly great man founded the college of Barcelona. He died 1367.

ALBORNOS, Diego Philip, an ecclesiastic of Carthagena, patronised by the court in consequence of his writings.

ALBRET, a noble family in France, which has given to the kingdom, generals and statesmen.

ALBRICUS, a learned philosopher and physician, born in London, studied at Oxford, and died 1217.

ALBUCASA, or ALBUCASSIS, an Arabian physician of the 11th century. He wrote some valuable tracts.

ALBUMAZAR, an Arabian physician of the 9th century, known as an astrologer. His works were published at Venice in 1526.

ALBUQUERQUE, Alphonso, a famous Portuguese warrior, and the founder of the power of that nation in India, died at Goa, 1515.

ALBUQUERQUE, Blaise, son of the above, born in 1500. He was raised to the first honours of the state, and published an account of his father's victories, at Lisbon, in 1576.

ALBUTIUS, Caius Silus, a Roman orator in

the age of Augustus, who starved himself to death.

ALBUTIUS, Titus, a Roman philosopher, banished for corruption.

ALCÆUS, a famous lyric poet, born at Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos Horace seems to think that he was the first author of lyric poetry. He flourished in the 44th Olympiad.

ALCASAR, Louis d', a Jesuit of Seville, who wrote on the apocalypse; died in 1613.

ALCENDI, James, an Arabian physician, who made himself famous by his writings, as a peripatetic philosopher, about 1145.

ALCHABITIUS, an Arabian astrologer, author of many works on astronomy and optics, printed at Venice, 1491.

ALCHINDUS, an Arabian physician and astrologer of genius and learning before the 12th century. His works are often quoted.

ALCIAT, Andrew, a native of Milan, celebrated for his knowledge of the law, and advanced to the professor's chair at Avignon. Francis I. knew his merit and prevailed on him to remove to Bourges, where his law lectures were much admired. The duke of Milan invited him back to his native town, and bestowed many honours on him. Philip, king of Spain, gave him a gold chain as a mark of his favour. He died 1550.

ALCIBIADES, a celebrated Athenian general, slain 404 B. C.

ALCIDAMAS, a Greek rhetorician about 420 B. C.

ALCIMUS, called also Jachim, was made high-priest of Judea, and died about 165 B. C.

ALCIMUS, Alethius, a historian and poet of Agin, in the 4th century. Most of his works are lost.

ALCINOUS, a Platonic philosopher, who flourished about the 2d century.

ALCIPHRON, a Greek philosopher in the age of Alexander the Great.

ALCMÆON, a disciple of Pythagoras, who dwelt at Crotona.

ALCMAN, a lyric poet, who flourished in the 27th Olympiad, at Sardis, in Lydia. He is accounted the father of love verses, is said to have first introduced the custom of singing them in public, and to have died a very singular death; viz. to have been eaten up with lice.

ALCOCK, John, bishop of Ely, and lord chancellor of England, under Henry VII., founded Jesus College, in Cambridge, for a master, six fellows, and as many scholars, and died October 1, 1500.

ALCUINUS, or ALBINUS, Flaccus, abbot of Canterbury, a famous English orator, philosopher, and divine, of the 8th century.

ALCYONIUS, Peter, an Italian, author of some learned publications. During the insurrection at Rome, in 1527, he joined the pope, and abandoned him again when the siege was raised. He had many accomplishments, but was fickle, self-conceited, and inconstant.

ALDANA, Bernard, a Spaniard, governor of Lippa, which place, in a fit of panic, he set on fire in 1552.

ALDEBERT, an impostor in France, who, by bribes and pretended visions, raised himself to a bishopric. His opinions being condemned by the councils in 744 and 746, he died in prison.

ALDEGRAFF, Albert, a painter and engraver, was born in Westphalia, in 1502.

ALDEN, John, magistrate of Plymouth colony; one of the first settlers in New-England; he died 1687, aged about 89 years.

ALDERETTE, Bernard and Joseph, Jesuits of Malaga, at the beginning of the 17th century. They were authors of "Antiquities of Spain," and a book on the Castilian language.

ALDEROTI, Thaddeus, a Florentine physician of great skill. Princes and prelates only were admitted as his patients; he died 1295.

ALDHELM, or ADELM, (St.) an English divine and historian, and bishop of Shireburn, in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. He is said to have been the first Englishman who ever wrote in Latin, and who introduced poetry into England. William of Malmesbury tells us, that the people in Aldhelm's time were half barbarians, and little attentive to religious discourses; wherefore the holy man, placing himself upon a bridge, used often to stop them, and sing ballads of his own composition: he thereby gained the favour and attention of the populace; and insensibly mixing grave and religious things with those of a jocular kind, he by this means succeeded better than he could have done by austere gravity. Aldhelm lived in great esteem till his death, which happened May 25, 709.

ALDHUN, a famous bishop, who built the cathedral at Durham; died 1018.

ALDINI, Tobias, author of a botanical work printed at Rome, 1525.

ALDOBRANDIN, Sylvester, professor of law at Pisa; died at Rome, 1558.

ALDRED, bishop of Worcester, crowned Harold king, and was raised to the see of York; he died 1068.

ALDRICH, St., bishop of Mans, distinguished for his learning, enjoyed the favour of the nobles; he died 856.

ALDRICH, Robert, Master of Eton, and bishop of Carlisle. He wrote epigrams, &c.; and died at Hornecastle, 1555.

ALDRICH, Henry, an eminent scholar, divine, architect, and musician, born at Westminster, 1647. The three sides of the quadrangle of Christ Church, Oxford, called Peckwater square, were designed by him; as was also the elegant chapel of Trinity College, and the church of All-saints in the High-street. His abilities also as a musician have caused him to be ranked among the greatest masters of the science: he composed many services for the church, which are well known, as are two catches of his; the one, "Hark the bonny Christ Church bells," the other entitled "A Smoking catch;" for he himself was, it seems, a great smoker. He died at Christ Church, 1710.

ALDRINGER, a native of Luxembourg, was raised by Ferdinand II. from a common soldier to a general; he died 1634.

ALDROVANDUS, Ulysses, professor of physic at Bologna, and a most voluminous writer on natural history, died blind, in a hospital, at Bologna, 1603.

ALDRUDE, countess of Bertinoro, celebrated for her courage and her eloquence. She headed an army, and was victorious; she died about 1200, in Italy.

ALDUS. See MANUTIUS

ALEANDER, Jerome, archbishop under Pope Leo X., and celebrated for his attack on the doctrines of Luther, died at Rome, 1542.

ALEANDER, Jerome, great nephew to the above, distinguished as a poet, antiquarian, and lawyer, died at Rome, 1631.

ALEGAMBE, Philip, a native of Brussels, professor of divinity, and a favourite of princes. He wrote several esteemed works, and died at Rome, 1652.

ALDGRE, Yves d', an able officer in the service of France, killed at Rasenna, 1512.

ALEGRINUS, John, cardinal and patriarch of Constantinople, died 1240.

ALEMAN, Lewis Augustine, a lawyer of Grenoble, author of several works, was born in 1653.

ALEMAN, Lewis, archbishop of Arles, and cardinal, was born 1390. He died in 1450, and was canonized.

ALEMAN, Macto, a Spaniard. He wrote the History of Guzman, a romance, which went through 30 editions in Spain.

ALEMBERT, John Le Rond d', secretary to the French academy, &c., and one of the ablest mathematicians of the age, died October 27, 1781. He was one of the principal editors of the "Encyclopedia;" and besides his numerous mathematical works, produced seven volumes of "Melanges Literaires," containing various tracts on different topics.

ALEN, John Van, a Dutch painter of landscapes, birds, and still life, born at Amsterdam 1651, and died 1698.

ALENIO, Julius, a Jesuit, who went as a missionary to China, where he preached 36 years, and built several churches; he died 1698.

ALEOTTI, John Baptist, an Italian, who, from the occupation of carrying bricks and mortar, became a celebrated mathematician; he died 1630.

ALES, or HALES, Alexander d', a native of England who became a celebrated teacher of divinity and philosophy at Paris, died 1245.

ALES, Alexander, of Edinburgh, first opposed, and then embraced the tenets of Luther. He suffered much persecution, and having retired to Germany, was appointed professor at Frankfort. He died 1565.

ALESIO, Matthew Perez d', a native of Rome, and a skilful painter and engraver. His greatest piece is the Colossial St. Christopher at Seville. He died 1600.

ALESSI, Galeas, an architect who decorated many towns in Spain, France and Germany, died 1572.

ALETINO, Benedetto, professor at Naples. He undertook to refute the Cartesian philosophy, and to establish that of Aristotle. He died in 1719.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, son of Philip, king of Macedon, was born at Pella, the first year of the 106th Olympiad, and the 365th before the birth of Christ, and at 15 years of age was delivered to the tuition of Aristotle. He discovered very early a mighty spirit, and symptoms of that vast and immoderate ambition which was afterwards to make him the scourge of mankind and the pest of the world. At 20 years of age he succeeded his father as king of Macedon: he was also chosen, in the room of his father, generalissimo in the projected expedition against the Persians; but the Greeks, agreeably to their usual fickleness, deserted from him, taking advantage of his absence in Thrace and Illyricum, where he began his military enterprises. He hastened immediately to Greece, when the Athenians and other states returned to him at once; but, the Thebans standing out, he directed his arms against them, slew a prodigious number of them, and destroyed their city, sparing nothing but the house and the descendants of Pindar, out of respect to the memory of that poet. This happened in the second year of the 3d Olympiad. Having settled the affairs of Greece, and left Antipater as his viceroy in Macedonia, he passed the Hellespont, in the third year of his reign, with an army of no more than 30,000 foot, and 4,500 horse; and with these forces, brave and veteran it is true, he overturned the Persian empire. His first battle was at the Granicus, a river of Phrygia, in which the Persians were routed. His second was at Issus, a city of Cilicia, where he was also victorious in an eminent degree; for the camp of Darius, with his mother, wife, and children, fell into his hands; and the humane and generous treatment which he showed them is justly reckoned the noblest and most amiable passage of his life. While he was in this country, he caught a violent fever by bathing, when hot, in the cold waters of the river Cydnus; and this fever was made more violent from his impatience at being detained by it. The army was under the utmost consternation, and no physician durst undertake the cure. At length, one Philip of Acarnania desired time to prepare a potion which he was sure would cure him; and while this potion was preparing, Alexander received a letter from his most intimate confidant, Parmenio, informing him that this Acarnanian was a traitor, and employed by Darius to poison him, at the price of one thousand talents and his sister in marriage. What a situation for a sick prince! The same greatness of soul, however, which accompanied him upon all occasions, did not forsake him here. He did not seem to his physician under any apprehensions; but after receiving the cup into his hands, delivered the letter to Philip, and, with his eyes fixed upon him drank it off. The medicine at first acted so powerfully as to deprive him of his senses, and then, without doubt, all concluded him poisoned: however, he soon came round, and, by a cure so speedy that it might almost be deemed miraculous, was restored to his army safe and sound. From Cilicia he marched forwards to Phœnicia, which all surrendered to him except Tyre; and it cost him a siege of seven months to reduce that city. The vexation of Alexander, at being unseasonably detained by this obstinacy of the Tyrians, occasioned a mighty destruction and carnage; and the cruelty he exercised here is quite inexcusable. After besieging and taking Gaza, he went to Jerusalem, where he was received by the high-priest, and, making many presents to the Jews, sacrificed in their temple. He told Jaddus (for that was the priest's name,) that he had seen in Macedonia a god, in appearance exactly resembling him, who had exhorted him to this expedition against the Persians, and given him the firmest assurance of success. Afterwards entering Egypt, he went to the oracle of Jupiter Ammon; and upon his return, built the city of Alexandria. It was now that he took it into his head to assume divinity, and to pretend himself the son of the said Jupiter Ammon. Policy, however, was at the bottom of this: it was impossible that any such belief should be really rooted in his breast; but he found by experience, that this opinion inclined the barbarous nations to submit to him; and therefore he was content to pass for a god, and to admit, as he did, of divine adoration. His object now was to overtake and attack Darius in another battle; and this battle was fought at Arbela; when victory, granting every thing to Alexander, put an end to the Persian empire. Darius had offered his daughter in marriage, and part of his dominions to Alexander; and Parmenio advised him to accept the terms, saying, "I would if I were Alexander." "And so would I, (replied the

the conqueror,) if I were Parmenio." The same Parmenio counselling the prince to take advantage of the night in attacking Darius, "No, (said Alexander,) I would not steal a victory." Darius owed his escape from Arbela to the swiftness of his horse; and, while he was collecting forces to renew the war, was insidiously slain by Bessus, governor of the Bactrians. Alexander wept at the fate of Darius, and, afterwards procuring Bessus to be given up to him, punished the inhuman wretch according to his deserts. From Arbela, Alexander pursued his conquests eastward; and every thing fell into his hands, even to the Indies. Having ranged over all the east, he returned to Babylon, where he died in the 33d year of his age, some say by poison, others by intoxication.

ALEXANDER, Bala, an impostor who pretended to be the son of Antiochus Epiphanes. He was slain 146 B. C.

ALEXANDER, Severus, a Roman emperor, distinguished for his virtues; he was murdered 235.

ALEXANDER, Jannæus, king of the Jews. He was cruel and oppressive, and died 79 B. C.

ALEXANDER II., son of Aristobulus, was carried prisoner to Rome by Pompey, and put to death 49 B. C.

ALEXANDER, bishop of Hierapolis in the 5th century who maintained that there were two natures in Christ. He died an exile.

ALEXANDER, bishop of Alexandria, opposed the tenets of Arius; a man of virtue and piety, and died 325.

ALEXANDER, a bishop of Jerusalem, known for his many virtues. He founded a library there, and died 251.

ALEXANDER, of Lycopolis, opposed to the Manichæan system, in a work published at Paris in 1672.

ALEXANDER, Trallianus, a philosopher and physician of the 6th century. His works were edited at Paris, in 1543.

ALEXANDER, Polyhistor, a Latin historian who flourished about 80 B. C. His works are lost.

ALEXANDER, Aphrodisæus, a peripatetic philosopher. His work "De Facto," appeared in London, 1688.

ALEXANDER, of Ægea, preceptor to Nero.

ALEXANDER, the Paphlagonian, an impostor, who was invited to Rome by Marcus Aurelius, on account of his celebrity, in 174.

ALEXANDER, an abbot of Sicily in the 12th century, author of a history of Roger, king of Sicily, which was edited in 1578, at Saragossa.

ALEXANDER, an English abbot, who supported the rights of Henry II., for which he was excommunicated in 1217.

ALEXANDER, king of Poland, succeeded his brother, John Albert, in 1501. He was a prince of piety and virtue.

ALEXANDER I., king of Scotland, came to the throne in 1107. He was a severe and tyrannical king.

ALEXANDER II., king of Scotland, 1214, son of William the Lion. He invaded England.

ALEXANDER III., king of Scotland, defeated the Norwegians, and assisted his father-in-law, Henry III. against the encroachments of his barons. He was killed while hunting, 1285.

ALEXANDER I., bishop of Rome, 109. He was called a saint, and martyr, and, according to Platina, was the first who introduced the use of holy water into the church.

ALEXANDER II., pope, succeeded in 1061. He protected the Jews from murder and rapine, and died 1073.

ALEXANDER III., pope, a native of Sienna, was raised to the papal chair in 1159. He died at Rome, much beloved by his subjects, and respected by the world.

ALEXANDER IV., bishop of Ostia, was made pope in 1254. He bestowed the crown of Sicily on Edmund, son of the King of England; and tried to unite the Greek and Latin churches.

ALEXANDER V., pope, was originally a beggar, but found means to cultivate his mind, so that he was distinguished both at Oxford and Paris. He was elected pope in 1409, but soon died by poison.

ALEXANDER VI., pope, was a native of Valencia. He was infamous for his debaucheries and cruelties, and died by the poison his son intended for some innocent persons, 1503.

ALEXANDER VII., pope, embellished Rome with several magnificent edifices, and died 1667.

ALEXANDER VIII., pope, was a native of Venice and succeeded to the papal chair on the death of Innocent XI.; died 1691.

ALEXANDER, ab Alexandro, a man of great talents as a lawyer, at Naples; he died 1600.

ALEXANDER, Neckam, an Englishman of great learning who gave public lectures at Paris. His lectures remain in the public libraries in manuscript; he died 1227.

ALEXANDER, Noel, or Natalis, an eminent writer, born at Rouen, in Normandy. He published an ecclesiastical history in 24 vols. He died 1724.

ALEXANDER (William, Earl of Stirling,) a dramatic poet and statesman in the reigns of James and Charles I. was born 1580. "His poetry (says Mr. Grainger,) for purity and elegance is far beyond the generality of the productions of the age in which he lived." His "Recreation of the Muses" was printed in folio, 1637, to which is prefixed his portrait by Marshall, esteemed the best of that artist's works. He died 1640.

ALEXANDER, de Medicis, first duke of Florence in 1530, was a man of dissolute and cruel manners, who owed his elevation to intrigue. He was murdered by a relation.

ALEXANDER, Farnese, duke of Parma, distinguished himself in the 16th century by his military valour.

ALEXANDER, Farnese, uncle to the preceding, favourite of Pope Clement VII., died 1589.

ALEXANDER, a Norman, in the reign of Henry I. He raised the castles of Banbury, Sleaford and Newark for his defence. By the interest of his uncle he became bishop of Lincoln, and died in 1147.

ALEXANDER, a native of Asia Minor, was the founder of a sect called non-sleepers, because some of them always kept awake to sing; he died 430.

ALEXANDER, St. Elpide, archbishop of Amalfi, author of a treatise on papal power, in the beginning of the 14th century.

ALEXANDER, Dom. James a benedictine of St. Maur, author of a treatise on elementary clocks, died 1734.

ALEXANDER, a poet of Paris, in the 12th century, who wrote a poem on Alexander the Great, in verses of 12 syllables, which have since been called "Alexandrines."

ALEXANDER, Nicholas, a benedictine of St. Maur, wrote "Physic and Surgery for the Poor," and "A Botanical and Pharmaceutical Dictionary," both esteemed works. He was born at Paris, and died 1728.

ALEXANDER, Neuskoi, grand duke of Russia, born 1218, signalized by a victory he obtained over the northern powers, on the banks of the Neva. He was sainted, and an order of knighthood instituted in his honour.

ALEXANDER, James, a Scotchman, secretary of the province of New-York, and for many years one of the council; came to this country 1715; died 1756.

ALEXANDER, William, commonly called Lord Stirling, from his supposed title to a Scotch earldom, a major general in the American army; was in the battle of Long Island, and was wounded; he was a brave officer, and died 1783, aged 57.

ALEXANDER, Nathaniel, a member of Congress from (and governor of) the state of North Carolina; he died 1808.

ALEXANDRINI, Julius de Newstain, a native of Trent, physician and favourite of Maximilian II., died 1590.

ALEXIS, William, a benedictine monk of Lyra, and author of poems of some merit, lived in 1500

ALEXIS, a Piedmontese, who applied himself to study, with a resolution not to reveal his discoveries. He however published some medical tracts, called "the Secrets," at Basil, in 1536.

ALEXIUS, Michaelovitch, czar of Russia, and father to Peter the Great. He was distinguished for his wars, his munificence, and his improvements in the state; he died 1677.

ALEXIUS, Petrovitch, only son to Peter the Great, born 1690, an unfortunate and intemperate man. He was tried and condemned, by secret judges, in 1719.

ALEXIUS, or ALEXIS I., Commenus, usurped the throne of Turkey in 1081, and distinguished himself by his wars against the Turks.

ALEXIUS II., Commenus, succeeded to the throne of Constantinople 1180; he was murdered by Andronicus.

ALEXIUS III., Angelus, dethroned his brother, 1195, and put out his eyes. He was himself dethroned in turn, and his life sacrificed to the fury of the populace.

ALEXIUS IV., son of the king deposed by Alexius III.; he restored his father to the throne and reigned with him.

ALEXIUS V., usurped the throne of Constantinople, and was killed by the crusaders, after a reign of 3 months, in 1264.

ALEXIUS, an impostor, who nearly succeeded in placing himself on the throne of Constantinople, but was killed by a priest, in 1200.

ALEYN, Charles, an English poet, who published in 1631, two poems on the battles of Cressy and Poictiers.

AL-FARABIA, a mussulman philosopher of the 10th century. His works are in the Leyden library; he was murdered in Syria, in 954.

ALFARGAN, Ahmed Ebn Cothair, an Arabian astronomer, of the 9th century.

ALFENUS VARUS PUBLIUS, a native of Cremona, who rose from the occupation of cobbler, to be counsel.

ALFES, an eminent rabbi, who epitomised the Talmud, died 1103.

ALFIERI, Vittorio, an Italian dramatic poet, born at Asti, in Piedmont, 1749. Within less than seven years he produced fourteen dramas, besides various other works in prose and verse, including a translation of Sallust, and a treatise on tyranny. His lady was the princess of Schomberg, widow of Charles-Edward, the last prince of the house of Stuart. He died at Florence, in 1803; and his remains were interred in the church of St. Croix, where his widow erected a monument to his memory, which was executed by Canova. He wrote his own life, which has been printed in two volumes.

ALFONSO, vid. ALPHONSUS.

ALFORD, Michael, author of Brittania illustrata," and other works, was born in London, but educated in Spain and Rome, and became a Jesuit; he died 1652.

ALFRED, or ALURED, son of Ethelred, tried to expel Harold from the throne, but was murdered, 1037.

ALFRED, bishop of Exeter, wrote several learned works, as "Adelmus," "History of Malmesbury Abbey," &c.; 10th century.

ALFRED, vid. ÆLFRED.

ALFRED, an Englishman, surnamed philosopher, left four books on the meteors of Aristotle, one on vegetables, and five on other subjects. He died 1270.

ALFRIDE, or Elfrid, natural son of Oswy, king of Northumberland, came to the throne in 686.

ALGARDI, Alexander, an architect and sculptor of Bologna, died 1654.

ALGAROTTI, Francis, count, an Italian, eminent as a connoisseur and critic in every branch of the belles-lettres, and an author of repute, born at Venice 1712, died 1764.

ALGAZALI, an Arabian author, who died in the 504th year of the hegira.

ALGER, a monk of Liege, author of a book on the sacraments, died 1131.

ALGHISI, Thomas, an eminent surgeon and lithotomist of Florence, author of Lithotomita, 4to. 1708.

ALGIERI, Peter, a Venetian, who decorated the opera at Paris, died 1760.

ALHAZEN, an Arabian, who wrote on optics about 1100.

ALI, cousin and son-in-law of Mahomet, and caliph of Egypt and Arabia. He was assassinated in 660. His memory is still held in veneration by the Persians.

ALI-BASSA, a distinguished general of the Ottoman empire, died 1663.

ALI BEG, a Pole, who was educated in the Mahometan faith, but employed himself in translating the bible into Turkish. He also wrote on the religion of Mahomet, and died in 1675.

ALI BEG, son of a Greek priest, but sold while young by some robbers to the Janissaries. His military talents gained him the supreme power of Egypt. He was humane, possessed an elevated mind, and died about 1775.

ALI BERG, a learned Turk in the 17th century, acquainted with seventeen languages. He translated the bible into the Turkish.

ALICE, daughter of Theobald IV., married Lewis VII., king of France. For a time, she was appointed queen regent, and reigned with great prudence and justice. She died 1206.

ALIGRE, Etienne, who rose by his merit to be chancellor of France, died 1635.

ALIMENTUS, Cneius, a Roman historian, 150. B. C.

ALIPIUS, a bishop of Tagaste in Africa, 394 He was baptised by St. Ambrose at Milan.

ALIPUS, a geographer of Antioch, commissioned by Julian to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem.

ALKMAAR, Henry d', a German, author of the fable of Reynard, a poem, which lashes the vices and foibles of mankind. He died 1503.

ALLAINVAL, Leonor Jean Christine Soulas d', a native of Chartres, and author of several comedies of merit. He died 1753.

ALLAIS, Denys Vairasse d', a native of Languedoc, who served in the Duke of York's fleet in 1665. He wrote several books, not much esteemed.

ALLAM, Andrew, a learned classical scholar, born in Oxfordshire, died 1685.

ALLARD, Guy, author of several historical works, and a romance called Zizim, died 1715.

ALLATIUS, Leo, a native of Scio, who studied physic at Rome, but distinguished himself chiefly as a teacher in the Greek College, died 1669.

ALLECTUS, prefect of Britain, murdered Carausius 294, and made himself emperor.

ALLEGRAIN, Christopher Gabriel, a French sculptor, who executed some masterly figures, died 1795.

ALLEGRI, Antonio, an illustrious painter, better known by the name of Corregio, from the place where he was born. He lived at Parma, where, without any instruction, he executed some of the most perfect pictures in the world. His Virgin and Child, and Mary Magdalen, are his finest pictures. He died poor in 1534.

ALLEGRI, Gregorio, an eminent musical composer, born at Rome. His compositions, the chief of which is the "Miserere," are still performed in the pontifical chapel. He died 1640.

ALLEIN, Richard, born in Somersetshire, a puritan of great learning. His writings are mostly on theology. He died 1681.

ALLEIN, William, son of the above. His "Millenium," among his other theological tracts, was much admired. He died 1677.

ALLEIN, Joseph, a puritan of great learning and piety. His "Alarm" to sinners has been often published. He died at Taunton, Eng., 1668.

ALLEN, John, archbishop of Dublin, and chancellor of Ireland, was murdered in 1586.

ALLEN, Thomas, minister of Charlestown, Mass., author of a work entitled "an Invitation to Sinners to come to Christ," and a "Scripture Chronology." This last is a learned work, and is preserved in the New-England Library.

ALLEN, James, minister in Boston, came to this country 1662, and was the occasion of much difficulty in the colony of Mass. He died 1710, aged 78.

ALLEN, James, first minister, of Brookline, Mass., was born in Roxbury; settled 1718. He died aged 56. He was a pious and judicious divine; he published several sermons.

ALLEN, James, member of the house of representatives and counsellor in Mass., died 1755, aged 58. He was expelled for reflections against the governor, was re-elected, but refused a seat till the following year.

ALLEN, William, chief justice of Penn. before the revolution, the friend and patron of Sir Benjamin West, the painter. He published the American crisis, London, 1774, in which he suggests a plan for restoring the dependence of America.

ALLEN, Moses, minister of Midnay, Georgia, and a distinguished friend to his country. He was born in Northampton, Mass., was taken prisoner when Savannah was reduced, and put on board a prison-ship, whence, in attempting to escape, was drowned, aged 31.

ALLEN, Henry, preacher in Nova Scotia, author of several strange and absurd religious doctrines. He died in 1783. His followers were few. He published a volume of hymns, and several sermons.

ALLEN, Ethan, a brigadier general in the war of the revolution. He captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point, was taken prisoner near Montreal, sent to England, and after having experienced much cruelty, was exchanged, 1778. He died in Vermont, 1789. He sustained the character of an infidel, and in his writings ridiculed the Scriptures.

ALLEN, Samuel, proprietor by purchase, and governor of New Hampshire, died 1705.

ALLEN, William, chief justice of Pennsylvania before the revolution.

ALLEN, Ira, a brother of Ethan, removed early in life to Vermont, where he held various offices, and possessed the confidence of the people. He wrote the "Natural and Political History of Vermont." He died 1814.

ALLEN, Sir Thomas, illustrious as an English admiral, made the first attack on the Dutch in 1665.

ALLEN, Thomas, a learned divine, who wrote observations on St. Chrysostom's book on Isaiah, died 1638.

ALLEN, Thomas, a native of Staffordshire, illustrious for his knowledge of mathematics and philosophy. He published among other works, the second and third books of Ptolemy on the judgment of the stars; he died 1632.

ALLEN, John, first minister of Dedham, Mass., author of some controversial writings. He died 1671, aged 75.

ALLESTRY, or ALLESTREE, Richard, born in Shropshire, in 1619, joined the royal party, and on the restoration of Charles, was made king's chaplain. He published 40 sermons, and other works.

ALLESTRY, Jacob, an English poet, nephew to the above. Some of his pastorals were much admired; he died 1686.

ALLETZ, Pons Augustin, native of France, who published some works of celebrity, died at Paris, 1785.

ALLEY, William, an English writer, author of "the poor man's library," and a translation of the Pentateuch, died 1570.

ALLEYN, Edward, an actor of great reputation in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and founder of Dulwich college in 1619, which he named "the college of God's gift." An idle tradition hath assigned the following as his motive for endowing it: that once, personating the devil, he was so terrified at seeing a real devil (as he imagined) upon the stage, that he soon after totally quitted his profession, and devoted the remainder of his life to religious exercises. He founded this college for a master and warden, who are always to be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, with 4 fellows (3 of whom are to be divines, and the fourth an organist;) and for six poor men, as many poor women, and twelve poor boys, to be educated in the college. He was born in London 1566, and died in 1626, and was buried in the chapel of the college.

ALLIOSI, N., a civil officer of eminence in the service of Stanislaus, king of Poland, died 1779.

ALLISON, Francis, D. D., a distinguished minister and teacher, native of Ireland, came to this country in 1735, was settled in Philadelphia, and became vice-provost of the college in that city; he died 1777, much respected for his talents and learning.

ALLISON, Patrick, D. D., a native of Pennsylvania, and a distinguished preacher, settled at Baltimore; he died 1802.

ALLIX, Peter, a French protestant, of eminent learning and piety, who lived in England, where he was greatly esteemed, and honoured with the title of D. D. He wrote "reflections on the Scriptures," &c., and died 1717.

ALLORI, Balthazar, an able historical painter, born at Bologna; he died 1638.

ALLORY, Alexander, a painter of Florence, famous for his skill in the representation of naked figures. His figures are preserved at Rome and Florence; he died 1607.

ALMAGRO, Diego, one of the conquerors of Peru, who accompanied Pizarro in 1525; he was infamous for his cruelties.

ALMAIN, James, a famous logician and divine, who defended Lewis XII. against pope Julius II. He died at Paris, 1515.

ALMAMON, or ABDALLAH III., a caliph, who had the Greek writers translated into Arabic, and was famous for his protection of learning, died 833.

ALMANSOR, or ALMANZOR, king of Cordova, in Spain, 976. He rendered himself very formidable to the Christians.

ALMANZOR, the victorious; he rose to the sovereignty in 753, and then murdered the general to whom he was indebted for his power.

ALMANZOR, Joseph, king of Morocco, defeated by the Spaniards, 1158.

ALMANZOR, Jacob, son of Joseph, obtained a celebrated victory over the Spaniards in Castile, about 1200.

ALMARUS, Elmerus, abbot of St. Augustin's monastery, in Canterbury, 1011. His memory was held in the highest veneration.

ALMEIDA, Francis, a Portuguese, who was distinguished in the wars of Grenada, and was sent out by Emanuel, in 1505, as viceroy of India.

ALMEIDA, Lawrence, son of the above, a desperate warrior, who visited Ceylon, and made it tributary to Portugal; he was killed in battle.

ALMEIDA, Apollinarius d', a Portuguese bishop, of the Jesuit order, who went as missionary to Ethiopia, and was murdered by the natives, 1568.

ALMEIDA, Manuel d', a Portuguese Jesuit, who, after a residence of forty years as a missionary in India, died at Goa, 1646. He published historical observations on Ethiopia.

ALMEIDA, or ALMEYDA, Theodore d', a celebrated Portuguese priest and philosophical writer, born 1722. His original works amount to 40 volumes; and he published, besides, five volumes of translations. He died at Lisbon, May, 1805.

ALMELOVEEN, Thomas Jansen d', a Dutch physician, who wrote a description of the Malabar plants, published 1678, in 13 vols. folio.

ALMELOVEEN, Theodore Jansen d', professor at Hardwick, in Holland, died 1742.

ALMICI, Peter Camillus, an ecclesiastic in Italy, who published critical reflections on Febronius, died 1779.

ALMON, John, a bookseller, author, and editor, born at Liverpool, about 1738. In 1763 he commenced bookseller in Piccadilly, and published a great number of political pamphlets. His best known works, however, are "anecdotes of the life of the earl of Chatham," 2 vols. 4to 3 vols. 8vo., and "biographical, literary, and political anecdotes of several of the most eminent persons of the present age; never before printed," 3 vols. 8vo. 1797. He died in Hertfordshire, Dec. 12, 1805.

ALMOJYADAD, Ismael, an Arabian historian, who gave a chronological account of the Saracen affairs in Sicily from 842 to 904.

ALOADIN, a Mahometan; prince of the assassins. He lived in a castle between Damascus and Antioch, where he promised future happiness to young men who would stab his enemies. The word assassin is derived from this circumstance.

ALONZO, John, an eminent architect of Spain.

ALPAGO, Andrew, an Italian physician who resided some time at Damascus. He translated Avicenna, Averroes, &c., and was made professor at Venice in 1555.

ALPAIDE, the beautiful wife of Pepin, and mother of Charles Martel; she died in a convent.

ALP-ARSLAN, second sultan of the race of Seljuk in 1063.

ALPHANUS, Benedict, archbishop of Palermo, known as a physician and poet, and author of the lives of some saints, died 1086.

ALPHERY, Nekopper, Nicephorus, a native of Russia, descended from the imperial family. He became a parish priest in England, 1618, and preferred his place to the throne of Russia.

ALPHESI'S, a rabbi who abridged the Talmud, died 1103.

ALPHIUS, Avitus, a Roman poet of the 3d century.

ALPHONSO, or ALPHONSUS, king of Asturias, took 30 towns from the Moors, and died 757.

ALPHONSO II., surnamed the Chaste, king of Asturias, signalized himself against the Moors in Spain; he died, 842.

ALPHONSO III., or THE GREAT, king of Asturias in 866.

ALPHONSO VI., king of Leon and Castile, made war against the Moors; he died, 1109.

ALPHONSO VIII., king of Leon and Castile, surnamed the Noble, came to the throne 1158.

ALPHONSO X., king of Leon and Castile, surnamed the Wise, succeeded his father, Ferdinand III. in 1252, and died of a broken heart in 1284.

ALPHONSO II., king of Leon and Castile in 1312. He killed in battle 200,000 Moors.

ALPHONSO V., king of Arragon, surnamed the Magnanimous. He made himself master of Naples and Sicily, and died 1458.

ALPHONSO I., king of Portugal. He defeated five Moorish kings at the battle of Ourique, 1139.

ALPHONSO II., king of Portugal; he also engaged in war with the Moors, died 1223.

ALPHONSO III., king of Portugal; his reign was disturbed by dissensions with the pope and clergy; he died 1279.

ALPHONSO IV., king of Portugal, succeeded to the throne 1325. He was an able prince, and much beloved.

ALPHONSO V., king of Portugal, surnamed the African, came to the throne 1438. He took many places from the Moors. He was a patron of learning.

ALPHONSO VI., king of Portugal. His conduct displayed the tyrant and the madman; he abdicated the throne, and died 1683.

ALPHONSO, duke of Ferrara, and Modena, died 1534.

ALPHONSUS, Peter, a Jewish writer of

Spain, who was converted to Christianity in 11 ;

ALPHONSUS. See CASTILE.

ALPINI, Prospero, a famous Venetian physician and botanist, born 1553, died 1617.

ALREDUS, ALFREDUS, or ALUREDUS, an ancient English historian, born at Beverly, Yorkshire. He wrote, in Latin, Annals of the British history, from Brutus to Henry I.; he died 1129.

ALSAHARAVIUS, an Arabian physician, author of a treatise on medical practice, in 32 books; lived in 1404.

ALSOP, Anthony, an English clergyman of learning, who in 1717 was sued by Mrs. Astrey for breach of promise, and condemned to pay 2000*l*. He wrote poetry.

ALSOP, Vincent, a presbyterian clergyman, who attacked Dr. Sherlock, with great wit, and some seriousness; he died 1703.

ALSOP, Richard, a native of Middletown, Conn.; he possessed fine talents, and is generally known as a poet and as a translator; he died 1815.

ALSTEDIUS, John Henry, a protestant professor of divinity, at Nassau; known as the author of an Encyclopedia; he died 1638.

ALSTON, Charles, an eminent physician, and medical and botanical writer, born in Scotland, 1683, died 1760.

ALSTON, Joseph, governor of the state of South Carolina, died 1816. His wife, the daughter of Aaron Burr, late vice president of the U. S., was lost on her passage from Charleston to New-York, 1812.

ALTER, Francis Charles, a German critic, of the society of Jesuits, was a teacher of Greek at Vienna; he is said to have written and published 250 volumes or dissertations. he died 1804

ALTHAMNER, Andrew, a Lutheran minister at Nuremburg, author of notes on Tacitus, first published 1529.

ALTHUSIUS, John, a German lawyer of the 17th century, who inveighed against kingly power.

ATTILIUS, Gabriel, a Neapolitan poet, a favourite with the court, and bishop of Policastro in 1471.

ALTING, Menson, author of the best description of the Low Countries now extant, died 1713.

ALTING, Henry, born at Embden, in 1583 He filled the theological chair at Groningen for many years. His works on religious subjects are numerous.

ALTING, James, son of the preceding, went to England and became bishop of Worcester, and afterwards professor of Hebrew at Groningen. His works were printed in five volumes folio, at Amsterdam 1687.

ALTON, Richard Count d', an Austrian general who had command of the Low Countries in 1787.

ALTOVITI, Marseille d', a Florentine lady who wrote Italian poetry, died 1609.

ALVA, Peter d', a Spaniard, author of a curious life of St. Francis, died 1667.

ALVA, Ferdinand Alvrez, duke of, a famous general of Spain, but detested for his cruelties as a civil magistrate; he died 1582.

ALVARES, Francis, a Portuguese priest, sent to David, King of Abyssinia, as ambassador; he published an account of that country, and died 1540.

ALVARES DE LUNA, or ALVARO, a favourite of John II., king of Castile, famous for the prodigious ascendancy which he gained over that prince, and for the punishment which at length overtook him. Of the 45 years he spent at court, he enjoyed for 30 of them so absolute a power over the king, that nothing could be done without his express orders; nay, it is related by Mariana, that the king could not change an officer or servant, or even his clothes or diet, without the approbation of Alvares. At length he was seized, tried, and condemned to lose his head, on a charge of having madly invaded the rights of kingly majesty, reduced the whole court into his power, and made himself master of the state in general, &c. &c. He was executed the 4th of June, 1453.

ALVAREZ, Emanuel, a Portuguese Jesuit, who was distinguished as a grammarian he died 1582.

ALVAREZ DE PAZ. James, a Jesuit, born at Toledo, author of some divinity tracts, died 1620.

ALVAREZ, Diego, a Spanish Dominican, and a bishop in Italy. He wrote much polemical divinity, and died 1635.

ALURED. See ALREDUS.

ALVAROTTO, James, a learned law professor at Padua, whose authority is frequently quoted, died 1452.

ALVIANO, Bartholomew, an illustrious general in the Venetian service, who died 1515.

ALYATTES, a king of Lydia, who died 562 B. C.

ALYPIUS, a Platonic philosopher in the 5th century.

ALYPIUS, a geographer, who was employed at Jerusalem and in Britian, by the emperor Julian.

AMADEDDULAT, son of a fisherman, became king of Persia, and died 949.

AMADEUS V., count of Savoy, surnamed the Great, bravely defended Rhodes against the Turks. It is said, he besieged and took thirty-two towns; he died 1323.

AMADEUS VI., count of Savoy, in 1343; by his merits he became the arbiter of affairs in Italy.

AMADEUS VIII., count of Savoy, instituted in 1434, the order of the secular knights of the Annunciation. He was elected pope, by the council of Basil.

AMADEUS IX., duke of Savoy, a brave and charitable prince, whose subjects surnamed him the Blessed; he died 1472.

AMADEUS, a Franciscan monk in Portugal, who pretended to some mystical revelations at Rome, died 1482.

AMADEUS, bishop of Lausanne, died 1158.

AMAJA, Francis, a Spanish professor of civil law, whose commentaries are highly valued, died 1640.

AMAK, a much admired Persian poet of the 5th century.

AMALARIC, or AMAURY, king of the Visigoths, killed by one of his soldiers, 531.

AMALARIUS, Fortunatus, ambassador of Charlemagne to Constantinople. He died 814, and left a treatise on baptism.

AMALARIUS, Symphosius, a priest of Mentz, and author of a book on the antiquities of the church, died 837.

AMALASONTHA, daughter of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, a woman of virtue for the times. She was cruelly murdered by her husband, 534.

AMALEK, son of Eliphaz, was the founder of a nation which settled Idumea, and made war against Saul and David.

AMALRIC, Augeri, author of a history of the popes, flourished in the 14th century.

AMALRIC, Arnold, archbishop of Narbonne, who animated the princes of Spain against the Moors, and wrote an account of a battle which he witnessed, died 1225.

AMALTHÆA, the name of the Sybil of Cumæ, who sold her books to Tarquin.

AMALTHEUS, Jerome, John Baptiste, and Cornelius, three brothers, born at Oderzo, in Italy, equally celebrated for their poetry. They all three died in 1574.

AMAMA, Sixtinus, a Hebrew professor of great learning and piety in Germany, who began a work called "Antibarbarus Biblicus," but died before it was finished, in 1629.

AMAND, Mark Anthony Gerard Sieur de St., born in Normandy, a comic poet of some fame; he died 1661.

AMAND, St., a bishop of Bordeaux, 404.

AMARAL, Andrew d', a Portuguese of the order of Malta, who betrayed Rhodes to Solyman. He was put to death 1522.

AMASEUS, Romulus, professor at Bologna, and author of a translation of Pausanias, died 1555.

AMASIS, a king of Egypt, who died about 525 B. C.

AMATUS, de Portugal, a physician, who wrote Commentaries on Disoscorides, Avicenna, &c., about 1550.

AMAURI, de Chartres, professor of philosophy, born at Bonne, in the 13th century. He formed a new system of religion on the metaphysics of Aristotle.

AMAURI, king of Jerusalem in 1162; he died 1173.

AMAURI II., king of Cyprus and Jerusalem in 1164.

AMAZIAH, son of Joash, king of Judah, was put to death by his subjects, 810 B. C.

AMBOISE, Francois d', son of the surgeon to Charles IX., of France, rose to the rank of counsellor of state by his learning and industry. He died 1600.

AMBOISE, George d', born in 1460, and became archbishop of Narbonne, and afterwards prime minister to Lewis XII., of France. He was famed for his firmness and energy.

AMBOISE, Michael d', author of several epistles, ballads, &c., flourished in the 16th century.

AMBOISE, Aimery d', was famous for the naval victory he obtained over the Sultan of Egypt, 1510.

AMBOISE, Frances d', wife of Peter II., duke of Britanny. She was famed for the improvement she introduced in the manners of the Bretons. She died 1485.

AMBROGI, Antony Marie, professor of eloquence at Rome, published various works, and died 1788.

AMBROSE, St., bishop of Milan, an eminent father of the church, born in Gaul, 333. The birth of Ambrose is said to have been followed by a remarkable presage of his future eloquence, for we are told, that a swarm of bees came and settled upon his mouth as he lay in his cradle. He died at Milan 397, and was buried in the great church there. The most considerable of his numerous works is that "De Officiis." Ambrose carried the esteem of the virginity and celibacy so far, that he seemed to regard matrimony as an indecent thing.

AMBROSE, deacon of Alexandria, was the patron of Origen, by whose eloquence he was converted to Christianity. He died 250.

AMBROSE, born at Portico in Romania, was distinguished by his fluency in the Greek tongue at the councils Basil, Ferrara, &c. He died 1439.

AMBROSE, de Lombez Pere, a capuchin, author of a tract on inward peace, died 1778.

AMBROSE, Isaac, a descendant from the Ambrose family in Lincolnshire, who, during the civil wars, became a presbyterian. He published several tracts, which were much esteemed.

AMBROSINI, Bartholomew, professor of medicine at Bologna. He published several learned books on medicine, and died 1657.

AMBROSINI, Hyacinth, brother and successor of the preceding, wrote a treatise on the plants discovered in the 17th century.

AMBROSIUS, Aurelianus, a prince of Armorica, went to Britain 457, to assist the Britons in the expulsion of the Saxons.

AMBROSIUS, Catharinus Politus, archbishop of Compsa, Naples. He wrote some religious works, and died 1552.

AMEDEUS, see AMADEUS.

AMELIUS, Gentilianus, a Platonic philosopher of the third century, disciple to Plotinus.

AMELOT DE LA HOUSSAYE, Abraham Nicholas, a native of Orleans 1634, sent as secretary to the French ambassador at Venice. He wrote much, but was sent to the Bastile for his sentiments.

AMELOT, Denis, a French writer, author of a translation of the New Testament, and other works. He died 1678.

AMERBACH, John, a native of Swabia, eminent for his learning, died 1515. His son, John, was professor of law at Basil, and the friend of Erasmus. He died 1562.

AMERBACH, Vitus, a Bavarian, professor of philosophy at Ingoldstadt, and a writer of eminence, died 1550.

AMERICUS, Vesputius, a Florentine, a discoverer in the continent called, after him, America, died 1526. See COLUMBUS.

AMES, Fisher, a distinguished statesman and eloquent orator, born in Dedham, Mass., author of a celebrated speech in Congress on the British treaty in 1776. He possessed a mind of a great and extraordinary character, and died in 1808.

AMES, William, of Norfolk, Eng., a learned divine, professor of the university of Franeker, Holland, died at Rotterdam, on his way to New-England, 1633.

AMES, Joseph, a celebrated typographical historian, and secretary to the society of Antiquaries, was originally a ship-chandler at Wapping. Late in life he took to the study of antiquities; and, besides his great work on "Typographical Antiquities," containing accounts of our earliest printers and their works, he published a list, in 8vo., of English heads, engraved and mezzotinto, and drew up the "Parentalia," from Mr. Wren's papers. He was born at Great Yarmouth, 1689, and died Oct. 7, 1759.

AMHERST, Jeffrey, lord, commander-in-chief of the British army at the conquest of Canada, 1760; born in England 1717; captured Louisburg 1758; succeeded Abercrombie in the command of the army of North America; returned to England, where he was created field marshal, and died 1798, aged 80.

AMHURST, Nicholas, born at Marden, in Kent, but in what year is uncertain. He received his grammatical education at Merchant Taylors' School, in London, and thence was removed to St. John's College, Oxford, but expelled for irregularity of conduct. Soon after Mr

Amhurst quitted Oxford, he seems to have settled in London as a writer by profession. He published a volume of miscellanies; but the principal literary undertaking of Mr. Amhurst was, "The Craftsman," which was carried on for a number of years with great spirit and success, and was more read and attended to than any production of the kind that had hitherto been published in England. Ten or twelve thousand were sold in a day; and the effect which it had in raising the indignation of the people, and in controlling the power of administration, was very considerable. He died at Twickenham, April 27, 1742, of a broken heart, and was buried at the charge of his printer, Richard Franklin.

AMICONI, Giacomo, a Venitian, was a successful portrait and historical painter in England, and afterwards painter to the king of Spain. He died 1752.

AMICUS, Antony, an ecclesiastic of Palermo, and historiographer royal to Philip IV. of Spain. He died 1641.

AMIN-BEN-HAROUN, son of Aaron Raschid, was the sixth caliph of the house of Abassides, a cruel and imprudent prince, who was put to death after a reign of 5 years, 822.

AMIRAL, Henry, a native of France, notorious for his attempt to assassinate Collot d' Herbois and Robespierre, and rid France of her tyrants, was executed 1792.

AMMAN, Paul, of Breslau, professor at Leipsic, died 1660.

AMMAN, John Conrad, a Swiss physician, who succeeded in teaching the deaf to speak in France, died about 1730.

AMMANATI, Bartholomew, an eminent sculptor and architect of Florence, died 1586.

AMMANATI, Laura Battiferri, wife of Bartholomew, celebrated for her genius and learning. Her poems are highly esteemed by the Italians. She died 1589.

AMMIANUS, Marcellinus, a Latin historian, died about 390.

AMMIRATO, or AMMIRATI, Scipio, born in Naples in 1531, wrote a history of Florence in two vols. folio, and many other works of less importance, and died at Florence, 1600.

AMMON, the son of Lot, and progenitor of the Ammonites, lived about 1900 B. C.

AMMONIUS, a peripatetic philosopher, preceptor to Plutarch.

AMMONIUS, Saccus, a philosopher of the 3d century, and founder of the Eclectic sect, died 243.

AMMONIUS, a surgeon of Alexandria, who first adopted the present operation of lithotomy.

AMMONIUS, Andrew, a learned native of Lucca, who came and settled in England. He lived some time in Sir Thomas More's house, and afterwards in St. Thomas' College, for he was not in circumstances sufficient to hire a house of his own. There subsisted a strong friendship and close correspondence between him and Erasmus. The advice which Erasmus gives him, in regard to pushing his fortune, has a good deal of humour in it, and was certainly intended as a satire on the artful methods generally practised by the selfish and ambitious part of mankind. "In the first place (says he) throw off all sense of shame; thrust yourself into every one's business, and elbow out whomsoever you can; neither love nor hate any one; measure every thing by your own advantage; let this be the scope and drift of all your actions. Give nothing but what is to be returned with usury, and be complaisant to every body. Have always two strings to your bow. Feign that you are solicited by many from abroad, and get every thing ready for your departure. Show letters inviting you elsewhere, with great promises." Fortune, at length, began to smile upon Ammonius, for he was appointed secretary to Henry VIII., and honoured by Pope Leo X. with a public character at the court of that prince; and, in all appearance, he would have soon risen higher, had not death carried him off when he was but of a middle age. He died of the sweating sickness in 1517. Ammonius wrote several Latin poetical pieces.

AMMONIUS, Livinus, a Carthusian Monk, esteemed by Erasmus for his learning and piety, died 1556.

AMONTONS, William, was born in Normandy, the last day of August, 1663. He was in the 3d form of the Latin school at Paris, when, after a dangerous illness, he contracted such a deafness as obliged him to renounce almost all conversation with mankind. In this situation, he began to think of employing himself in the invention of machines. He applied, therefore, to the study of geometry; and it is said that he would not try any remedy to cure his deafness, either because he thought it incurable, or because it increased his attention. He studied with great care the nature of barometers and thermometers; and, in 1687, presented a new hygroscope to the Royal Academy of Sciences, which was very much approved. Amontons found out a method to acquaint people at a great distance, in a very little time, with whatever one pleased. This method was as follows: Let there be people placed in several stations, at such a distance from one another, that, by the help of a telescope, a man in one station may see a signal made by the next before him; he must immediately make the same signal, that it may be seen by persons in the station next after him, who are to communicate it to those in the following station, and so on. [Hence certainly originated the modern Telegraph.] When the Royal Academy was newly regulated in 1699, Amontons was admitted a member of it, and read there his "New Theory of Friction," in which he happily cleared up a very important part of mechanics. He died the 11th of October, 1705.

AMORT, Eusebius, a Bavarian ecclesiastic, and writer on theological subjects, died 1775.

AMORY, Dr. Thomas, a dissenting minister of considerable note, born at Taunton, Jan. 28, 1701, died in London, June 24, 1774. His sermons chiefly tended to illustrate the perfections and providence of God; the evidences of a future state; the truth and excellency of the Gospel; the great duties of a Christian life, &c.

AMORY, Thomas, esq., an intense student, and a writer of some merit, of Westminster, died 1789.

AMOS, a prophet in the reign of Jehoram, king of Israel, and Uzziah, king of Judah, died 785 B. C.

AMOUR, William de St., a doctor of the Sorbonne, canon of Bouvais, author of several works, died 1272.

AMOUR, Louis Govin de St., a doctor of the Sorbonne, from which he was expelled, died 1687.

AMOUREUX, N. L', an eminent sculptor of Lyons, was drowned in the Soane, in the beginning of the 19th century.

AMPHIBILUS, a Briton, was said to have

been bishop of Anglesea, and to have suffered martyrdom about 291.

AMPHILOCHIUS, bishop of Iconium, the friend of Basil, and opposer of the Arians, died 394.

AMPHINOMUS and ANAPIUS, were two brothers, who heroically saved their aged parents on their shoulders during an eruption of Ætna.

AMPSINGIUS, John Assuer, professor of physic, at Rostock, in the beginning of the 17th century.

AMRU EBN-AL-AS, a Mussulman, was first the enemy, and afterwards the friend of Mahomet; he died governor of Egypt, 663.

AMSDORF, Nicholas, a follower of Luther, and bishop of Nuremburgh, died 1541.

AMURATH I., an Ottoman emperor, and a successful warrior, notorious for his cruelty, died 1389.

AMURATH II., successor to Mahomet as Ottoman emperor; he was the first Turk who used cannon in battle; he resigned his crown to his son, but afterwards resumed it, and died 1451.

AMURATH III. succeeded Selim II., and immediately murdered his five brothers; he was a valiant and successful warrior, and died 1595.

AMURATH I., successor to Mustapha, a cruel prince, who put 30,000 inhabitants of Bagdad to the sword, died 1640.

AMY, N., an advocate of the parliament of Aix, and a writer on natural science, died 1760.

AMYRUTZES, a philosopher of Trebizond, who renounced Christianity for Mahometanism, and became a favourite of Mahomet.

AMYOT, James, bishop of Auxerre, and almoner of France under Henry III., and Charles IX., and a writer on several subjects; but chiefly known as the translator of "Plutarch's Lives and Morals." He was born at Melun, 1514, and died 1593.

AMYRAULT, Moses, an eminent French divine, born 1596, at Borgueil, a small town of Touraine. He was a man of such charity and compassion, that, during the last ten years of his life, he bestowed his whole salary on the poor, without distinction of Catholic or Protestant, and died 1664.

ANACHARSIS, an illustrious Scythian philosopher. He travelled to Athens in the time of Solon, with whom he contracted an intimate friendship; and Solon not only instructed him, but sought all opportunities of doing him honour. He had a quick and lively genius, a strong and masterly eloquence; and there was something so determined and resolute in his manner, that those who imitated him were said to speak in the Scythian style. He was extremely fond of poetry, and wrote upon certain laws of the Scythians and Greeks. Crœsus invited him to Sardis, and offered him money; but the philosopher answered, "that he was come to Greece to learn the laws and manners of that country; that he had no occasion for gold or silver; and that it would suffice for him to return to Scythia a wiser and more intelligent man than he came from thence." After staying long in Greece, he prepared to return home; and passing through Cyzicum, he found that city celebrating very solemnly the feasts of Cybele, and vowed to do the same if he should get home in safety. Upon his arrival in Scythia, he attempted to change the ancient customs of his country, and to establish those of Greece; which proved extremely disagreeable to the Scythians, and at length destructive to himself. For entering one day a thick wood, to perform his vow to Cybele as secretly as might be, he was discovered in the midst of the solemnity, and shot dead with an arrow by the king himself. There are many beautiful apothegms of this philosopher preserved by Laertius, Plutarch, and other writers.

ANACLETUS, bishop of Rome, suffered martyrdom 92.

ANACLETUS claimed the papacy in opposition to Innocent II., but not succeeding, died in obscurity, 1138.

ANACOANA, queen of Xiragua, in the island of St. Domingo, was cruelly put to death by Ovando.

ANACREON, a Greek poet, born at Teos, a seaport of Ionia, flourished about the 62d Olympiad. This poet had a most delicate wit, but was certainly too fond of pleasure; for love and wine had the disposal of all his hours. The manner of his death, which happened at Abdera, is said to have been very extraordinary; for they tell us, he was choked with a grape-stone, which he swallowed as he was regaling on some new wine. A small part only of Anacreon's works remain; and these consist chiefly of Bacchanalian songs, and love sonnets. The odes of Anacreon," says Rapin, "are flowers, beauties, and perpetual graces."

ANAGNOSTA, John, a Byzantine historian.

ANASTASIUS I., the silentiary, who, from obscure birth, became emperor of the east, by marrying the widow of the emperor Zeno, died 518.

ANASTASIUS II. was raised from a private station to the throne of Constantinople by the voice of the people. He abdicated the throne for a religious habit, and afterwards, in attempting to regain it, was put to death, 719.

ANASTASIUS I., pope of Rome, succeeded Siricius; he reconciled the eastern and western churches, and died much respected for his sanctity and virtue, 402.

ANASTASIUS II., pope after Gelasius, died 496.

ANASTASIUS III., pope after Sergius III., eminent for his wisdom, died two years after his election, 913.

ANASTASIUS IV., pope, a charitable and humane man; he died 1154.

ANASTASIUS, contested the papacy with Benedict III., and not succeeding, he died in obscurity.

ANASTASIUS, Bibliothecarius, a learned Greek of the 9th century, librarian of the church of Rome, and abbot of St. Mary beyond the Tyber.

ANASTASIUS, Sinaite, a monk of Mount Sinai, in the 7th century.

ANASTASIUS, Theopolitanus, bishop of Antioch; he was banished from his see, and restored 593; he died 6 years after.

ANATOLIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, died 458.

ANATOLIUS, bishop of Laodicea, about 269; eminent for his knowledge of arithmetic and geometry.

ANAXAGORAS, one of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity, born at Clazomenæ, in Ionia, about 450 B. C. He placed the supreme good of human life in contemplation.

ANAXANDRIDES, king of Sparta, about 550 B. C., father to Cleomenes and Leonidas.

ANAXANDRIDES, a comic poet of Rhodes, about 360 B. C.

ANAXARCHUS, a philosopher of Abdera, put to death by the king of Cyprus.

ANAXILAUS, a pythagorean philosopher of the age of Augustus.

ANAXIMANDER, a philosopher of Miletus, died 547 B. C.

ANAXIMENES, the pupil and successor of Anaximander, lived 550 B. C.

ANAXIMENES, a historian, who accompanied Alexander the Great in his expedition; he wrote a history of Greece.

ANCHARANO, Peter, a native of Bologna, author of books on the civil and canon law, died 1417.

ANCHARANO, James, a writer of theology.

ANCILLON, David, a protestant divine, born at Metz, eminent for his learning, piety, and eloquence, died at Berlin, 1692.

ANCILLON, Charles, son of David, inspector of the French courts of justice in Berlin, and his oriographer to the king, died 1751.

ANCKWITZ, a native of Poland, ambassador to Denmark, accused of betraying his country to Russia, and executed 1794.

ANCOURT, Floren-Carton d', an eminent French actor and dramatic writer, born at Fontainbleau, 1661; he died 1726, having written fifty-two plays.

ANCUS MARTIUS, fourth king of Rome, extended the boundaries of his kingdom, and built Ostia, died 646 B. C.

ANDERSON, Alexander, professor of mathematics at Paris in the 16th century.

ANDERSON, Andrew, a printer, who obtained from Charles II. the exclusive privilege of printing in Scotland for 41 years.

ANDERSON, Adam, author of a valuable treatise on trade and commerce, died 1775.

ANDERSON, James, D. D. minister of a Scotch Presbyterian church in London.

ANDERSON, James, Esq. advocate and clerk of the Scotch parliament, and author of an able vindication of its independence, died 1712.

ANDERSON, John, A. M. an able and popular preacher, and minister of Dumbarton, died 1720.

ANDERSON, Sir Edmund, made lord chief justice of the common pleas in 1582. He was a very strict lawyer, and governed himself entirely by statutes; for we have his express declaration, that he neither expected precedents in all cases, nor would he be bound by them where he saw [illegible] they were not founded upon justice, but would act as if there were no such precedents. Of this we have a proof from the reports in his time, published by Mr. Goldesborough: "The case of Resceit was moved again; and Shuttleworth said, that he could not be received, because he was named in the writ; and added, that he had searched all the books, and there was not one case where he who is named in the writ may be received."—"What of that?" said Judge Anderson; "shall we not give judgment because it is not adjudged in the books before? we will give judgment according to reason; and if there be no reason in the books, I will not regard them."—He held his office to the time of his death, which happened August 1, 1605.

ANDERSON, John, a native of Hamburgh, and author of a natural history of Iceland, &c. died 1743.

ANDERSON, James, a celebrated British writer on commerce, died 1764.

ANDERSON, George, an English self-taught mathematician, born at Weston, in Buckinghamshire, in 1760. His parents were peasants, and he was obliged to work as a day-labourer. Having at length attracted the attention of a worthy clergyman, he was by him sent to a grammar-school, and afterwards to New College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. He also entered into deacon's orders, but never qualified as a priest, having obtained a clerkship at the board of control under Mr. Dundas. He translated, from the Greek of Archimedes, "Arenarius, a treatise on measuring the sands," and "A general view of the variations which have taken place in the affairs of the East India Company since the conclusion of the war in India in 1784," and died April 30, 1796.

ANDERSON, Larz, a minister of Gustavus Vasa, a man of great abilities, and chancellor of Sweden; he introduced Lutheranism into Sweden.

ANDERSON, Dr. James, an indefatigable and able writer on agriculture, political economy, and other subjects of general interest; he was born in 1739, at Hermiston, near Edinburgh, and died at West Ham, in Essex, 1808. His literary productions are very numerous, and a correct list of them will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, lxxviii. 1053; among which the principal are, "Essays relating to Agriculture, and Rural Affairs," 3 vols. 8vo. "The Bee," 18 vols. 8vo. "Recreations in Agriculture, 6 vols. 8vo. 1802. His style is copious, and sometimes prolix, but always perspicuous and guarded. His manners were gentlemanly and uncommonly refined, and his conversation was pleasing [illegible] well stored with anecdotes.

ANDILLER DES ROCHERS, John, a French engraver of great merit and industry, born at Lyons, died 1741.

ANDOCIDES, an Athenian orator, lived 460 B. C.

ANDRADA, Diego de Payva d', a Portuguese, an eloquent preacher, and acute reasoner, much admired for his learning and judgment, lived about 1562.

ANDRADA, Francis d', brother to the above, he oriographer to Philip III of Spain.

ANDRADA, Thomas d', reformer of the Augustines; he was taken prisoner in Africa, where he chose to remain, to console his fellow slaves.

ANDRADA, Anthony d', a Portuguese Jesuit, who, when a missionary, discovered Thibet and Cathay; he died 1634.

ANDRE, Nathaniel St., an English surgeon, the friend of Pope, died 1776.

ANDRE, John, aid de camp to Sir Henry Clinton, an adjutant general of the British army in America, in the war of the revolution: he was taken as a spy, when negotiating with Arnold, about the surrender of West Point, and hung. He was distinguished for his talents and elegance of manners, and died much lamented, both by friend and foe, aged 29.

ANDREAS, James, an eminent Lutheran divine, chancellor and rector of the university of Tubingen; his writings were numerous and much esteemed; he died 1590.

ANDREAS, John, a famous canonist of the 14th century, born at Mugello, near Florence. We are told wonderful things concerning the austerity of his life; as, that he macerated his body with prayer and fasting, and lay upon the bare ground for 20 years together, covered only with a bear skin: and this is attested by very good authors.—Andreas had a beautiful daughter, named Novella, whom he loved extremely: and he is said to have instructed her so well in

all parts of learning, that when he was engaged in any affair which hindered him from reading lectures to his scholars, he sent his daughter in his room: when, lest her beauty should prevent the attention of the hearers, she had a little curtain drawn before her. To perpetuate the memory of this daughter, he entitled his commentary upon the Decretals of Gregory IX. "The Novellæ." Andreas died of the plague at Bologna, in 1348, after he had been a professor 45 years, and was buried in the church of the Dominicans.

ANDREAS, John Valentine, a German Protestant divine, died 1654.

ANDREAS, John, was born a Mahometan, at Xativa, in the kingdom of Valencia, and succeeded his father in the dignity of alfaqui of that city. He was enlightened with the knowledge of the Christian religion by being present at a sermon in the great church of Valencia, on the day of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin, in 1417. Upon this he desired to be baptized; and in memory of the calling of St. John and St. Andrew, he took the names of John Andreas. At the desire of Martin Garcia, bishop of Barcelona, he composed his famous work of "The Confusion of the Sect of Mahomet." It contains 12 chapters, wherein he has collected the fabulous stories, impostures, forgeries, brutalities, follies, obscenities, absurdities, impossibilities, lies, and contradictions which Mahomet, in order to deceive the simple people, has dispersed in the writings of that sect, and especially in the Koran. This book, which was published at first in Spanish, has been translated into several languages; and all those who write against the Mahometans quote it very much.

ANDREÆ, John Gerhard Reinhard, an apothecary of Hanover, who travelled over different countries to increase his knowledge of chymistry and botany, died 1793.

ANDREINI, Isabella, an actress of Padua, and a poetess, eminent for her wit, beauty, and genius, died 1604.

ANDRELINUS, Publius Faustus, a native of Italy, professor of philosophy at Paris, and poet laureat to Lewis XII. and his queen, died 1518.

ANDREW, St., a fisherman of Galilee, and disciple of John the Baptist; he preached the gospel in Scythia, and was there put to death on the cross.

ANDREW, a native of Damascus, bishop of Aleria, in Crete, and author of commentaries on the Scriptures, died 720.

ANDREW, a sculptor, architect, painter, and musician, of Pisa, died 1330.

ANDREW, bishop of Samosata, in the 5th century.

ANDREW, John, secretary to the vaticani, and bishop of Aleria, in Corsica, died 1493.

ANDREW, of Ratisbon, author of a history of Bohemia, &c., in the 15th century.

ANDREW, Tobias, defender of the Cartesian philosophy, and professor of Greek and history, at Groningen, died 1676.

ANDREW DEL SARTO, a painter of Florence, and favourite of Francis I. of France, distinguished as a copyist, died 1530.

ANDREW, Valerius, of Brabant, professor of civil law at Louvain, was living 1652.

ANDREW, Ives Mary, a professor of mathematics at Caen; a man of great learning, whose poetry was much admired; he died 1764.

ANDREW I., king of Hungary, compelled his subjects to embrace Christianity; he was killed in battle in 1059.

ANDREW II., king of Hungary; he was in the crusades, and displayed great valour in battle; he attempted to meliorate the condition of his subjects, and died 1235.

ANDREW III., king of Hungary, was opposed in his claims to the throne, and involved in a civil war during his reign; he died 1305.

ANDREW, king of Naples, son to Charobert king of Hungary, was assassinated with the connivance of his queen, 1345.

ANDREWS or ANDREWE, Eusebius, an English barrister, and colonel in the army of Charles I., was beheaded by Cromwell in 1650

ANDREWS, John, D. D., professor of moral philosophy in, and afterwards provost of, the university of Pennsylvania, died 1813.

ANDREWS, Henry, a self-taught mathematician, was born of poor parents at Frieston, near Grantham, 1774. He commenced life as a servant, afterwards kept a school at Royston, and united to that the business of a bookseller. For more than 40 years he was the computer of the Nautical ephemeris, and calculator of Moore's almanac. He died Jan. 26, 1820.

ANDREWS, James Pettit, a miscellaneous writer of considerable learning and talents, was born near Newbury, Berks, in 1737; and died in London, Aug. 6, 1797. His first work was one of uncommon pleasantry and humour, entitled "Anecdotes, ancient and modern, with observations," 8vo., 1789, 1790. His best work, however, was "The history of Great Britain, connected with the chronology of Europe, with notes, &c., containing anecdotes of the times, lives of the learned, and specimens of their works, from Cæsar's invasion to the accession of Edward VI." 2 vols. 4to., 1794, 1795. It is much to be regretted that he did not live to complete this work. Mr. Andrews also published, in 1796, a continuation of "Henry's history of Great Britain," 1 vol. 4to. and 2 vols. 8vo. He was, in the latter part of his life, one of the magistrates of the police-office, Queen Square, Westminster.

ANDREWS, Lancelot, bishop of Winchester, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., was born in London, in 1565. There is a pleasant story related of him while he was bishop of Winchester, in the life of Waller the poet, who, going to see the king at dinner, overheard a very extraordinary conversation between his majesty, the bishop of Winchester, and Neale, bishop of Durham. These two prelates, standing behind the king's chair, his majesty asked them; "my lords," said he, "cannot I take my subjects' money when I want it, without all this formality in parliament?" The bishop of Durham readily answered, "God forbid, sir, but you should; you are the breath of our nostrils." Whereupon the king turned, and said to the bishop of Winchester, "well, my lord, what say you?" "Sir," replied the bishop, "I have no skill to judge of parliamentary cases." The king answered, "no put-offs, my lord; answer me presently." "Then, sir," said he, "I think it lawful for you to take my brother Neale's money, for he offers it." This great prelate died at Winchester-house, in Southwark, September 27, 1626, having written many excellent religious tracts, particularly "A manual of private devotions and meditations for every day in the week;" and "A manual of directions for the visitation of the sick."

ANDREWS, Miles Peter, a dramatic writer of some consideration in his day, and member in parliament for Bewdley, died, after a few

days' illness, July 18, 1614. By the death of his brother he had succeeded to a share in the celebrated manufactory of gunpowder at Dartford; and purchased the noble mansion built by Lord Grenville, facing the Green Park. His death was so unexpected, that he had sent out above 200 cards of invitation to ladies to see the memorable fireworks in the Green Park, from his windows. He left property estimated at 110,000*l*.

ANDRISCUS, an impostor, who pretended to be the son of Perseus, king of Macedon: he reigned a short time, and was put to death by order of the senate, 147 B. C.

ANDROMACHUS, a Cretan, physician to the emperor Nero.

ANDRONICUS I. was seated on the throne of Constantinople, as emperor, in 1183, and afterwards put to death for his cruelties.

ANDRONICUS, Palæologus II., succeeded his father, Michael VIII., and, after a feeble and turbulent reign, was banished, and died in a monastery, in 1322.

ANDRONICUS, Palæologus III., grandson of the preceding, a bold, warlike, and enterprising prince, died 1341.

ANDRONICUS IV., was seated with his father on the throne of Constantinople, and died in exile.

ANDRONICUS, founder of a sect of the same name; he maintained that the upper part of woman was the work of God; but the lower the work of the devil.

ANDRONICUS, of Thessalonica, teacher of Greek at Paris, Rome, and Florence, died 1478.

ANDRONIOUS, Livius, the oldest of the Roman dramatists, lived about 240 B. C.

ANDRONICUS, Cyrestes, an Athenian, inventor of weather-cocks, and architect of the famous octagon temple at Athens.

ANDRONICUS, a Rhodian philosopher, lived about 63 B. C.

ANDROSS, Edmund, sir, governor of New-York in 1674, and of New England in 1686; he was odious and tyrannical in his administration, and was seized by the people and sent to England, but never tried; he came over as governor of Virginia, 1692, and died in London, 1714, at an advanced age.

ANDROUET DU CERCEAU, James, a French architect of the 16th century.

ANDRY, Nicholas, a native of Lyons, professor of philosophy, and dean of the faculty of medicine at Paris, died 1742.

ANEAU, Bartholomew, principal of the college at Lyons, murdered by the catholics in 1565.

ANELLO, Thomas, vulgarly called Massaniello, was a poor fisherman of Naples, born in 1623. Having headed the malcontents in an insurrection at Naples, caused by the viceroy's laying a new tax on fruit, fish, &c., in 1647, he occasioned the most shocking disturbances in that city, murdering a great many people, and among the rest the duke of Caraffa. He ordered many gibbets and wheels for torture to be set up, and was followed by ten or twelve hangmen to execute his orders. After this sedition had continued, with all kinds of barbarity, for ten days, it was suppressed by four gentlemen knocking the traitor on the head. His corpse was dragged about the streets with all the scorn and contempt imaginable. His head, being then cut off, was thrown into one ditch, and his body into another.

ANEURIN, an ancient British poet, died about 570, supposed by some to be the same as the venerable Gildas.

ANGE DE ST. JOSEPH, le Pere, a Carmelite, of Toulouse, and missionary in Persia, died 1697.

ANGE DE STE. ROSALIE, a learned Augustine, author of a history of the royal family of France, died 1726.

ANGELI, Bonaventure, a native of Ferrara, professor of law, and writer of a history of Parma, died 1576.

ANGELI, Baldus, an Italian physician of the 16th century.

ANGELI, Peter, a Latin poet of Tuscany, and professor at Pisa, died 1596.

ANGELIC, John, a celebrated painter, of Fiezola, died 1455.

ANGELIS, Dominico de, an eminent scholar, of Lecce, in Otranto, who wrote on historical subjects, died 1719.

ANGELO. See MICHAEL.

ANGELO, Thomas de, an ecclesiastic, author of a history of Sicily for the first five centuries, died 1720.

ANGELONI, Francis, author of an Augustan history, by medals, from J. Cæsar to Constantine, died 1652.

ANGELUS, Christopher, a learned Greek, driven from home by the Turks, became a teacher of Greek in England, and died in 1638.

ANGIER, Samuel, a native of Dedham, author of tracts on theological subjects, died 1677.

ANGILBERT, St., the minister and favourite, and afterwards the son-in-law of Charlemagne, an elegant poet and able statesman, died 814.

ANGIOLELLO, author of a history of Mahomet I., in the Italian and Turkish tongue, after having been a slave, died after 1473.

ANGLICUS, Gilbertus, physician to the archbishop of Canterbury, died at the close of the 13th century.

ANGLICUS, Ricardus, an eminent English physician and author on medicine, died 1230.

ANGLUS, Thomas, an English priest, eminent for his learning, and his attachment to the peripatetic philosophy, died after the reign of Charles I.

ANGUIER, Francis and Michael, two brothers, natives of Normandy, of great merit as sculptors, the former died 1699, the latter 1686.

ANGUILLARI, John Andre del', an Italian poet of the 16th century.

ANGUSCIOLA, Sophonisba, a native of Almona, in Italy, eminent for her historical and portrait paintings, died 1626.

ANICETUS, pope of Rome 157, suffered martyrdom under Marcus Aurelius, 168.

ANICH, Peter, born near Inspruck, an ingenious mechanic, much esteemed for his knowledge of astronomy, died 1766.

ANICHINI, Lewis, a Venetian engraver of great celebrity. On seeing his pieces, Michael Angelo is said to have exclaimed, that the art of engraving had reached the summit of perfection, time of his death not known.

ANIELLO, Thomas, vid. ANELLO.

ANKERSTAOOM, John James, a Swedish officer who murdered Gustavus, king of Sweden, for which he was executed, 1792.

ANNA, Comnena. See COMNENA.

ANNA, Ivanovna, daughter of Ivan Alexiovitch, emperor of Russia, married William, duke of Courland, and succeeded Peter II. 1730. She died 1740.

ANNAND, William, A. M., a native of Edinburgh, was made dean of Raphoe, in Ireland, and died 1710.

ANNAT, Francis, a native of Rouergue, of the order of the Jesuits, teacher of philosophy at Toulouse, died at Paris 1670.

ANNE, of Austria, daughter of Philip II. of Spain, married Lewis XIII., and was the mother of Lewis XIV.; she died 1666.

ANNE, of Beaujeu, daughter of Lewis XI. of France, married the duke of Bourbon, and was regent during the minority of her brother, Charles VIII.; she died at Chantelle, 1522.

ANNE, of Brittany, first married Maximilian of Austria, next Charles VIII. of France, and afterwards Lewis XII.; she died 1514.

ANNE, of Cleves, daughter of John III., duke of Cleves, was married to Henry VIII., but was soon divorced, and returned to Cleves; she died 1557.

ANNE, daughter of James II., succeeded William III. as queen of England. In 1683, she married prince George of Denmark, and died 1714.

ANNE, dutchess of the Viennois, after the death of her brother John I., defended her rights against the claims of Robert, duke of Burgundy; she died 1296.

ANNE, of Ferrara, daughter of Hercules II., duke of Ferrara, married Francis, duke of Guise. She was for some time imprisoned at Blois.

ANNE, of Russia, married Henry I., king of France, and afterwards Raoul, a relation of her first husband.

ANNE, of Cyprus, married Lewis, duke of Savoy; she showed herself able, active, and discriminating, at the head of public affairs, and died 1462.

ANNE, of Hungary, married Ferdinand of Austria, and placed him on the throne of Bohemia; she died 1547.

ANNE, De Gonzague, wife of Edward, Count Palatine, died 1684, and was honoured with a eulogium by Bossuet.

ANNEBAUT, Claude d', of an ancient family in Normandy, distinguished himself for his bravery and wisdom, and died 1552.

ANNEIX DE SOUVENEL, Alexis Francis, a learned advocate of the parliament of Brittany, died 1758.

ANNESLEY, Samuel, L. L. D., a native of Cumberland, died 1696. It is said John Wesley was his grandson by the mother's side.

ANNESLEY, Arthur, earl of Anglesey, and lord privy seal in the reign of king Charles II., born 1614, died 1686. At the sale of his books after his decease, a discovery was made of the earl's famous memorandum, in the blank leaf of an Eikon Basilike; according to which, it was not king Charles I., but bishop Gauden, who was the author of that performance, which produced a long controversy.

ANNIUS, de Viterbo, a Dominican, whose real name was John Nanni, master of the sacred palace of Alexander VI.; he died 1502.

ANQUETIL, Lewis Peter, a French historian of eminence, prior of an abbey in Anjou, and director of the college of Senlis. His writings are numerous; he died in 1808.

ANQUETIL DU PERRON, Abraham Hyacinth, a native of Paris, enlisted as a common soldier in an expedition fitting out for India, that he might there pursue his favourite study of Oriental literature; he published several works connected with that pursuit, and died 1805.

ANSCHARIUS, a Frenchman, bishop of Hamburgh and Bremen, celebrated for the success of his preaching, died 865.

ANSEGISUS, abbot of Lobbes, in the diocess of Cambray, a man of great learning and application, died 833.

ANSIGISUS, a learned priest of Rheims, made archbishop of Sens, died 883.

ANSELM, archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I., born 1033, at Aost, in Savoy, died at Canterbury 1109. He was the first archbishop who restrained the English clergy from marrying, and was canonized in the reign of Henry VI.

ANSELM, an Augustine monk, author of a chronological history of France, died 1694.

ANSELM, Anthony, distinguished as a preacher and a poet, died 1737.

ANSER, a Latin poet, the friend of Antony, in the age of Horace and Virgil.

ANSON, Peter Hubert, a French writer, member of the national assembly, and farmer of the post, died 1810.

ANSON, George, lord, was the son of William Anson, Esq., of Shutborough, a very ancient and worthy family in Staffordshire, and was born in 1760. On the breaking out of the Spanish war he was appointed to command a fleet of five ships, destined to annoy the enemy in that dangerous and unfrequented sea which lies beyond America, and in that unexpected quarter to attack them with vigour. His departure being unaccountably delayed some months beyond the proper season, he sailed about the middle of September, 1740; and about the vernal equinox, in the most tempestuous weather, arrived in the latitude of Cape Horn. He doubled that dangerous cape in the month of March, 1741, after a bad passage of 40 days, in which he lost two ships, and by the scurvy, four or five men in a day. He arrived off Juan Fernandes in June, with only two ships, besides two attendants on the squadron, and 335 men. He left it in September, took some prizes, burnt Paita, and staid about the coast of America till May, 1742. He then crossed the southern ocean, proceeding with the Centurion only, the other ships having been destroyed in August. Having refreshed his crew at Tinian, he sailed in October for China; staid there till the beginning of 1743; waited for the galleon at the Philippine Islands, met her on the 20th of June, and took her. Having sold the prize in China, he set sail for England, December 1743, and on the 15th of June, 1744, arrived at Spithead, having sailed in a fog through the midst of a French fleet then cruising in the channel. In 1747, being then on board the Prince George of 90 guns, in company with Admiral Warren and twelve ships more, he intercepted off Cape Finisterre a powerful fleet, bound from France to the East and West Indies; and by his valour and conduct again enriched himself and his officers, and strengthened the British navy, by taking six men of war and four East Indiamen, not one of them escaping. The French admiral, M. Jonquiere, on presenting his sword to the conqueror, said, "Monsieur, vous avez vaincu l'Invincible, et la Gloire vous suit," pointing to the two ships so named. King George II., for his signal services, rewarded him with a peerage, by the title of Lord Anson, baron of Sobarton, in Hants. He died suddenly at his seat at Moor Park, in Hertfordshire, June 6, 1762. His natural disposition was calm, cool, and steady: but it is reported, that this honest, undesigning seaman was frequently a dupe at play; and it was wittily observed of him, that he had been round the world, but never in it. See ROBINS.

ANSTEY, Christopher, a lively, but not voluminous poet, born at Trumpington, in Cambridgeshire, 1724, died at Hardenhuish, near Chippenham, Wilts, August 3, 1805, in his 81st year. Mr. Anstey was author of several short poems; but is principally known as the inventor of a new and diverting species of poetry, of which, however, he has left but one specimen of any length, which is, "The New Bath Guide," or, "Memoirs of the B[lunderhea]d family. He was educated at King's College, Cambridge, and intended for the church; but inheriting, somewhat unexpectedly, a moderate fortune, he resigned all thoughts of a clerical life, and passed the greater part of his time at Bath. A monument is erected to his memory in the Poet's corner of Westminster Abbey, by the filial affection of his son.

ANSTIS, John, an able herald and antiquary, and a very eminent writer, on heraldic subjects, born at St. Neot's, in Cornwall, 1669, died 1744.

ANTAGORAS, a Rhodian poet, in the service of Antigonus of Macedon.

ANTELMI, Joseph, a canon of Frejus, in Provence, author of some theological tracts, died 1697.

ANTES, John, a native of America, educated in Germany, a Moravian missionary to Abyssinia, died 1811.

ANTESIGNAN, Peter, a native of Rabastens in the 16th century, author of a grammar, and editor of Terence.

ANTHEMIUS, Procopius, was killed by his son-in-law Ricimur, 472.

ANTHEMIUS, an architect of Lydia, in the 6th century.

ANTHONY, St., the founder of monastic life, was born at Coma, in Egypt, 251. Two orders of chivalry have been instituted under his name.

ANTHONY, Francis, was born in London. He was a famous empiric, and died 1623.

ANTHONY, John, son of the above, succeeded his father as proprietor of his medicine, and died 1655.

ANTHONY, king of Navarre, a weak and irresolute prince, died 1562.

ANTHONY, titular king of Portugal; he was obliged to fly from his dominions, and died at Paris, 1595.

ANTHONY, illegitimate son of Philip, duke of Burgundy, distinguished for his valour, died 1504.

ANTHONY, a native of Andalusia. Vide ANTONIUS, called Nebrissensis.

ANTHONY, Paul Gabriel, a learned Jesuit, born at Luneville, died 1743.

ANTHONY, a Sicilian, who set fire to the arsenal at Gallipoli.

ANTHONY, N., an architect from Switzerland, who settled in Paris, died 1801.

ANTHONY, of Padua, a Franciscan monk, who taught in the Italian universities, died 1231.

ANTHONY, of Pratovecchio, a lawyer of Tuscany, professor at Bologna, died 1464.

ANTHONY, St., professor of divinity at Toulouse, Montpelier, and Padua, died 1231.

ANTHONY, a native of Palermo, a poet and writer, died 1471.

ANTHONY, of Messina, called also Antonello, the first Italian who painted in oil, about 1430.

ANTIGENIDES, a Theban musician.

ANTIGONUS I., a Macedonian general, who was slain at the battle of Ipsus, 301 B. C.

ANTIGONUS, Gonatus, grandson of the above, remarkable for his affection to his father; he died 243 B. C.

ANTIGONUS, Doson, king of Macedonia, took Sparta, and defeated the Illyrians; he died 221 B. C.

ANTIGONUS, Carystius, a Greek philosopher, about 300 years B. C.

ANTIGONUS, Sochæus, founder of the sect of the Sadducees, about 300 B. C.

ANTIGONUS, son of Aristobulus II., king of Judea, was led in triumph by Pompey, and put to death 27 B. C.

ANTIMACHO, Mark Anthony, a native of Mantua, author of some Latin poems, died 1552.

ANTIMACHUS, a Greek poet, author of the Thebaid, or war of Thebes, 408 B. C.

ANTINE, Maur Francois d', born at Gouvieux, in Liege; he was celebrated for his piety, and died 1746.

ANTIOCHUS I., succeeded his father Seleucus, on the throne of Antioch; he died 261 B. C.

ANTIOCHUS II., surnamed Theos, lost his dominions by the revolt of the Parthians; he died 244 B. C.

ANTIOCHUS III., or Great, he was at first successful, but was finally conquered by the Scipios, and died 187 B. C.

ANTIOCHUS IV., son of the Great, succeeded after his brother Philopater, and died 165 B. C.

ANTIOCHUS V. was slain by Demetrius, in the second year of his reign.

ANTIOCHUS, Sidetes, obtained the crown of Syria, and was slain in battle, 130 B. C.

ANTIOCHUS, Grypus, son of Sidetes, fell by the hand of one of his subjects, 97 B. C.

ANTIOCHUS, a stoic philosopher of Askalon, 100 B. C.

ANTIOCHUS, a monk of the 7th century, and author of homilies on the Scriptures.

ANTIPATER, one of Alexander's generals, died 318 B. C.

ANTIPATER, a stoic philosopher of Sidon.

ANTIPATER, Lælius Cæl., a Latin historian.

ANTIPATER, a Jew, minister to Hyrcanus, the brother of Aristobulus.

ANTIPATER, a bishop of Bostra, in Arabia, in the 5th century.

ANTIPHILUS, a painter of eminence, and the rival of Apelles.

ANTIPHON, an Athenian orator, and the first who laid down rules for that art; he was put to death 411 B. C.

ANTISTHENES, a philosopher of Athens, founder of the sect of the Cynics.

ANTOINETTE, queen of France. vid. MARIE.

ANTONI, de Sceaux, a famous rope dancer on the French stage, died 1732.

ANTONIA, daughter of Mark Antony, married Drusus, and died in the reign of her grandson, Caligula.

ANTONIANO, Silvio, a man of great learning, who raised himself from a low condition by his merit; his parents being so far from able to support him in his studies, that they themselves stood in need of charity. He was born at Rome, in 1540, and made a quick and most surprising progress in his studies; for when he was but 10 years old, he could make verses upon any subject proposed to him; and those so excellent, though pronounced extempore, that even a man of genius could not compose the like without a good deal of time and pains. There was a proof given thereof at the table of the cardinal of Pisa, when he gave an entertainment one day to several other cardinals. Alex-

ander Farnese, taking a nosegay, gave it to this youth, desiring him to present it to him of the company whom he thought most likely to be pope; he presented it to the cardinal de Medicis, and made a eulogium upon him in verse. This cardinal, who was pope some years afterwards under the name of Pius IV., brought him to Rome, and made him professor of belles-lettres in the college at Rome He was afterwards chosen rector of the college, and died 1603.

ANTONIDES, Vander Goes, John, a poet, born at Goes, in Zealand; he died 1684.

ANTONINUS, Pius, a celebrated Roman emperor, succeeded Adrian, 138, and died 161.

ANTONINUS PHILOSOPHUS, Marcus Aurelius, the Roman emperor, born at Rome, the 26th of April, in the 121st year of the Christian era, and died on an expedition against the Marcomanni, in the 19th year of his reign. The whole empire regretted his loss as a most valuable prince, and paid the greatest regard to his memory; he was ranked among the gods, and almost every person had a statue of him in his house. His book of "Meditations" has been much admired by the best judges.

ANTONINUS, a geographer, whose age is unknown.

ANTONIO, Nicolas, canon of Seville, and author of "Bibliotheca Hispanica," in four volumes folio, died 1684.

ANTONIUS, Marcus, one of the greatest orators ever known at Rome. It was owing to him, according to Cicero, that Rome might boast herself a rival even to Greece itself in the art of eloquence. He defended among many others, Marcus Aquilius; and moved the judges in so sensible a manner, by the tears he shed and the scars he showed on the breast of his client, he carried his cause. He was unfortunately killed, during the disturbances raised at Rome by Marius and Cinna, in the year of Rome 667.

ANTONIUS, Marcus, the triumvir, was son of Antonius Creticus, by Julia, a noble lady of such merit, that Plutarch affirms her to have been "comparable to the wisest and most virtuous ladies of that age." Mark Antony, losing his father when young, launched out at once into all the excess of riot and debauchery, and wasted his whole patrimony before he had put on the manly gown. He afterwards went abroad to learn the art of war under Gabinius, who gave him the command of his horse in Syria, where he signalized his courage in the restoration of Ptolemy, king of Egypt. From Egypt he went to Cæsar, in Gaul; and after some stay there, being furnished with money and credit by Cæsar, returned to Rome to sue for the quæstorship. In this suit he succeeded, and afterwards attained the tribunate, in which office he was amazingly active for Cæsar, who, when he had made himself master of Rome, gave Antony the government of Italy, with the command over the legions there; in which post he gained the love of the soldiery. But what was more to his honour, he assisted Cæsar so successfully on several occasions, that, twice particularly, when Cæsar's army had been put to flight, he rallied the scattered troops, and gained the victory: this raised his reputation so, that he was reckoned the next best general to Cæsar. After the defeat of Pompey, at Pharsalia, Cæsar, as an acknowledgment of Antony's great services, made him master of the horse; in which office he behaved with violence; and this behaviour, together with his dissolute life, (for he was drunken and debauched to the last degree) was the reason why Cæsar, the next year, did not admit him his colleague in the consulship: he did, however, admit him two years after.—Upon the death of Cæsar, Antony was much frightened, and hid himself during the night, under the disguise of a slave; but hearing that the conspirators had retired to the capitol, he assembled the senate as consul, to deliberate upon the present situation of the commonwealth. Here Cicero moved for a decree of a general amnesty, or act of oblivion, for all that had passed: to which they unanimously agreed. Antony dissembled well, for it was nothing but dissimulation: he seemed to be all goodness; talked of nothing but healing measures; and, as a proof of his sincerity, moved that the conspirators should be invited to take part in their deliberations, and sent his son as a hostage for their safety. Upon this they all came down from the capitol; and, to crown the joy of the day, Brutus supped with Lepidus, as Cassius did with Antony. Antony is said to have asked Cassius, during supper, "whether he still wore a dagger under his gown." "Yes," replied Cassius, "and a very large one, in case you invade the sovereign power." This was what Antony all the while aimed at; and, as the event showed, he pursued his measures with the greatest address He artfully proposed a decree for the confirmation of Cæsar's acts; and, getting Cæsar's register into his power, he proposed as Cæsar's acts whatever suited his purpose. He procured a public funeral for Cæsar, and took that opportunity of haranguing the soldiers and populace in his favour; and he inflamed them so against the conspirators, that Brutus and Cassius were forced to leave the city. He made a tour through Italy, to solicit the veteran soldiers, having first secured Lepidus, who had the army, to his interests; he seized the public treasure, and treated Octavius with superciliousness and contempt, though the adopted son and heir of Julius Cæsar. The patriots, however, with Cicero at their head, espousing Octavius, in order to destroy Antony, the latter was forced to change his measures, and look a little abroad. he endeavoured to extort the provinces of Macedonia and Syria from Brutus and Cassius; but, not succeeding, resolved to possess himself of Cisalpine Gaul, and besiege Decimus Brutus in Mutina. This siege is one of the most memorable things of the kind in history; and, in conducting it, Antony, though defeated, gained very great reputation: the consuls Hirtius and Pansa were both slain; and nothing but superior forces could have left Octavius master of the field. Antony fled in great confusion, wanting even the necessaries of life; and this very man, who had hitherto wallowed in luxury and intemperance, was obliged to live some days upon roots and water. He fled to the Alps, and was received by Lepidus; with whom and Octavius he formed the 2d triumvirate, as it has usually been called. When these three conferred, they would easily be persuaded that the patriots wanted only to destroy them all, which could not be done so effectually as by clashing them against one another, they therefore combined, proscribed their respective enemies, and divided the empire among themselves. Cicero fell a sacrifice to the resentment of Antony, who, indeed, was charged with most of the murders then committed: but they were rather to be charged to the account of his wife Fulvia, who, being a woman of avarice, cruelty, and revenge, committed a thousand enormities, of which her

husband was ignorant. Upon the defeat of Brutus and Cassius by Octavius and Antony, at Philippi, which was owing chiefly to the military skill and bravery of the latter, Antony obtained the sovereign dominion, and went into Asia, where he had the most splendid court that ever was seen. The kings and princes of Asia came to his court, and acknowledged no other sovereign in the East but him. Queens and princesses, knowing him, doubtless, to be a man of amour and gallantry, strove who should win his heart; and the famous Cleopatra of Egypt succeeded. See CLEOPATRA.

ANTONIUS, Marcus Junius, debauched Julia, the daughter of Augustus, and killed himself when his disgrace was made public.

ANTONIUS, Liberalis, a Greek author, of whom little is known.

ANTONIUS, Honoratus, bishop of Constantine, in Africa.

ANTONIUS, called Nebrissensis, or Laxibra, was for five years a professor at Salamanca, and died 1522.

ANTONY. Vid. ANTHONY.

ANVARI, called king of Khorassan, a poet, died 1200.

ANVILLE, John Baptiste Bourguignon d', a most famous French writer on geography, born at Paris, 1702, and died there 1782, as much esteemed for the gentleness and simplicity of his manners as for his extensive knowledge. He laboured at his maps 16 hours a day for fifty years.

ANYTA, a Greek poetess.

ANYTUS, a rhetorician of Athens, who caused the death of Socrates.

APELLES, one of the most celebrated painters of antiquity, was born in the isle of Cos, and flourished in the time of Alexander the Great. He was in high favour with that prince, who made a law that no other person should draw his picture but Apelles: he accordingly drew him holding a thunderbolt in his hand; the piece was finished with so much skill and dexterity, that it used to be said, there were two Alexanders: one invincible, the son of Philip; the other inimitable, the production of Apelles. Alexander gave him likewise another remarkable proof of his regard; for when he employed Apelles to draw Campaspe, one of his mistresses, having found that he had conceived an affection for her, he resigned her to him; and it was from her that Apelles is said to have drawn his Venus Anadyomene. One of Apelles' chief excellencies was, the making his pictures so exactly resemble the persons represented, that the physiognomists were able to form a judgment as readily from his portraits, as if they had seen the originals.

APELLES, a heretic of Syria in the 2d century.

APELLICON, a peripatetic philosopher, who was the means of preserving the works of Aristotle, about 90 B. C.

APER, Marcus, a Roman orator, died 85.

APHTHONIUS, a rhetorician of Antioch, in the 3d century.

APICIUS. There were three ancient Romans of this name; all very eminent, not for genius, for virtue, for great or good qualities, but for gluttony: or, if we may soften the term, in compliance with the growing taste of the times we write in, for the art of refining in the science of eating. The first lived under Sylla, the second under Augustus and Tiberius, and the third under Trajan. The second, however, is the most illustrious personage of the three, and he kept a kind of school of gluttony at Rome: he spent two millions and a half in entertainments; when, finding himself very much in debt, he was forced at length to look into the state of his affairs: and seeing that he had but 250,000 livres left, he poisoned himself from an apprehension of being starved with such a sum. This man wrote a treatise, "De Re Culinaria."

APIEN, Peter, a mathematician of Ingolstadt, died 1552.

APIEN, Philip, son of the preceding, a physician, died 1589.

APION, a famous grammarian, born at Oasis, in Egypt, was a professor at Rome in the reign of Tiberius. He was undeniably a man of learning, but a downright pedant; for he used to boast, with the greatest assurance, that he gave immortality to those to whom he dedicated his works. How would his vanity be mortified, if he knew that none of these works remain, and that his name and person would long ago have been buried in oblivion, if other writers had not made mention of them! One of his chief works was "The Antiquities of Egypt."

APOCAUCHUS, a Greek of mean origin, became the favourite of the emperor Andronicus; he died 1345

APOLLINARIS, C. Sulpit, professor of grammar, at Rome, in the 2d century.

APOLLINARIUS, a presbyter of Alexandria, in the 4th century.

APPOLLODORUS, the Athenian, a famous grammarian, son of Asclepiades, and disciple of Aristarchus. He wrote several works which are not extant: his most famous productions are mentioned in Fabricius' "Bibliotheca Græca."

APOLLODORUS, a famous architect under [illegible] and Adrian, was born at Damascus, and had the direction of that most magnificent bridge which the former ordered to be built over the Danube, in the year 104. He, however, fell a victim to the envy of the emperor Adrian, who always valued himself highly upon his knowledge of arts and sciences, and hated every one of whose eminence in his profession he had reason to be jealous.

APOLLODORUS, a painter of Athens, the rival of Zeuxis, 408 B. C.

APOLLONIA, St., a martyr of Alexandria, 248.

APOLLONIUS, a Greek poet and rhetorician, born at Alexandria, under the reign of Ptolemy Evergetes, king of Egypt, was a scholar of Callimachus; and wrote a poem upon the expedition of the golden fleece: the work is styled "Argonautica," and consists of four books.

APOLLONIUS of Perga, a city of Pamphylia, a famous geometrician, who also lived under the reign of Ptolemy Evergetes, and composed several valuable works; of which only, his "Conics" remain.

APOLLONIUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, born at Tyana, in Cappadocia, about the beginning of the 1st century. At 16 years of age, he became a strict observer of the rules of Pythagoras, renouncing wine, women, and all sorts of flesh; not wearing shoes, letting his hair grow, and wearing nothing but linen. He soon after set up for a reforme of mankind, and chose his habitation in the temple of Æsculapius, where he is said to have performed many miraculous cures.

APPOLLONIUS, a grammarian of Alexandria, in the 2d century

APOLLONIUS, a Roman senator, who suffered martyrdom in the 2d century.

APOLLONIUS, a stoic philosopher, preceptor to the emperor Marcus Aurelius.

APOLLONIUS, a grammarian, author of a lexicon on Homer, in the age of Augustus.

APOLLONIUS COLLATIUS, Peter, a priest of Navarre, also an indifferent poet.

APOLLOS, a Jew of Alexandria; he became a convert to Christianity, and his powers of preaching were more admired than those of Paul.

APONO, Peter d', born near Padua, studied at Paris, took his degrees in medicine and philosophy, was accused of magic, but died before the prosecution was completed, 1316.

APOSTOLIUS, Michael, a learned Greek author, in the 15th century.

APPIAN an eminent historian, who wrote the Roman history in the Greek language, and flourished under the reigns of the emperors Trajan and Adrian.

APPIAN, Peter, a mathematician. Vid. APIEN.

APPLETON, Nathaniel, D. D., a distinguished divine and minister of Cambridge, Mass.; born at Ipswich, 1692; was fellow of the university for 60 years; received the second degree of doctor of divinity which the Cambridge university ever conferred; the first having been conferred on Increase Mather, 80 years before. His occasional sermons published were very numerous.

APPLETON, Jesse, D. D., a student of theology, under Dr. Lathrop, of Springfield, and president of Bowdoin college, Maine, died 1819.

APRIES, king of Egypt, 594 B. C.; supposed by some to be the Pharaoh Hophra of the Scriptures.

APROSIO, Angelico, an Augustine, born at Ventimigila, in the Genoese, which he adorned by a valuable collection of books; he died 1682.

APULEIUS, Lucius, a Platonic philosopher, lived in the 2d century, under the Antonines, and was born at Madaura, a Roman colony in Africa. He was a man of a curious and inquisitive disposition, especially in religious matters, which prompted him to take several journeys, and to enter into several societies of religion. He spent almost his whole fortune in travelling. He was indefatigable, however, in his studies, and composed several books in prose and verse; but most of them are lost. His "Golden Ass" is the best of his works now extant.

AQUAVIVA, Octavio, cardinal, legate, and archbishop of Naples; he died 1612.

AQUAVIVA, Andrew Matth. d', duke of Atri, and prince of Teramo, a Neapolitan nobleman, who patronized literature; he died 1615.

AQUAVIVA, Claude, son of Andrew, governor of the Jesuits, died 1615.

AQUILA, a mathematician of Pontus; he translated the Bible from Hebrew into Greek.

AQUILANO, Serasino, a native of Aquila, known by his sonnets and other poetical trifles; he died 1500.

AQUILANUS, Sebastian, an Italian physician, whose real name is unknown; he was professor at Padua, and died 1543.

AQUINAS, St. Thomas, a celebrated teacher of the school divinity in the universities of Italy, and commonly called the angelical doctor, was born in the castle of Aquino, in the Terra di Lavora, in Italy, about the year 1224. In 1274 he was sent for to the second council of Lyons, by pope Gregory X., that he might read before them a book which he had written against the Greeks at the command of Urban IV.; but he fell sick on his journey, at the monastery of Fossanova, near Terracina, where he died on the 7th of March, aged 50 years. Aquinas left a vast number of works, which have been repeatedly printed in 17 volumes folio.

AQUINO, Philip, a Jew, of Carpentras, professor of Hebrew at Paris, died 1696.

ARABSCHAH, author of a history of Tamerlane, a Mohamedan historian of Damascus; he died 1450.

ARAGON, Jane d', wife of Ascanius Colona, illustrious for her virtues and fortitude; she died 1577.

ARAM, Eugene, an Englishman of mean birth, but remarkable for his extraordinary abilities, and the singular circumstances attending his unhappy fate; he was born in Yorkshire, 1704. He acquired considerable knowledge in the mathematics, the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Celtic languages, and many parts of polite literature, entirely by his own industry. But, while employed in those learned labours, he committed a crime not to be expected in a man of his studious turn; as the only inducement that led him to it is said to have been gain, though he afterwards assigned jealousy of his wife as the motive. In 1744 he murdered Daniel Clarke, which crime was concealed 14 years, and was then discovered by the accidental finding of a skeleton supposed to be that of Clarke. This was a mistake but it led to a discovery. He was apprehended on suspicion, tried at York, in 1759, and found guilty on sufficient evidence, corroborated by the testimony of his own wife. His defence was uncommonly curious, and at once an evidence of his taste and erudition. After conviction, he confessed the justice of his sentence, and endeavoured to destroy himself by opening an artery in his arm with a razor. He was, however, executed, and hung in chains, in Knaresborough forest.

ARANTIUS, Julius, an Italian physicia and anatomist, born at Bologna, died 1581.

ARATUS, a Greek poet and astronomer, who flourished about the 124th Olympiad.

ARATUS, a native of Sicyon, the deliverer of his country and promoter of the Achæan league, died 216 B. C.

ARBOGATES, a Roman general, destroyed himself 394.

ARBRISSEL, Robert d', a native of Brittany, founded the monastery of Fontevrault, and died 1117.

ARBUCKLE, James, M. A., a native of Glasgow, who possessed some merit as a poet, died 1734.

ARBUTHNOT, Alexander, eminent for his learning and piety, died at Aberdeen, 1538.

ARBUTHNOT, Dr. John, a celebrated wit and physician in queen Anne's reign, was the son of an episcopal clergyman in Scotland, nearly allied to the noble family of that name. On his coming to London, his extensive learning and facetious and agreeable conversation introduced him by degrees into practice, and he became eminent in his profession. Being at Epsom when prince George of Denmark was suddenly taken ill, he was called in to his assistance. His advice was successful, and his highness, recovering, employed him always afterwards as his physician. In consequence of this, upon the indisposition of Dr. Hannes, he was appointed physician in ordinary to queen Anne, in 1709. His gentle manners, polite learning, and excel-

lent talents, entitled him to an intimate correspondence and friendship with the celebrated wits of his time, Pope, Swift, Gay, and Parnell. In 1727, he published "Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures," in 4to. In 1732, his "Essay concerning the nature of Aliments," &c., was printed; which was followed the year after by the "Effects of Air on Human Bodies." His other works were humorous and satirical pieces on various subjects. He died in London, February, 1735.

ARC, Joan of. See JOAN.

ARCADIUS, succeeded his father, the great Theodosius, as emperor of the East, and died 408.

ARCADIUS, an African bishop, was put to death because he opposed the Arians, 437.

ARCERE, Anthony, a native of Marseilles, who was priest of the oratory, died 1699.

ARCERE, Lewis Etienne, known as a poet and historian, died 1781.

ARCESILAUS, a Greek philosopher, succeeded Crates in his school. He was born 316 B. C.

ARCHDALE, John, governor of Carolina in 1695; he was instrumental in quieting the tumults of the colony about that period, and introduced the first rice ever cultivated in the country. He died in England.

ARCHELAUS, son of Herod the great, king of Judea, succeeded to half the kingdom of his father. He died A. D. 6.

ARCHELAUS, king of Macedonia after Perdiccas II., died about 398 B. C.

ARCHELAUS, a philosopher, successor to Anaxagoras, at Lampsacus.

ARCHELAUS, a bishop of Mesopotamia, 278, opposed the Manichæans.

ARCHELAUS, a geographer in the age of Alexander.

ARCHIAS, a native of Antioch. Cicero spoke his defence.

ARCHIDAMUS, king of Sparta after Agesilas, his father, 361 B. C.

ARCHIGENES, a Greek physician in the age of Trajan.

ARCHILOCHUS, a Greek poet, born in the isle of Paros, was the son of Telesicles; and, according to Mr. Bayle, flourished in the 26th Olympiad, or 690 years before Christ. His poetry abounded with the most poignant satire. This poet excelled chiefly in iambic verses, and was the inventor of them, as appears from a passage in Horace, Ep. xix. lib. i. verse 23, &c.

ARCHIMEDES, a celebrated geometrician, born at Syracuse, in Sicily, and related to Hiero, king of Syracuse. He was remarkable for his extraordinary application to mathematical studies, in which he used to be so much engaged, that his servants were often obliged to take him from them by force. He had such a surprising invention in mechanics, that he affirmed to Hiero, that if he had another earth whereon to plant his machines, he could move this which we inhabit. Archimedes became most famous by his curious contrivances, whereby the city of Syracuse was so long defended when besieged by Marcellus. Against the vessels which came up close to the walls he contrived a kind of crow, projected above the wall, with an iron grapple fastened to a strong chain. This was let down upon the prow of a ship, and, by means of the weight of a heavy counterpoise of lead, raised up the prow and set the vessel upright upon her poop; then dropping it all of a sudden, as if it had fallen from the walls, it sunk so far into the sea, that it let in a great deal of water, even when it fell directly on its keel. However, notwithstanding all his art, Syracuse was at length taken by Marcellus, who commanded his soldiers to have a particular regard to the safety of Archimedes; but this ingenious man was unfortunately slain by a soldier who did not know him. Archimedes is said to have been killed about 208 years before the birth of Christ. We have several of his works still extant; but the greater part of them are lost.

ARCHINTO, Octavius, known for his "Antiquities," lived in the 16th century.

ARCHON, Lewis, chaplain of Lewis XIV., died 1717.

ARCHYTAS, a Pythagorean philosopher and mathematician of Tarentum, about 400 B. C.

ARCONS, Cæsar de, a Gascon, advocate in the parliament of Bordeaux, died 1681.

ARCQ, Philip Auguste de St. Foid, an ingenious Parisian, known by his writings, died 1774.

ARCUDI, Alexander Thomas, a Dominican of Venice, author of some historical and biographical works, died about 1720.

ARCUDIUS, Peter, a Greek ecclesiastic of Corfu, employed in Russia by Clement VIII., died 1635.

ARCULPHUS, a French divine, who wrote an account of the Holy Land, in the 7th century.

ARCY, Patrick d', an Englishman. Vid. DARCY.

ARDEN, Edward, a native of Warwickshire. He was accused of being engaged in a conspiracy against the queen's life, and though no evidence appeared against them, both he and his son-in-law, Somerville, were condemned and executed, 1583.

ARDERN, John, an early medical writer, settled at Newark, afterwards at London, about 1370.

AREAGATHUS, a Greek physician at Rome, 269 B. C.

ARENA, Anthony de, judge of St. Remi, near Arles, died 1544.

ARESI, Paul, bishop of Tortona, author of some theological works, died 1645.

ARETÆUS, a physician of Cappadocia: but in what time he flourished authors are not agreed; some placing him under Augustus Cæsar, others under Trajan or Adrian. His works, however, are very valuable. The best edition was published by Dr. Wigan, in folio, at Oxford, 1723.

ARETAPHILA, a woman of Cyrene, who avenged the death of her husband, &c.

ARETE, daughter of Aristippus, of Cyrene; she taught philosophy.

ARETHAS, a bishop of Cappadocia, in the 10th century, author of a commentary on Revelations.

ARETIN, Guy, a Benedictine monk, who lived in the 11th century. He rendered himself famous by discovering a new method of learning music; and was said to have been the inventor of the six notes in music, "Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La.

ARETIN, Leonard, was one of the ablest men in eloquence and science of the 15th century; and left several works, the catalogue of which may be seen in Gesner's "Bibliotheca." He died about 1443 being then 74 years of age, at Florence; where there is a marble monument erected to him in the Church of the Holy Cross, with an inscription to the following purport:—"Since the death of Leonard, history is in

mourning, eloquence is become mute; the Greek and Latin muses cannot forbear shedding tears."

ARETIN, Francis, a man of great reading, and well acquainted with the Greek language. He studied at Sienna, about the year 1443; and afterwards taught law there with such a vivacity of genius, that they called him the prince of subtleties, and his wit became a proverb. He taught also in the university of Pisa, and in that of Ferrara.

ARETIN, Peter, a native of Arezzo, who lived in the 16th century. He was famous for his satirical writings, and was so bold as to carry his invectives even against sovereigns; whence he got the title of the scourge of princes. He used to boast that his lampoons did more service to the world than sermons; and it was said of him, that he had subjected more princes by his pen, than the greatest warriors had ever done by their arms. Aretin wrote also many irreligious and obscene pieces. Some say, that he afterwards changed his loose, libertine principles; but, however this may be, it is certain that he composed several pieces of devotion. He was author, likewise, of some comedies, which were esteemed pretty good of their kind, and died in the year 1556, being about 65 years old.

ARETIN, John, an able writer of Berne, in the 15th century.

ARETIN, Angelo, a learned professor of law at Bologna and Ferrara, died 1480.

ARGALL, Samuel, an adventurer to this country in 1609, who destroyed a French settlement on Mt. Desert, subdued the Dutch on Hudson's river; he was appointed deputy governor of Virginia in 1617; but his administration proving odious, he was obliged to fly the country.

ARGALL, John, an eminent scholar, rector of Halesworth, Suffolk, died 1606.

ARGELLATA, Peter, a physician of Bologna, died 1423.

ARGELLATI, Philip, an indefatigable writer, born at Bologna, died 1755.

ARGENS, Jean Baptiste de Boyer, Marquis d', a French writer, famous rather for the number than weight of his productions, was born at Aix, in Provence, 1704, and died there 1770. He was master of many languages; he painted very well, and was a considerable proficient in anatomy and chymistry. Of his works, the principal are, "Lettres Juives," "Lettres Chinoises," "Lettres Cabalistiques," "Philosophie du Bon Sens," &c. &c. There is learning, knowledge, and good sense, scattered through all these; but they are strongly tinctured with libertinism, and the worst sort of free-thinking.

ARGENSOLA, Leonard, and Bartholomew, two Spanish poets of merit.

ARGENSON, Mark Bene le Voyer, Marquis d', introduced lettres de cachet during his administration of the police at Paris, died 1721.

ARGENTAL, Charles Augustus count d', a foreign minister at the French court, the friend of Le Kain, Voltaire, &c. died 1788.

ARGENTIER, John, studied medicine, was called Censor Medicorum, because he censured Galen, died 1572.

ARGENTINA, Thomas d', a learned head of the Augustines, 1345.

ARGENTRE, Bertrand d', a native of Vitre, eminent for his knowledge of history and jurisprudence, died 1590.

ARGENTRE, Charles Duplessis d', doctor of the Sorbonne, almoner to the king, and bishop of Tulles, died 1740.

ARGENVILLE, Anthon. Joseph Dezellier d', a French writer, died 1765.

ARGOLI, Andrew, professor of mathematics at Padua, died 1657..

ARGOLI, John, son of the preceding, at 17 years of age, produced his Endymion, in 12 cantos; he died 1660.

ARGONNE, Dom. Bonaventure, a Carthusian friar, historian, and theological writer, born at Paris, 1640, died 1704.

ARGOU, Gabriel, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, died at the beginning of the 18th century.

ARGUES, Gerard des, a geometrician intimate with Descartes, died 1661.

ARGYRE, Isaac, an eminent mathematician of the 14th century.

ARGYROPYLUS, Joannes, a learned man who contributed to the revival of Greek literature in Europe, died about 1478.

ARIADNE, daughter of Leo I., married Zeno, who succeeded as emperor, and died 515.

ARIANS. See ARIUS.

ARIARATHES I., a king of Cappadocia, engaged in an expedition against Egypt with Darius Ochus.

ARIARATHES II., nephew of the preceding, defeated by the Macedonians, 321 B. C.

ARIARATHES III., son of the 2d, recovered his kingdom by the conquest of the Macedonians.

ARIARATHES IV., married the daughter of Antiochus; he died 220 B. C.

ARIARATHES V., king of Cappadocia, died 166 B. C.

ARIARATHES VI., son of the preceding, perished in battle, 130 B. C.

ARIARATHES VII., son of the 6th, was murdered by his brother-in law, Mithridates.

ARIARATHES, son of the 7th, was also murdered by Mithridates.

ARIAS MONTANUS, Benedict, a native of Seville, eminent for his literary acquirements, died 1598.

ARIAS, Francis, a learned Jesuit, died 1605.

ARIBERT, son of Clotaire II., king of France, caused himself to be crowned king at Toulouse, and died 1630.

ARIEH, Jacob Juda, a learned rabbi of Amsterdam, flourished in the 17th century.

ARIOBARZANES I., king of Cappadocia, 91 B. C.

ARIOBARZANES II., king of Cappadocia, put to death by Cassius.

ARIOBARZANES III., brother of the preceding, put to death by Antony.

ARIOSTI, Attilio, a musician, born at Bologna, published a book of cantatas, 1725.

ARIOSTO, Lodovico, or Lewis, a celebrated Italian poet, descended of a good family, and born at the castle of Reggio, in Lombardy, in 1474. He began his "Furioso" when he was about 30 years of age, and it is the most celebrated of all his works. But his attachment to poetry did not hinder him from engaging in public affairs, for he was employed in embassies and negotiations in different parts of Italy. Ariosto was crowned with the laurel by the emperor Charles V., in 1533, and died at Ferrara the 8th of July, in the same year.

ARIOSTI, Gabriel, brother to the poet, was himself eminent as a Latin poet; he died 1552

ARIOVISTUS, king of Germany, assisted the Gauls against the Romans, and was defeated by Julius Cæsar.

ARIPERT, king of Lombardy, succeeded his

father, Ragimbert, in 702; he was drowned 637.

ARISI, Francis, an able writer of Cremona, died 1743.

ARISTÆNÆTES, an ancient writer, to whom are ascribed certain Greek epistles on the subject of love and gallantry, died in 358.

ARISTANDER, a soothsayer in the army of Alexander the Great.

ARISTARCHUS, a Grecian philosopher, born in Samos, is delivered down to us as the principal person, if not the first, who maintained the earth to turn upon its centre, and to describe a circle yearly round the sun; an opinion revived and established by Copernicus and Galileo, and now universally received. It is not certain when he lived; but, from the mention made of him by Archimedes, he must have flourished before his death. None of his works remain, except a treatise "Upon the Greatness and Distance of the Sun and Moon," inserted in the third volume of "Mathematical Works," printed at Oxford, 1699, in folio.

ARISTARCHUS, a celebrated grammarian, was born in Samothracia, but chose Alexandria to reside at. He applied himself particularly to criticism, and made a revisal of Homer's poems with great exactness, but in a manner too magisterial, for those verses which he did not like he treated as spurious. Cicero and Horace have used his name to express a very rigid critic, and it is used to this day for the same purpose, but not without opprobrium, derived partly from himself, yet more from the manners of modern verbal critics. Growing dropsical, he found no other remedy than to starve himself to death. Suidas relates that he died in Cyprus, aged 72.

ARISTARCHUS, a Jew of Thessalonica, the companion of St. Paul.

ARISTEAS, a Greek historian, 550 B. C.

ARISTEAS, one of the 70 translators of the Septuagint.

ARISTEUS, a Greek mathematician, 350 B. C.

ARISTIDES, a philosopher of Athens, 125.

ARISTIDES, Ælius, a very famous sophist of antiquity, was born at Adriani, a town of Mysia, and flourished under Adrian and the two following emperors. He spent his life in travelling and declaiming; went all over Egypt four times, and penetrated even to Ethiopia. When Smyrna was destroyed by an earthquake in the year 178, he wrote so affecting a letter to Marcus Aurelius, that the emperor ordered it to be rebuilt immediately; upon which the inhabitants erected a statue to Aristides, as to the restorer of their city. He died about the age of 60. His works were published, with a Latin version and notes, by Dr. Samuel Jebb, at Oxford, 1723, in two volumes 4to.

ARISTIDES, surnamed the Just, a celebrated Athenian general, flourished about 480 years B. C.

ARISTIDES, a painter of Thebes, 340 B. C.

ARISTIDES, a historian of Miletus, who wrote an account of Italy, &c.

ARISTIPPUS, the founder of the Cyrenaic sect of philosophy, flourished 392 B. C. He asserted pleasure to be the ultimate end in which all happiness consists; and his manner of life was agreeable to his philosophy, for he indulged himself in all the luxuries of dress, wine, and women.

ARISTO, a stoic philosopher, of Cos, 260 B. C. He maintained that virtue is the supreme good.

ARISTO, a peripatetic philosopher, 230 B. C.

ARISTO, Titus, a Roman lawyer of eminence in the age of Trajan.

ARISTOBULUS I., high-priest and king of the Jews, died 104 B. C.

ARISTOBULUS II., son of Alexander Jannæus, deposed by Pompey, died 45 B. C.

ARISTOBULUS, an Alexandrian Jew, who united the peripatetic philosophy with the laws of Moses.

ARISTOBULUS, grandson of the preceding, made high-priest, was put to death by Herod, 36 B. C.

ARISTOGITON, an Athenian, who, in conjunction with Harmodius, subverted the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ, 516 B. C.

ARISTOMENES, a Messenian, whose courage caused his countrymen to avenge the oppression of the Spartans, 635 B. C.

ARISTOPHANES, a comic poet of Athens, cotemporary with Plato, Socrates, and Euripides. Most of his plays were written during the Peloponnesian war. His imagination was warm and lively, and his genius particularly turned to raillery; he had also very great spirit and resolution, and was a declared enemy to slavery, and to all those who wanted to oppress their country. He described the affairs of the Athenians in so exact a manner, that his comedies are a faithful history of that people. He wrote above 50 comedies, but there are only 11 extant, which are perfect; these are, "Plutus, The Clouds, The Frogs, Equites, The Acharnenses, The Wasps, Peace, The Birds, The Ecclesiazusæ or Female Orators, The Thesmophoriazusæ or Priestess of Ceres, and Lysistrata." "The Clouds," which he wrote in ridicule of Socrates, is the most celebrated of all his comedies. Madam Dacier tells us, she was so much charmed with this performance, that, after she had translated it, and read it over 200 times, it did not become the least tedious to her. Aristophanes having conceived some aversion to the poet Euripides, satirizes him in several of his plays, particularly in his "Frogs," and his "Thermophoriazusæ." He wrote the "Lisistrata," when all Greece was involved in war, in which comedy the women are introduced debating upon the affairs of the commonwealth, when they come to a resolution not to go to bed with their husbands till peace should be concluded. He invented a peculiar kind of verse, which was called by his name, and is mentioned by Cicero in his "Brutus;" and Suidas says, that he also was the inventor of the tretrameter and octameter verse. Aristophanes was greatly admired among the ancients especially for the true Attic elegance of his style; and there have been several editions and translations of this poet. The time of his death is unknown.

ARISTOTLE, the chief of the peripatetic philosophers, born at Stagyra, a small city in Macedon, in the 99th Olympiad, about 384 years before Christ, was the son of Michomachus, physician to Amyntas, the grandfather of Alexander the Great. By the advice of the Delphic oracle, he went to Athens when about 18, and studied under Plato till he was 37. He followed his studies with most extraordinary diligence, so that he soon surpassed all in Plato's school. He ate little, and slept less; and that he might not oversleep himself, Diogenes Laertius tells us, that he lay always with one hand out of the bed, having a ball of brass in it, which, by its falling into a basin of the same metal awaked

him. When he had studied about 15 years under Plato, he began to form different tenets from those of his master, who became highly piqued at his behaviour. Upon the death of Plato, he quitted Athens, and retired to Atarnya, a little city of Mysia, where his old friend, Hermias, reigned. Here he married Pythias, the sister of that prince, whom he is said to have loved so passionately, that he offered sacrifice to her. Some time after, Hermias having been taken prisoner by Meranon, the king of Persia's general, Aristotle went to Mytelene, the capital of Leshos, where he remained till Philip, king of Macedon, having heard of his great reputation, sent for him to be tutor to his son Alexander, then about 14 years of age. Aristotle accepted the offer, and in eight years taught him rhetoric, natural philosophy, ethics, politics, and a certain sort of philosophy, according to Plutarch, which he taught nobody else. Philip erected statues in honour of Aristotle, and for his sake rebuilt Stagyra, which had been almost ruined by the wars. Aristotle having lost the favour of Alexander by adhering to Calisthenes, his kinsman, who was accused of a conspiracy against Alexander's life, removed to Athens, where he set up his new school. The magistrates received him very kindly, and gave him the Lyceum, so famous afterwards for the concourse of his disciples, and here it was, according to some authors, that he composed his principal works. When Aristotle was accused of impiety by one Eurymedon, a priest of Ceres, he wrote a large apology for himself, addressed to the magistrates; but, knowing the Athenians to be extremely jealous about their religion, and remembering the fate of Socrates, he was so much alarmed that he retired to Chalcis, a city of Eubœa, where he ended his days. Some say he poisoned himself, to avoid falling into the hands of his enemies; others affirm, that he threw himself into the Euripus, because he could not comprehend the reason of its ebbing and flowing; and there are others who tell us that he died of a cholic, in the 63d year of his age, being the third of the 114th Olympiad, two years after Alexander. The Stagyrites carried away his body, and erected altars to his memory.

ARISTOXENUS, a Grecian philosopher of Tarentum, about 324 B. C.

ARIUS, a divine of the 4th century, and the head and founder of the Arians, a sect which denied the eternal divinity and consubstantiality of the Word. He was born in Libya, near Egypt. The Arian principles, according to Spanheim, were, that Christ was only called God by way of title; that he was less than the Father, who only was eternal and without beginning; that he was a creature, having a beginning of existence, created out of things, having no being before the beginning of all things: hence he was made God, and the son of God by adoption, not by nature; and that the word was also subject to change; that the Father created all things by him as an instrument; and that he was the most excellent of all creatures; that the essence of the Father was different from the essence of the Son; neither was he co-eternal, co-equal, nor con-substantial with the Father; that the Holy Ghost was not God, but the creature of the Son, begot and created by him, inferior in dignity to the Father and Son, and co-worker in the creation. As to his death, it is said that Arius, being pressed by a natural necessity, retired to a house of convenience where he died instantly on the spot, all his entrails bursting out, with his liver and spleen. This happened in the year 336.

ARKEL, Cornel. Van, a Dutch divine of Amsterdam, died 1724.

ARKENHOLZ, John, a native of Helsingfors, in Sweden, author of some treatises on political subjects, &c., died 1777.

ARKWRIGHT, Sir Richard, a man who, in one of the lowest stations of life, being literally a penny barber at Manchester, by uncommon genius and persevering industry, invented and perfected a system of machinery for spinning cotton, that had in vain been attempted by many of the first mechanics of the 17th and 18th centuries; and which, by giving perpetual employment to many thousand families, increased the population, and was productive of great commercial advantage to his country. The machine is called a "Spinning Jenny." Sir Richard died August 3, 1792, leaving property to the amount of nearly half a million sterling.

ARLAUD, James Antony, a native of Geneva, eminent as a painter, died 1743.

ARLOTTA, a beautiful woman of Falaise, daughter of a tanner, and mistress of Robert, duke of Normandy.

ARLOTTO, a native of Magello, in Tuscany, whose right name was Maiuardi, was dean of St. Cresci, in the diocese of Fiesole; he died 1483.

ARMAGNAC, John d', of an ancient family in France, raised to the highest dignity of the national church, died about 1408.

ARMAGNAC, Bernard, count d', brother of the preceding, placed at the head of the party of Orleans, was assassinated, 1418.

ARMELLINO, Francis, a banker, made cardinal by Leo X., died 1527.

ARMENONVILLE, Joseph John Baptist Fleurion d', a French statesman, keeper of the seals from 1722 to 1727, died 1728.

ARMINIUS, a brave chief of the Catti, called the deliverer of Germany; he was assassinated A. D. 21.

ARMINIUS, James, the founder of the sect of the Arminians, or Remonstrants, was born at Oude-water, in Holland, in 1560. "The Arminians hold (says Mr. Broughton) that God creates men free, and will deal with them according to the use they make of their liberty; that, foreseeing how every one will use it, he does therefore decree all things that concern them in this life, together with their salvation or damnation in the next," &c. See more in Broughton's Religion of all Nations, Arminius died October 19, 1619.

ARMSTRONG, Thomas, an active supporter of the royal cause, during the civil wars, for which he was honoured with knighthood; he was executed by his enemies, without a trial, 1684.

ARMSTRONG, Dr. John, born in Castleton parish, Edinburghshire, where his father and brother were ministers. He completed his education in the university of Edinburgh, where he took his degree in physic, February 4, 1732. Like Akenside, another poet and physician, he never arrived at much practice. In 1735 he published a little humorous fugitive pamphlet in 8vo. printed for J. Wilford, entitled "An Essay for abridging the Study of Physic; to which is added a Dialogue between Hygeia, Mercury, and Pluto, relating to the practice of physic, as it is managed by a certain illustrious society: as also an epistle from Usbeck the Persian to Joshua Ward, Esq." This piece contains much droll-

ery; and in the dialogue, the author has caught the very spirit of Lucian. It was soon followed by the "Œconomy of Love," a poem which has much merit, but is too strongly tinctured with the licentiousness of Ovid. "The Art of preserving Health," his best performance, was published in 1744, and will transmit his name to posterity as one of the first English writers. In Mr. Nichols' "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," the reader will find some pleasing traits of the character of this ingenious writer.

ARMSTRONG, John, a Scotch divine and poet, was born at Leith, 1771. At Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M. A., he published a volume of "Juvenile Poems," which have considerable merit; and to this he appended "An Essay on the Means of punishing and preventing Crimes;" for which, (in 1789,) he had been honoured with a gold medal given by the Edinburgh Pantheon Society. He came to London in 1790, commenced writer for the newspapers, and for some time before his death was editor of that old and most respectable paper, "The General Evening Post." He promised also to arrive at distinction as a preacher to dissenting congregations; but was cut off by a decline, July 21, 1797, at the early age of 26.

ARMSTRONG, John, a brigadier general in the army of the American revolution, assisted in the defence of fort Moultrie, and in the battle of Germantown, with the reputation of an able officer, afterwards a delegate to congress from Pennsylvania, died 1795.

ARMYNE, Lady Mary, granddaughter of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, married Sir William Armyne, and was distinguished by her piety and benevolence; died 1675.

ARNALD, Richard, B. D., rector of Thurcaston, in Leicestershire, published several sermons, &c.; he died 1756.

ARNALL, William, became a political writer in the pay of Sir Robert Walpole; he died 1741.

ARNAUD DE MERVILLE, or MEREUIL, a poet of Provence, died 1220.

ARNAUD DE VILLA NOVA, a physician, shipwrecked on the coast of Genoa, 1310 or 1313.

ARNAUD, Anthony, born at Paris, 1550. where he pursued his studies, and took his degree of Master of Arts in 1573. Some time after, he was admitted advocate of the parliament of Paris; in which capacity he acquired great reputation by his integrity and extraordinary eloquence. Henry IV. had a great esteem for Arnaud: his majesty once carried the duke of Savoy to hear him plead in parliament, and had appointed counsellor and attorney-general to queen Catharine of Medicis. One of the most famous causes which Arnaud pleaded, was that of the university against the Jesuits, in 1594. He died at about the age of 70.

ARNAUD D'ANDILLI, Robert, eldest son of the preceding, born at Paris in 1589. Though placed in a court of offices of state, he passed the latter part of his days in a continual application to works of piety and devotion. His works have been printed in eight volumes folio. Mr. Arnaud died at Port Royal, 1674.

ARNAUD, Anthony, doctor of the Sorbonne, and brother of the preceding, was born at Paris the 6th of February, 1612. A catalogue of his works may be seen in Moreri: they consist of grammar, geometry, logic, metaphysics, and theology. He died August 9, 1694.

ARNAUD, Henry, brother of Robert, made bishop of Toul, but his election was disputed, and he was not put in possession; he died 1692

ARNAUD, Angelique, sister of Henry, abbess of the Port Royal convent, died 1661.

ARNAUD, Anthony, son of Robert, abbot of Chaumes, author of some memoirs, died 1698.

ARNAUD, de Brescie. See ARNOLD de Brescie.

ARNAUD, Francis, abbot of Grand Champs, distinguished by his literary labours, died 1784.

ARNAUD, Simon, marquis of Pompone, an able negotiator and ambassador, died 1699.

ARNAUD, Henry Charles, son of Simon, distinguished as an ecclesiastic and statesman, died 1756.

ARNAUD, Francis, Thomas Marie de Baculard d', a French writer of celebrity, was born at Paris in 1716, and died in 1805.

ARNDT, John, a famous protestant divine of Germany, born at Bellenstad, in the dutchy of Anhalt, 155. At first he applied himself to physic; but, falling into a dangerous sickness, he made a vow to change that for divinity, if he should be restored to health. He wrote many religious works; the most famous of which is, his, "Treatise of Free Christianity," in High Dutch. This writer died at Zell, in 1621.

ARNDT, Joshua, professor of logic at Rostock, died 1687

ARNE, Dr. Thomas Augustine, was son of Mr. Arne, an upholsterer in Covent Garden, (whom Addison is supposed to have characterized in No. 155. and No. 160 of "The Tattler,") and brother of Mrs. Cibber the player. He was early devoted to music, and soon became eminent in his profession. July 6, 1759, he had the degree of doctor of music conferred on him at Oxford. His compositions are universally applauded, and he was particularly skilful in instructing vocal performers. He died March 5, 1778, having written the following pieces: "Artaxerxes," 1762; "The Guardian outwitted," 1764; "The Rose," 1778: all of them operas.

ARNGRIM, Jonas, a learned ecclesiastic of Ireland; he wrote a piece on the Runic letters, &c., and died 1649.

ARNISÆUS, Kenningus, a German professor of physic at Helmstadt, known for his political treatises; he died 1635.

ARNOBIUS, was professor of rhetoric at Sicca, in Numidia, toward the end of the 3d century.

ARNOBIUS, a native of Gaul, author of a commentary on the psalms, &c., in the 5th century.

ARNOLD, a famous heretic of the 12th century, born at Brescia, in Italy, whence he went to France, where he studied under the celebrated Peter Abelard. Upon his return to Italy, he put on the habit of a monk, and began to preach several new and uncommon doctrines, particularly, that the pope ought not to enjoy any temporal estate; that those ecclesiastics who had any estates of their own, or held any lands, were entirely cut off from the least hope of salvation; that the clergy ought to subsist upon the alms and voluntary contributions of Christians; and that all other revenues belonged to princes and states, in order to be disposed of among the laity as they thought proper. He was hanged at Rome in the year 1155.

ARNOLD, John, eminent for his improvements in the mechanism of time-keepers. He was the inventor of the Expansion Balance and the Detached Escapement; and was the first artist that ever applied the gold cylindrical spring to the balance of a time-piece. Died at Well-hall, near Eltham, in Kent, Aug. 25, 1799.

ARNOLD, Dr. Samuel, an excellent composer of music, whose works are too numerous to be here detailed, and so well known as not to require it. Of his various dramatic compositions, we may mention particularly "The Maid of the Mill; The Castle of Andalusia; The Agreeable Surprise; The Son-in-Law; The Spanish Barber; Inkle and Yarico; The Surrender of Calais; The Battle of Hexham; The Mountaineers; The Shipwreck; and Peeping Tom." In the higher style of composition, also, his success was great. The Oratorio (by Dr. Brown) of the Cure of Saul, composed in 1767, was considered to be the best production since the time of Handel; and his Shunamite Woman, one of his latter pieces, possesses all the genius of his earlier compositions, with that additional science which study and experience had given him. He died Oct. 13, 1802, in his 63d year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, between the monuments of Croft and Purcell.

ARNOLD, Nicholas, a protestant of Lesna, acquired reputation by his sermons and polemical works; he died 1680.

ARNOLD, Jeffery, author of a history of mystical theology, &c., died 1714.

ARNOLD, of Hildesheim, a historian of the 13th century.

ARNOLD, Christopher, a native of Nuremberg; he died professor at Altorf, 1685, aged 58.

ARNOLD, Benedict, a major general of the American army, and infamous for turning traitor to his country; for attempting to surrender the fortress of West Point to the British; for committing ravages in Virginia after his desertion, and a wanton butchery of the garrison at Fort Griswold, Conn. He was made a brigadier general in the British army; retired to England; received 10,000*l.* sterling as the reward of his villany, and died in London, 1801.

ARNOLD, Benedict, succeeded Roger Williams as president of the colony of Rhode-Island, and was afterwards repeatedly appointed governor under its charter; he died 1678.

ARNOLD, Thomas, a physician of Leicester, educated at Edinburgh, was afterwards president of a lunatic asylum, which he established; he died 1816.

ARNOUL, a bishop of Lisieux, author of some curious letters, containing an account of the manners of his time.

ARNTZENIUS, John Henry, a learned Dutchman, law professor at Utrecht; he died 1799.

ARNU, Nicholas, a Dominican, professor of metaphysics at Padua, died 1[illegible]2

ARNULPH, or ERNULPH, bishop of Rochester, born 1040, died 1124. He wrote a work in Latin, concerning the foundation, endowment, charters, laws, and other things relating to the church of Rochester; which is generally known by the title of "Textus Roffensis," and is preserved in the archives of the cathedral church of that place.

ARNULPH, natural son of Carloman, king of Bavaria, elected emperor of Germany, and crowned at Rome, 896. He died (supposed to be poisoned) 899.

ARNULPHUS, an Egyptian, in the reign of M. Antoninus, famous for his skill in magic.

ARNWAY, John, much attached to the royal cause in England in the time of Cromwell, died 1653.

ARON, Peter, a musical writer, born at Florence, and patronized by Leo X.

ARPINUS, or ARPINO, Joseph Cæsar, a famous Italian painter, born 1560, died 1640.

ARRAGON, Jeanne d', a celebrated Italian lady, mother of Mark Anthony Colonna, died 1577.

ARRAN, James Hamilton, earl of, a Scotch nobleman, who at one time aspired to the hand of queen Elizabeth, of England. He died 1609

ARRIA, the wife of Pætus, celebrated for her heroism and conjugal fidelity.

ARRIAGA, Roderic d', a Spanish Jesuit, professor of theology at Salamanca and Prague, died 1667.

ARRIAN, a famous historian and philosopher, who lived under the emperor Adrian and the two Antonines, was born at Nicomedia, in Bithynia. He was styled the second Xenophon, and raised to the most considerable dignities of Rome. He is, indeed, said to have been preceptor to the famous philosopher and emperor Marcus Antoninus. The most celebrated of his works is his "History (in Greek) of Alexander the Great," in 7 books; a performance much esteemed by the best judges. Arrian is said to have written several other works.

ARROWSMITH, John, theological professor at Cambridge, 1660, author of several celebrated Calvinistic works.

ARSACES I., a Parthian, emancipated his country from the Macedonian yoke, 250 B. C.

ARSACES II., son of the preceding, made war against Antiochus the Great.

ARSACES TIRANUS, king of Armenia, taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, 362 B. C.

ARSENIUS, bishop of Constantinople, was banished for his pertinacity, and died in the 13th century.

ARSENIUS, a Roman deacon, appointed by pope Damascus preceptor to Arcadius, son of Theodosius.

ARSENIUS, archbishop of Malvasia, in the Morea, died 1435.

ARSEZAN, Pader d', a native of Toulouse, and author of two tragedies, died 1696.

ARTABANUS, a king of Parthia, died A. D. 48.

ARTABANUS, another king of Parthia, in whom that empire became extinct, 226.

ARTALI, Joseph, a native of Mazara, in Sicily, a famous duellist, &c., died 1679.

ARTAUD, Peter Joseph, a native of Bonieux, esteemed for learning, piety, &c., died 1760.

ARTAUD, archbishop of Rheims, was once deprived of his diocese and afterwards restored to it, died 948.

ARTAVASDES I., king of Armenia, behaved treacherously to Crassus and Mark Antony.

ARTAVASDES II., grandson of the above.

ARTAXERXES I., king of Persia, the son of Xerxes, supposed to be the Ahasuerus of Scripture, died 424 B. C.

ARTAXERXES II., surnamed Mnemon, defeated his brother Cyrus at Cunaxa, 401 B. C.

ARTAXERXES III., succeeded Artaxerxes II.; he slew all his brothers and the rest of his family, 338 B. C.

ARTAXERXES BEBEGAN, son of a shepherd, first king of Persia of the race of the Sassanides, died about 240.

ARTAXIAS I., governor of Upper Armenia under Antiochus, made himself king of the country.

ARTAXIAS II., king of Armenia after Artavasdes I., was expelled by Antony, and restored by the Parthians.

ARTAXIAS III., son of Polemo, made king by Germanicus, and reigned 17 years.

ARTEAGA, Don Stephano, a Spanish jesuit,

author of a treatise on ideal beauty, &c., died 1800.

ARTEDI, Peter, a physician of Sweden, and intimate friend of Linnæus, was drowned at Leyden, 1735.

ARTEMAS, or ARTEMON, founded a sect in the 3d century, which maintained that Christ was but a man.

ARTEMIDORUS, famous for his "Treatise upon Dreams," was born at Ephesus, but took the surname of Daldianus in this book, out of respect to the country of his mother; for he styled himself the Ephesian in his other performances. He lived under the emperor Antoninus Pius.

ARTEMIDORUS, an Ephesian, author of a description of the earth, 100 B. C.

ARTEMISIA I., queen of Caria, assisted Xerxes against the Greeks.

ARTEMISIA II., queen of Caria, erected a mausoleum to the memory of her husband, Mausolus.

ARTHINGTON, Henry, a native of York shire, pretended that he was inspired as the means of effecting a revolution.

ARTHUR, a British Prince, whose existence by some is regarded as fabulous, said to have died about 542; he established the order of knights of the round table.

ARTHUR, duke of Brittany, grandson of Henry II., was confined in the castle of Rouen, where, it is supposed, he was murdered.

ARTIGNI, Anthony Gachet d', an ecclesiastic, known by his writings; he died 1768.

ARTUSI, Guiamara, a celebrated musical writer.

ARVIEUX, Laurent d', a native of Marseilles, resided 12 years in Palestine, and was a useful negotiator for the French court. He is justly esteemed for his benevolence to Tunisian and Algerine captives.

ARVIRAGUS, a king of Britain in the age of Domitian.

ARUNDEL, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Arundel, known by her translations of the wise sayings, &c. of Alexander Severus, &c.; she lived in the middle of the 16th century.

ARUNDEL, Thomas, made bishop of Ely when 21 years of age; afterwards translated to Canterbury; he died 1414.

ARUNDEL, Thomas Howard, earl of, discoverer of the Parian marbles which bear his name.

ARUNDEL, Blanche, daughter of Lord Worcester, celebrated for her brave defence of Wardour castle; she died 1649.

ARZACHEL, a Spanish astronomer, in the 11th century.

ASA, son of Abijah, made king of Judah, 955 B. C.

ASAPH, St., a native of North Wales, eminent for his sanctity.

ASAPH, a musician of the tribe of Levi, in the age of David.

ASAR-HADDON, king of Assyria, obtained the kingdom of Babylon; he died 667 B. C.

ASCELIN, an ecclesiastic of the 11th century, defended transubstantiation against Berenger.

ASCHAM, Roger, an eminent English writer, born at Kirkby Wiske, near Northallerton, in Yorkshire, about the year 1515. He applied himself particularly to the Greek language; in which he attained to an excellence peculiar to himself, and read it publicly in the university of Cambridge with universal applause. In order to relax his mind, after severer studies, he thought some diversion necessary; and shooting with the bow, was his favourite amusement, as appears by his "Treatise on Archery," which he dedicated to King Henry VIII., who settled a pension upon him, at the recommendation of Sir William Paget. Mr. Ascham, being remarkable for writing a fine hand, was employed to teach this art to Prince Edward, the Lady Elizabeth, and the two brothers, Henry and Charles, dukes of Suffolk. In Feb. 1548, he was sent for to court, to instruct the Lady Elizabeth in the learned languages, and had the honour of assisting this lady in her studies for two years; when he desired leave to return to Cambridge, where he resumed his office of public orator. He was afterwards Latin secretary to king Edward, queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth. Being one day in company with persons of the first distinction, there happened to be high disputes about the different methods of education; this gave rise to his treatise on that subject, entitled "The Schoolmaster," which he undertook at the particular request of Sir Richard Sackville. This work was in high esteem among the best judges, and is frequently quoted by Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary. He died at London, Jan. 4, 1568, and was buried in St. Sepulchre's church.

ASCHAM, Anthony, physician and ecclesiastic, author of tracts on astrology, &c.

ASCHAM, Anthony, a friend of Cromwell, and member of the long parliament.

ASCHARI, a mussulman doctor, founder of a sect which bears his name; he died 940.

ASCLEPIADES, a Greek philosopher, 350 B. C.

ASCLEPIADES, a famous physician, born at Prusa, in Bithynia, flourished at Rome in the time of Pompey, and founded a new sect in physic.

ASCOLI, Cecco di, or Francisco de Stabill, professor of mathematics, at Bologna; he wrote an Italian poem, &c., and died 1238.

ASCONIUS, PEDIANUS, a grammarian of Padua, in the age of Augustus.

ASCOUGH, William, bishop of Sarum, murdered by Jack Cade and his followers, 1450.

ASDRUBAL, brother-in-law of Annibal, the founder of New Carthage, in Spain.

ASDRUBAL BARCA, brother of Annibal, killed at the battle of the Metaurus.

ASELLI, Gasper, a physician of Cremona, professor of anatomy at Paris, died 1626.

ASFELD, Claude Francois Bidal marquis d', an illustrious warrior at the battle of Almanza; he took Philipsburg, and died 1743.

ASFELD, Jacques Vincent Bidal d', an ecclesiastic, died 1745.

ASGILL, John, a lawyer of eminence, known for his wit and misfortunes, died 1738.

ASGILL, Sir Charles, Bart. This gentleman was a strong instance of what may be effected even by moderate abilities, when united with strict integrity, industry, and irreproachable character. His first setting out in life was at a banking-house in Lombard-street, as out-door collecting clerk. From this inferior situation he progressively rose by his merit to the first department in the house; and soon after, marrying an amiable woman, with a fortune of 25,000*l.* immediately joined his name to the firm. In 1749 he was chosen alderman of Candlewick ward, and served in the office of lord mayor in 1758. He died Sept. 15, 1788, and is said to have left nearly 200,000*l.*

ASH, Dr. John, an English dissenting minister, grammarian, and lexicographer born 1724,

died at Pershore, Worcestershire, March, 1779. His Dictionary is a remarkably laborious and comprehensive work.

ASHE, Simeon, a nonconformist, chaplain to lord Warwick, during the civil wars, died 1662.

ASHE, Samuel, a judge of the Supreme court of North Carolina, and afterwards governor of that state, died 1813.

ASHE, John Baptiste, a representative in Congress, from, and governor of, the state of N. Carolina, died 1802.

ASHLEY, Jonathan, a distinguished minister of Deerfield, Mass., died 1780, aged 68. He published several sermons.

ASHLEY, Robert, a lawyer, distinguished as an eminent writer, &c., died 1641.

ASHMOLE, or ASMOLE, Elias, a celebrated English philosopher and antiquary, and founder of the Ashmolean museum at Oxford, was born at Litchfield, in Staffordshire, the 23d of May, 1627. Besides filling several offices, civil and military, Mr. Ashmole was a diligent and curious collector of manuscripts. In 1650 he published a treatise written by Dr. Arthur Dee, relating to the philosopher's stone; together with another tract on the same subject, by an unknown author. About the same time he was busied in preparing for the press a complete collection of the works of such English chymists as had till then remained in manuscript: this undertaking cost him great labour and expense; and at length the work appeared toward the close of the year 1652. The title of this work was, "Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum," &c. &c. He then applied himself to the study of antiquity and records. In 1658 he began to collect materials for his "History of the Order of the Garter," which he lived to finish, and thereby did no less honour to the order than to himself. In September following, he made a journey to Oxford; where he set about a full and particular description of the coins given to the public library by archbishop Laud. Upon the restoration of Charles II., Mr. Ashmole was introduced to his majesty, who received him very graciously, and, on the 18th of June, 1660, bestowed on him the place of Windsor herald; a few days after, he appointed him to give a description of his medals, which were delivered into his possession; and King Henry VIII.'s closet was assigned for his use. On the 8th of May, 1672, he presented his "Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies, of the most noble Order of the Garter" to the king, who received it very graciously, and, as a mark of his approbation, granted him a privy seal for 400*l.* out of the customs of paper. On the 26th of January, a fire broke out in the Middle Temple, in the next chamber to Mr. Ashmole's, by which he lost a noble library, with a collection of 9000 coins, ancient and modern, and a vast repository of seals, charters, and other antiquities and curiosities: but his manuscripts, and his most valuable gold medals, were luckily at his house, at South Lambeth. In 1683, the University of Oxford having finished a magnificent repository near the theatre, Mr. Ashmole sent thither his curious collection of rarities; and this benefaction was considerably augmented by the addition of his manuscripts and library, at his death, which happened at South Lambeth, May 18, 1692.—He was interred in the church of Great Lambeth, in Surrey, on the 26th of May, 1692.

ASHMUN ELI PEASE, a distinguished lawyer of Northampton, Mass.; he was a member of the senate of that state, and afterwards a senator in Congress, died 1819

ASHTON, Charles, one of the most learned critics of his age, was elected master of Jesus College, Cambridge, July 5, 1701, and installed in a prebend of Ely, on the 14th of the same month. His great knowledge in ecclesiastical antiquities was excelled by none, and equalled by few: as his MS. remarks upon the Fathers, and corrections of the mistakes of translators, sufficently show.

ASHTON, Dr. Thomas, rector of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, a popular preacher and excellent divine, born 1716, died 1775.

ASHWELL, George, his writings were on divinity, but not in high esteem; he died 1693.

ASHWOOD, Bartholomew, a minister of Axminster, in Devon, author of several tracts, &c.

ASHWORTH, Caleb, patronized by Dr. Doddridge, and successor to him in his school, was created D. D. by a Scotch university; he died 1774.

ASKEW, Anthony, a native of Westmoreland, eminent as a physician, died 1784.

ASKEW, Anne, an accomplished lady, daughter of Sir William Askew, of Kelsay, in Lincolnshire, was born in 1529. She received a learned education, and in early life showed a predilection for theological studies. By these she was led to favour the reformation; she was, in consequence, arrested, and having confessed her religious principles, was committed to Newgate. She was first racked with brutal cruelty in the Tower, and afterwards burned alive in Smithfield, July 16, 1546; a punishment which she endured with amazing courage and firmness, adhering to the last to the principles of her faith.

ASPASIA, a native of Miletus, celebrated for her wit and learning, though her character was licentious.

ASPASIA, a Grecian lady, celebrated for her excellence in philosophy and rhetoric, was born at Miletus, but settled at Athens; where, though she exercised the calling of a courtezan, her scholastic talents induced the virtuous Socrates and other of the greatest men of the age to visit her house. She was afterwards married to Pericles, one of the greatest men that ever flourished in Greece.

ASPELT, Peter d', studied medicine at Paris, he died 1320.

ASSELIN, Giles Thomas, respectable for his piety and poetical talents, died 1567.

ASSELYN, John, a historical and landscape painter, died 1650.

ASSER, a Jewish rabbi of the 5th century, author of the Talmud of Babylon, &c.

ASSER, of St. David's, a learned author in the reign of Alfred.

ASSHETON, Dr. William, born at Middleton, in Lancashire, 1641, was the projector of the scheme for providing a maintenance for clergymen's widows and others, by a jointure payable by the Mercers' Company. Dr. Assheton wrote several pieces against the papists and dissenters, and some practical and devotional tracts, and died at his rectory of Beckenham, in Kent, 1711.

ASSOUCI, Charles Coypeau, Sieur d', a poet, whose works contained more immorality than wit; he died 1679.

ASTELL, Mary, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, about the year 1688. Her uncle, a clergyman, observing marks of a promising genius, took her under his tuition, and taught her mathematics, logic and philosophy. She left the place of her nativity when she was about 20 years of age, and spent the remaining part of her life at London and Chelsea, in writing for

the advancement of learning, religion, and virtue, and in the practice of those religious duties which she so zealously and pathetically recommended to others. She was remarkably abstemious, and seemed to enjoy an uninterrupted state of health till a few days before her death; when, having one of her breasts cut off, it so much impaired her constitution, that she died in 1731, in the 63d year of her age, and was buried at Chelsea.

ASTERIUS, an Arian of Cappadocia in the 4th century.

ASTERIUS, bishop of Amasia, in Pontus, in the 4th century.

ASTERIUS, Urbanus, a bishop of the 3d century, engaged in a controversy with the Montanists of Ancyra, in Galatia.

ASTLE, Thomas, an eminent English antiquary, born at Yoxall, Staffordshire, December 22, 1735, and originally bred to the law; the early pursuit of which profession led him to give particular application to the decyphering of ancient records; in which he soon excelled all his cotemporaries, and qualified himself to be of infinite advantage to historical literature. In 1783, he was appointed keeper of the rolls and records in the tower of London; and in 1787 elected a trustee of the British museum. The principal one among his numerous works is, "On the Origin and Progress of Writing, as well Hieroglyphic as Elementary," 4to., 1784; of which work a new edition was published just before his death, which happened at Battersea, December 1, 1803.

ASTLE, John, a portrait painter, born at Whem, in Shropshire.

ASTOLPH, king of Lombardy, attacked the pope's dominions, and died 756.

ASTON, Sir Arthur, a brave man in the service of Charles I.

ASTON, Sir Thomas; in the civil wars he raised a troop of horse for the king, but was defeated, and afterwards taken prisoner; he died 1642, in consequence of a blow received in attempting to make his escape.

ASTORGAS, marchioness of, a lady in the reign of Charles II. of Spain; she killed her husband's mistress.

ASTRONOME L', a historian of the 9th century

ASTRUC, John, a physician of France, born at Sauves, a town of Lower Languedoc, the 19th of March, 1684; died at Paris, the 5th of May, 1766. He was the author of several useful and curious works.

ASTYAGES, a king of Media, 594 B. C., called by some, the Ahasuerus of the Scriptures.

ATA, Abdal, a mussulman dervise in the age of Tamerlane.

ATABALIPA, or ATAHUALPA, the last king of Peru of the race of the Incas, barbarously put to death by the Spaniards, 1533.

ATHALIAH, wife of Jehoram, she obtained the sovereignty of Judah, which she held seven years.

ATHANASIUS, St., was born at Alexandria, of heathen parents. He was noticed, when very young, by Alexander, bishop of that see, who took care to have him educated in all good learning: and when he was of age, ordained him deacon. He took him in his company when he attended the council of Nice, where Athanasius greatly distinguished himself as an able and zealous opposer of the Arian heresy. Soon after the dissolution of the council, Alexander died, and Athanasius was appointed to succeed him in the government of the church of Alexandria. This was in 326, when Athanasius is supposed to have been about 28 years of age. It is controverted among learned men, whether Athanasius composed the creed commonly received under his name; though the best and latest critics, who have examined the thing most exactly, make no question but that it is to be ascribed to a Latin author, Vigilius Tapsensis, an African bishop, who lived in the latter end of the 5th century, in the time of the Vandalic Arian persecution.

ATHELING, Edgar, grandson of Edmund Ironside, king of England, made some unsuccessful attempts to obtain the crown.

ATHELSTAN, the natural son of Edmund the Elder, made king of England, 925.

ATHENAGORAS, an Athenian philosopher who became a convert to Christianity. He lived in the 2d century.

ATHENÆUS, a Greek grammarian, born at Naucrates, in Egypt, flourished in the 3d century

ATHENÆUS, a mathematician, 200 B. C

ATHENÆUS, an orator of Rome in the age of Augustus.

ATHENODORUS, a stoic philosopher, preceptor to Augustus.

ATHIAS, Isaac, author of an explication of the law of Moses, a Jew of Spain.

ATHIAS, Joseph, a learned printer of Amsterdam, died 1700.

ATKINS, James, D. D., a learned Scotchman of Kirkwall, in Orkney, died 1687.

ATKINS, sir Robert, lord chief baron of the exchequer, born in Gloucestershire, in the year 1621, died in the beginning of the year 1709. He was a man of much probity, as well as of great skill in his profession, and a warm friend to the constitution.

ATKINS, sir Robert, son of the foregoing, was born in 1646. He became very early a great proficient in the laws and antiquities of his country, which afterwards led him to write "The Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire," printed in folio, 1712. This great and valuable work he lived to perfect, but died the year before it was published.

ATKINSON, Theodore, chief justice of New-Hampshire, and a delegate to the convention at Albany which formed the plan of union for the defence of the colonies, died 1779.

ATKYNS, Richard, suffered during the civil wars for his attachment to the royal cause, and died 1677.

ATLAS, king of Mauritania, a celebrated astronomer, said to have been cotemporary with Moses. From his making astronomical observations on high mountains, it became a fable that he was turned into a mountain. He is likewise represented as an old man bearing the world upon his shoulders; and general descriptions of the whole globe, in sets of maps, are to this hour called Atlases.

ATRATUS, Hugh, or Black, called the Phœnix of his age, from his great powers of mind.

ATTALUS I., king of Pergamus, a great patron of learning, died 198 B. C.

ATTALUS II., son of the preceding, reigned 21 years, and died 159 B. C.

ATTALUS III., nephew of the second, died 133 B. C.

ATTALUS, a native of Pergamus, was burnt alive for professing the Christian religion, 177.

ATTENDULI, Margaret, a sister of Sforza, grand constable of Naples.

ATTERBURY, Lewis; he took the degree of D. D. at Oxford, and was drowned 1693.

ATTERBURY, Lewis, son of the preceding, one of the chaplains of the princess Anne, died 1731.

ATTERBURY, Francis, bishop of Rochester, was born March 6, 1662, at Middleton, or Milton Keynes, in Buckinghamshire. He had his education in grammar learning at Westminster school; and thence, in 1680, was elected a student of Christ-church College, Oxford, where he soon distinguished himself for the politeness of his wit and learning. In 1690 he took orders; in 1691 he was elected lecturer of St. Bride's Church in London, preached at Bridewell Chapel, and was soon afterwards appointed chaplain to king William and queen Mary. He was for some years after this engaged in a religious controversy with Dr. Bentley, Dr. Wake, and other learned divines. In 1713, the queen, at the recommendation of lord chancellor Harcourt, advanced him to the bishopric of Rochester, with the deanery of Westminster in commendam. At the beginning of the succeeding reign his tide of prosperity began to turn; and he received a sensible mortification presently after the coronation of king George I., when, upon his offering to present his majesty (with a view, no doubt, of standing better in his favour) with the chair of state and royal canopy, his own perquisites as dean of Westminster, the offer was rejected, not without some evident marks of dislike to his person. In 1722, on a suspicion of his being concerned in a plot in favour of the pretender, he was apprehended August 24, and committed prisoner to the Tower. A bill soon after passed in parliament, the tenor of which was, that he should be deprived of all his offices, dignities, benefices, &c., and suffer perpetual exile. He died at Paris, February 15, 1731-2.

ATTICUS, one of the most singular personages in ancient Rome. He understood the art of conducting himself so well, that, without departing from his neutrality, he preserved the esteem and affection of all parties. He reached the age of 77 years almost without knowing what sickness was, but at last fell sick. His illness, which was slight for three months, at length becoming painful, he sent for Agrippa, his son-in-law, and two other persons, and declared to them a resolution to put an end to his life by abstinence from food. Agrippa remonstrated with tears, but in vain. After two days abstinence the fever left him, and the disease abated; but Atticus persisted, and died three days after, in the year of Rome 721.

ATTICUS, Herodes, a celebrated orator, born at Marathon, died in 76.

ATTICUS, patriarch of Constantinople, died in 427.

ATTILA, a famous general of the Huns, usually called "The Scourge of God," died 453.

ATWOOD, William, chief justice of the colony of New-York, and judge of admiralty for New-England, New-York, and New-Jersey, in 1701.

ATWOOD, George, of the parish St Clement Danes, a tutor and fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and lecturer on experimental philosophy to the university. He was eminent as a profound mathematician and financier, and for his skill in the theory and practice of music; and was the intimate friend of the prime minister, Pitt. He died 1807.

AUBERT, Peter, a French lawyer, died 1733.

AUBERT, William, an advocate at Paris, author of some works of merit, died in 1601.

AUBERT DU BAYET N., a French officer, engaged in the American war.

AUBERTIN, Edme, minister of the reformed church at Charenton, died 1652.

AUBERY, or AUBRY, John, a physician of Bourbonnois, a learned author.

AUBERY, Anthony, a lawyer of Paris, and a remarkable student, died 1695.

AUBERY, Louis, sieur du Maurier, author of some valuable works, died 1687.

AUBESPINE, Claude de l', usefully employed in the service of Francis I., Henry II., and his two successors; he died in 1567.

AUBESPINE, Charles de, marquis of Chateau-neuf, chancellor of France, an able statesman, died 1653.

AUBESPINE, Gabriel de l', an ambassador in England, 1630.

AUBESPINE, Magdelene de l', wife of Nicolas de Neufville de Villeroi, celebrated for her wit and beauty at the court of Charles IX.

AUBIGNE, Theodore Agrippa d', a very illustrious Frenchman, and grandfather of the no less illustrious Madame de Maintenon, was born about the year 1550. His parts were so uncommon, and his progress in letters so very rapid, that he is said to have translated the "Crito" of Plato from the Greek into French when no more than eight years old. His principal work is "Histoire Universelle, from 1550 to 1601, with a short Account of the Death of Henry IV.," in three volumes, folio. Aubigne died at Geneva in 1630.

AUBREY, John, an eminent English antiquary, born at Easton Piers, Wiltshire, 1626, died 1700, leaving many works behind him, particularly a "History of Surrey," 5 vols. 8vo., a volume of "Miscellanies," and several MSS., which are in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. He seems, however, to have been a credulous man, and to have been frequently imposed upon with marvellous tales and absurd hypotheses.

AUBREY, John Baptist, a French Benedictine, prior of the house of Commercy, died 1809. His writings on theological and philosophical subjects are numerous.

AUBRIOT, Hugo, builder of the Bastile, 1369, died in 1382.

AUBUSSON, Peter d', grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, a warrior and statesman, died in 1503.

AUBUSSON, Francis d', duke de la Feuillade, distinguished himself in the wars of Flanders, died in 1681.

AUCHMUTY, Samuel, D. D., rector of Trinity church, New-York, died 1777.

AUCHMUTY, sir Samuel, knt., son of the above, was born in New-York, and, taking side against his countrymen in the Revolution, he entered the British army, and rose to the high rank of lieutenant general, after holding various honourable and lucrative stations under the British government. He died at Dublin, while commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, 1822.

AUDEBERT, Germain, a counsellor of Orleans, and a poet, died 1598.

AUDEBERT, John Baptist, a French naturalist, engraver, &c., died 1800.

AUDIFRET, Jean Baptiste d', a native of Marseilles, author of a geography, died 1733.

AUDIFRET, Hercules, of Carpentras, preceptor of Fleehier, died 1659.

AUDIGUIER, Vital d', known for his adventures in quest of independence, died 1630.

AUDIUS, founder of a sect in the 4th century.

AUDLEY, James, lord, distinguished for his valour in the wars of France, &c., died in 1386.

AUDLEY, Edmund, was successively made bishop of Rochester, Hereford, and Salisbury, and died in 1524.

AUDLEY, or AWDELEY, Thomas, appointed chancellor in the room of sir Thomas More, died in 1544.

AUDRAN, Girard, esteemed the most correct historical engraver that ever lived, died in 1703.

AUDRAN, Claude, brother to Girard, a historical painter, died in 1684.

AUDRAN, John, nephew of Girard, an engraver of Lyons, died in 1756.

AUGER, Edmund, whose eloquence converted 40,000 protestants to the catholic faith, died 1591.

AUGURELLI, John Aurelius, a poet and philosopher of Rimini, died in 1524.

AUGUSTIN, Antony, employed by the pope as ambassador to England, died in 1587.

AUGUSTINE, St., a father of the church, made bishop of Hippo, died in 430.

AUGUSTINE, Leonard, commonly called Agostini, an antiquarian of Sienna in the 17th century.

AUGUSTIN, or AUSTIN, St., the first archbishop of Canterbury, was originally a monk in the convent of St. Andrew, at Rome, and educated under St. Gregory, afterwards pope Gregory I., by whom he was despatched into Britain, with 40 other monks of the same order, about the year 596, to convert the English Saxons to Christianity. He died at Canterbury, 604.

AUGUSTULUS, Romulus, the last emperor of Rome, spent the last part of his life in obscurity.

AUGUSTUS, Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus, the first Roman Emperor, a prince of great moderation and prudence, died A. D. 14.

AUHADI-MARAGAH, a mussulman poet, about 1319.

AULUS GELLIUS. See GELLIUS.

AUMONT, John d', count of Chateroux, marshal of France, &c., died 1595.

AUMONT, Anthony d', grandson of the preceding, also marshal of France, &c., died 1669.

AUNGERVILLE, Richard, tutor to Edward III. of England, died 1345.

AUNOY, Marie Catherine Jumelle de Berneville, countess d', known as the writer of numerous romances, died 1705.

AURELIAN, son of a peasant, raised to the throne of Rome after Claudius II., died 275.

AURELIUS VICTOR, Sextus, a Roman historian of the 4th century.

AURELLI, or ARELLI, John Mutio, a Latin poet, died 1520.

AURENG-ZEB, the great mogul, a famous conqueror, but detestable parricide who poisoned his father to possess his throne, died 1707, aged near 100.

AUREOLUS, Manius Acilius, from a shepherd became a general; he died 267.

AURIA, Vincent, a native of Palermo, distinguished as a man of letters, died 1710.

AURIFICUS, or ORIFICUS BONEFILIUS, Nicholas, author of several religious works in the 16th century.

AURIGNY, Hyacintha Robillard d', regent of the college of Alencon, wrote some chronological memoirs on history, &c., and died 1719.

AURIGNY, Gilles d', an ingenious French poet of the 16th century.

AURILLON, Jean Baptiste Elie, a Frenchman, admiral for his eloquence, &c., died 1729.

AURIOL, Blaise d', known by some poetical pieces and treatises on jurisprudence, died 1540.

AURISPA, John, patronised by pope Nicholas V.

AUROGALLUS, Matthew, assisted Luther in translating the Bible into German, and died 1543.

AUROUX, Matthew, a lawyer, author of a curious commentary on the costume du Bourbonnois, in the 18th century.

AUSONIUS, Decimus Magnus, a Latin poet of the 4th century.

AUSSUN, Pierre d', a distinguished officer in the French service, died 1563.

AUSTIN, William, author of the "Excellency of Women," &c.

AUTELS, Gillaume des, an indifferent French poet, died 1576.

AUTEROCHE, Jean Chappe d', a Frenchman, distinguished for his early and rapid progress in learning; he went to Tobolsk to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, June 6, 1761.

AUTHON, John d', historiographer to Lewis XII., died 1532.

AUTOMNE, Bernard, author of a commentary on the provincial law of Bordeaux, died 1666.

AUTREAU, Jacques d', a painter of Paris, who began to write for the stage at 60, with success; he died 1745.

AUVERGNE, Anthony d', director of the opera at Paris, and an eminent composer, died 1797.

AUVIGNY, N. Castres d', born in the Hainaut, intimate with l'abbe des Fontaines; he wrote much on historical subjects, and died 1743.

AUXENTIUS, a native of Cappadocia; he was made bishop of Milan, but was afterwards excommunicated, and died 374. Another of the same name challenged St. Ambrose to a public disputation, which he rejected.

AUZONT, Adrian, a native of Rouen, a mathematician, said to be the inventor of the micrometer; he suggested the idea of applying the telescope to the astronomical quadrant, and died 1691.

AVALOS FERDINAND, Francis d', marquis of Pescara, distinguished for his valour in the service of Charles V., died 1525.

AVALOS, Alphonso d', marquis del Vasto, assisted Charles V. in Italy, died 1546.

AVANTIO, John Marion, a learned civilian, settled at Padua, died 1622.

AVED, Jaques Andre Joseph, a painter of eminence, died at Paris, 1766.

AVEIRO, Joseph, duke of, a Portuguese nobleman, conspired against king Joseph I., and was executed 1759.

AVENPACA, a Spanish Moor, a peripatetic philosopher in the 12th century.

AVELAR, a Portuguese painter.

AVELLANEDA, Alphonsus Fernandes d', a Spanish writer, native of Tordesillas, was author of a Continuation, or Second Part, of "Don Quixote," 8vo., 1614. It has been twice translated into English; and Pope, in his Essay on Criticism, has versified a tale from it. The time of his birth or death has not been ascertained.

AVENTIN, John, a celebrated scholar, and

author of the "Annals of Bavaria," born 1466, at Abensperg, in the country just named. He died 1534.

AVENZOAR, an Arabian physician of the 12th century.

AVERANIUS, Joseph, a native of Florence, possessed strong powers of mind; he died in 1738.

AVERANIUS, Benedict, brother of the preceding, early distinguished by advancement in literature, died in 1707.

AVERDY, Clement Charles de l', minister and comptroller of the finances under Lewis XV., guillotined in 1794.

AVERROES, one of the most subtle Arabian philosophers, and a native of Corduba, flourished in the 12th century.

AVESBURY, Robert, an English historian.

AVICENNA, a celebrated philosopher and physician among the Mahometans, was born in the year 980, and died in 1036. The number of his books, including his smaller tracts, is computed at near 100, the majority of which are either lost or not known in Europe.

AVIENUS, Rufus Festus, a Latin poet of the 4th century.

AVILA, Louis d', a general of cavalry under Charles V. at the siege of Mentz, 1552.

AVILA, Giles Gonzales d', historiographer to the Spanish king, died 1658.

AVILA, John d', a learned and pious ecclesiastic of Toledo, died 1569.

AVILA, Sancho d', bishop of Murcia, &c., distinguished for his piety, died 1626.

AVILER, Augustin Charles d', wrote on architecture; he died 1700.

AVIRON, James le Bathelier, author of commentaries on the provincial laws of Normandy.

AVISON, Charles, an eminent English musician and composer, and author of a treatise on "Musical Expression," died at Newcastle, May 10, 1770.

AVITUS, Mark Mæcilius, emperor of the West, on the death of Maximus, 455.

AVOGARDI, Lucia Albani, a celebrated Italian poetess.

AXERETO, or ASSERETO, Blaise, a Genoese admiral, defeated and took prisoner Alphonso V., king of Arragon, in a naval battle, 1435.

AXITHEA, a female philosopher, in the age of Plato.

AXTEL, Daniel, a colonel in the parliamentary army; from a grocer he became a soldier, was one of the officers employed at the trial of the king, and for his concern in his execution, he suffered death in 1660.

AYESHA, most beloved of the wives of Mahomet, died 677.

AYLESBURY, Sir Thomas, a native of London, and a patron of literature, distinguished as a mathematician and man of science, died 1657.

AYLESBURY, William, son of the preceding, and tutor to the young duke of Buckingham and his brother, died in Jamaica, 1657.

AYLETT, Robert, a master in chancery of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, 1614.

AYLIN, John, author of the history of Friuli, an Italian author of the 14th century.

AYLMER, John, bishop of London, born in Norfolk 1521. He preached frequently in his cathedral, and had an admirable talent at captivating the attention of his hearers. He died at Fulham, the 3d of June, 1594, aged 73.

AYLOFFE, Sir Joseph, bart., V. P. A. S., and F. R. S., born 1708, died 1781. His knowledge of the national antiquities and municipal rights was very extensive.

AYLON, Luke Vasques d', a Spaniard engaged in the discovery and conquest of America, 1520.

AYMAR, James, a peasant of Dauphine, pretended to discover secrets, &c., by means of a sacred wand; he died 1708.

AYMON, John, a Piedmontese, embraced the tenets of Calvin, in Holland, but returned to the Romish church; he purloined and published some books from the king's library at Paris.

AYRES, John, an English penman of considerable eminence about 1694.

AYRMIN, or AYERMIN, William, made chancellor of England by Edward III.; he was also sent ambassador to Rome.

AYSA, a Moorish female, taken prisoner by the Spaniards under Charles V., at the siege of Tunis.

AYSCOUGH, George Edward, an Englishman; he was an officer in the foot guards, distinguished for his literary acquirements, and died 1779.

AYSCOUGH, Anne. See ASKEW.

AYSCOUGH, Samuel, assistant librarian in the British Museum, but chiefly memorable for his patient industry in that most useful, but too much despised province of literature, called index making. He published, among other works, a "Catalogue of the MSS. in the British Museum; and also a Catalogue of Ancient Charters in that matchless collection, amounting to about 16,000. He was born at Nottingham, in 1745, and died in the British Museum, October 30, 1804.

AYSCUE, Sir George, a gallant English admiral, from an ancient family in Lincolnshire; in 1666 he commanded the Royal Prince, the largest ship in the world; it was captured by the Dutch.

AZARIAH, or UZZIAH, king of Judah, lived 810 B. C., became an idolater, and died a leper.

AZARIAS, a rabbi, author of several Hebrew works.

AZEVEDO, Ignatius, a Portuguese Jesuit, a missionary to America, murdered by pirates, 1570.

AZAICUETA, Martin, a lawyer of Pampeluna, distinguished as a professor in several universities, died at Rome, in 1586.

AZORIUS, John, a native of Lucca, eminent among the Jesuits, as a professor at Alcala and at Rome, died 1603.

AZZI DE FORTI, Faustina, writer of a volume of Italian poems, died 1724.

AZZO, Portius, professor of law at Bologna, died 1220.

AZZOGUIDO, Valerius Flaccus, a learned antiquarian of Bologna, died 1728.

AZZOLINI, Lawrence, secretary to Pope Urban VIII., and bishop of Narni, died 1632.

BA

BAAHDIN, Mahomet Gebet Amali, a learned Persian, author of a summary of civil and canon law, which was enforced through Persia, by command of Abbas the Great.

BAAN, John de, a Dutch painter of some eminence, patronised by Charles II. of England, and the grand duke of Tuscany; he died 1702.

BAARSDORP, Cornelius, was physician and chamberlain to the Emperor Charles V.

BAART, Peter, a Latin and Flemish poet and physician, author of the Flemish Georgics and other poems. Year of his death unknown.

BABA, a Turkish impostor. He announced himself, in 1260, as the messenger of God; was opposed and overpowered by the Turks, and his sect dispersed.

BABEK, a Persian, who, in 823, rebelled against, and defeated the caliph Almamon. He was conquered and executed by the next caliph.

BABACOUSCHI, a mufti of Caffa, in the Taurida, author of several political treatises, died 783 of the hegira.

BABEUF, Francis Noel, a native of St. Quintin, an attorney, afterwards publisher of a French revolutionary paper, who, for his vices, was deemed a fit successor to Robespierre. He was condemned to the guillotine, and executed 1797, aged 37.

BABIN, Francis, a native of Angus, and professor of divinity, died 1734.

BABINGTON, Dr. Gervase, bishop of Worcester, born in Nottinghamshire, 1550, died 1610, leaving some esteemed theological works behind him, as "Notes on the Pentateuch," &c.

BABINGTON, Anthony, a native of Derbyshire. He conspired, with other Catholics, to assassinate Queen Elizabeth, and release Mary queen of Scots. He was detected and executed, 1586.

BABUR, grandson of Tamerlane, died 1471.

BABYLAS, a bishop of Antioch, put to death in the reign of the emperor Decius, 251.

BACAI, Ibrahim Benomar, died 885 of the hegira.

BACALANI, Abubecre, author of a book explanatory of the Koran.

BACCALAR-Y-SANNA, Vincent, marquis of St. Philip, a man of influence under Charles II. and Philip V. of Spain, died 1726.

BACCALI, a learned Mahometan, surnamed the ornament of the doctors, for his learning, died 562 of the hegira.

BACCELLI, Jerome, a native of Florence; he translated the Odyssey into Italian, 1578.

BACCHETTI, Lawrence, professor of medicine and jurisprudence at Padua, died 1708.

BACCHINI, Benedict, a Benedictine monk, librarian and historiographer to the duke of Modena, and professor of Ecclesiastical history, died 1721.

BACCHYLIDES, a lyric poet of Cos, who lived about 452 B. C.

BACCHYLUS, bishop of Corinth in the 2d century.

BACCIO, Andreas, a native of Ancona, professor of medicine at Rome, and physician to Pope Sixtus V., died about 1600.

BACCIO, Francis Bartholomew, a historical and portrait painter of Florence, died 1517.

BACH, John Sebastian, an eminent German musician, who long stood unrivalled as a performer on the organ, as well as a composer for that instrument. He was born at Eisenach in 1685, and died at Leipzic, in 1754.

BACHAUMON, Lewis Petit de, a native of Paris, known as the author of several literary works, died 1771.

BACHELIER, Nicholas, an architect and sculptor of eminence, he was a pupil of Michael Angelo, and died after 1553.

BACHINI, Bernardine, a Benedictine monk, author of several Latin and Italian works, died 1721.

BACHOVIUS, Reinier, a native of Cologne, an eminent civilian and professor at Heidelberg, died 1614.

BACICI, John Baptiste Gauli, a native of Genoa, and eminent as a painter, died at Rome, 1709.

BACKER, James, an eminent Dutch portrait painter, died 1560.

BACKER, Jacob, a portrait painter, born at Henligen, died 1651.

BACKHOUSE, William, an English alchymist and astrologer, died 1662.

BACKHUYSEN, Ludolph, a painter of Embden, died 1709.

BACKUS, Charles, D.D., an eminent minister, he settled in Somers, Conn., 1774, and died 1803.

BACKUS, Isaac, a distinguished baptist minister of Massachusetts, whose publications are more numerous than any other baptist writer in America; he died 1806.

BACKUS, Aziel, D. D., was pastor of a church in Bethlehem, Conn., and afterwards first president of Hamilton College; he died 1816, aged 62.

BACLAY, John, son of the preceding, a writer of some celebrity, died 1621.

BACON, Robert, an English friar, professor of divinity at Oxford, and treasurer of Salisbury cathedral, died 1248.

BACON, Nathaniel, came to America, and caused an injurious rebellion in Governor Berkley's time.

BACON, Roger, a learned monk of the Franciscan order, descended of an ancient family, born near Ilchester, in Somersetshire, 1214. His discoveries were little understood by the generality of mankind; and because, by the help of mathematical knowledge, he performed things above common understanding, he was suspected of magic. He was persecuted particularly by his own fraternity; they would not receive his works into their library, and at last had interest enough with the general of their order to get him imprisoned; so that, as he confesses himself, he had reason to repent of his having taken such pains in the arts and sciences. At the particular desire of Pope Clement IV., Bacon collected together and enlarged his several pieces, and sent them to him, in 1267. This collection, which is the same that himself entitled "Opus Majus," or his Great Work, is still extant. When Bacon had been ten years in prison, Jerom d'Ascoli, general of his order, who had condemned his doctrine, was chosen pope, and assumed the name of Nicholas IV. Toward the latter end of his reign, Bacon, by the interposition of some noblemen, obtained his release, and returned to Oxford, where he spent the remainder of his days in peace, and died in the college of his order, 11th June, 1294. Dr. Freind ascribes the honour of introducing chymistry into Europe to Bacon, who, he observes, speaks in some part or other of his works, of almost every operation now used in chymistry. He was a miracle of the age that he lived in; and the greatest genius, perhaps, for mechanical knowledge, that ever appeared in the world since Archimedes.

BACON, Sir Nicholas, lord keeper of the great seal in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was descended of an ancient family in Suffolk, born in the year 1510, and died, lamented by her majesty and the nation, on the 20th of Feb., 1578-9.

BACON, Anne, wife of Sir Nicholas, a lady eminent for learning, piety, and virtue, died about the beginning of the reign of James I.

BACON, Francis, viscount of St. Albans, lord high chancellor of England, and one of the greatest and most universal geniuses that any age or country has produced, was son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal, and born at York House, in the Strand, on the 22d of January, 1561. His extraordinary parts, even when

a boy, were so conspicuous, that before he was full 16, his father called him from the university to attend into France the queen's ambassador, Sir Amyas Pawlet, whose esteem and confidence he gained to such a degree, that he was soon after charged by him with a commission to the queen, which he executed with great approbation, and returned again to France, to finish his travels. During his stay in that kingdom his father died, without making that separate provision for him which he had intended: this obliging him to think of some profession for a subsistence, he applied himself, more through necessity than choice, to the study of the common law, and for that purpose seated himself in Gray's Inn. At the age of 28 he was chosen by that honourable society for their Lent reader, and afterwards their double reader. On the 23d of July, 1603, he received the honour of knighthood; and on the 25th of August, 1604, was constituted by patent one of the king's learned counsel. In 1613, he succeeded Sir Henry Hobart, advanced to the place of chief justice of the common pleas, as attorney general. June 9, 1616, he was raised to the dignity of a privy-counsellor, while he was still in the office of attorney-general: and as he had now more leisure from private causes, he was desirous to dedicate more time to public service; and therefore made an offer to the king of a new "Digest of the Laws of England." March 7, 1617, upon the chancellor's voluntary resignation of the seals, they were given to Sir Francis Bacon, with the title of lord keeper. On the 4th of January, 1618, he was constituted lord high chancellor of England, and on the 11th of July following, created baron of Verulam, in Hertfordshire. In 1620, amidst all the variety of weighty business in which his high office necessarily involved him, he published the most finished and important, though the least read, of all his philosophical tracts, the "Novum Organum Scientiarum." The next year he was accused of bribery and corruption; and the house of peers, on the 3d of May, 1621, gave judgment against him, "that he should be fined 40,000*l.*, and remain prisoner in the tower during the king's pleasure: that he should for ever be incapable of any office, place, or employment in the state or commonwealth; and that he should never sit in parliament, or come within the verge of the court." But he was soon restored to his liberty, and his fine remitted, and was summoned to the first parliament of King Charles. After this sentence, he retired from civil affairs, and for five years gave himself wholly up to writing. He died April 9, 1626, and lies buried in St. Michael's church, at St. Alban's, where a monument was erected for him by Sir Thomas Meautys, once his secretary, and afterwards clerk of the council. His works, collected into 5 vols. 4to., were beautifully and accurately printed by Mr. Bowyer and Mr. Strahan, in 1765.

BACON, Anthony, brother to the chancellor, distinguished for his acquaintance with politics, died before his brother.

BACON, Sir Nathaniel, knight of the bath, a painter of the Flemish school.

BACON, Phanuel, rector of Balden, in Oxfordshire, and vicar of Bramber, in Sussex, was a famous punster, and an ingenious poet. He published, in 1757, five dramatic pieces, called "The Taxes," "The Insignificants," "The Trial of the Time-killers," "The Moral Quack," and "The Oculist;" and died at Balden, January 2, 1783.

BACON, John, a celebrated sculptor, born in London, November 24, 1740; was apprenticed to a painter of porcelain china, at Lambeth; but, observing the models of different sculptors which were sent to a neighbouring potter's to be burnt, he conceived a strong inclination to pursue the art of sculpture, and his progress was as rapid, as the decision was sudden. He studied at the Royal Academy on its first institution, in 1768, and in a few years afterwards was elected royal academician. Of the numerous monuments erected by him, the most distinguished are, those of Lord Chatham, in Westminster Abbey, and of Mr. Howard and Dr. Johnson, in St. Paul's Cathedral. He died August 7, 1799.

BACONTHORPE, John, a monk of Norfolk, died 1346.

BACOUE, Leo, a protestant of Gascony, converted to popery, and made bishop of Pamiers, died 1694.

BACQUERRE, Benedict de, a physician and medical author.

BACQUET, advocate to the king of France, died 1597.

BACTISHUA, George Ebn, a Christian physician of celebrity at the court of Almansor.

BADAKSCHI, a Persian poet, under the caliph Moctan.

BADASCH, a commentator on the Arabic grammar, died 528 of the hegira.

BADCOCK, Samuel, an eminent critic and controversial writer, was born at South Moulton, in Devonshire, in the year 1747, and destined to the clerical character. We find him in very early life, at about the age of 19, at the head of a very considerable Presbyterian congregation at Barnstaple, in Devonshire. From this situation, however, he removed, and was elected minister of South Moulton, about 12 miles from his first situation; and in this retirement his active mind turned its views to the more public departments of literature. During the progress of the London Review, he occasionally corresponded with Dr. Kenrick, and contended with that acute and intelligent sceptic on different points of christianity. He occasionally, also, wrote some articles in his Review, which are yet distinguishable by their spirit and intelligence. He was, before this period, a literary correspondent in the Westminster Magazine; and we afterwards find him more frequently corresponding with the Gentleman's Magazine, the London Magazine, the General Evening Post, and the St. James' Chronicle. But the great scene of his public warfare was in the Monthly Review. About three years before his death, which happened on the 19th of May, 1788, he conformed to the established church.

BADDELY, Robert, an excellent low comedian, many years attached to Drury-lane theatre, died November 20, 1794. By his will he left to the theatrical fund his cottage at Hampton, in trust, that they should elect to reside in it such four of the fund pensioners as might not object to living sociably under the same roof. In this house are two parlours for their joint indulgence, and four separate bedchambers. This bequest is an instance of his benevolence, and of his respect for his profession; but the manner in which it was done is even more honourable to him than the donation itself. That the decayed actors who are to be chosen by the fund committee as tenants for this house, might not appear like dependants on charity, in the eyes of the neighbourhood, he left also a certain sum

to be distributed by those tenants to the poor of the vicinity. The singularity of Mr. B.'s mind is further observable, in his leaving 3 pounds annually for a twelfth-cake, to be distributed in the green-room.

BADEN, James, professor of eloquence, &c., in the university of Copenhagen, published a "German and Danish Dictionary," and a translation of "Tacitus" into the Danish language, that is said to rival the original for precision, taste, and purity of diction. He died November, 1801.

BADENS, Francis, a historical and portrait painter of Antwerp, died 1603.

BADEW, Richard de, was chancellor of Cambridge, and laid the foundation of a college, now called Clare-hall, 1636.

BADILE, Anthony, an admired Italian painter, died 1560.

BADUEL, Claude, a protestant divine and professor in Switzerland, died 1561.

BÆRSIUS, or VEKENSTIL, Henry, a mathematician and painter, of Louvain, in the 16th century.

BAERSTRAT, a Dutch painter, died 1687.

BAFKARKAH, Abu Zohal, a commentator on Euclid.

BAGDEDIN, Mahommed, an Arabian mathematician of the 10th century.

BAGE, Robert, an English novelist of considerable merit, died 1801.

BAGFORD, John, a celebrated antiquary, and collector of old English books, prints, &c. He had been in his younger days a shoemaker, afterwards a bookseller; and lastly, for the many curiosities wherewith he enriched the library of Dr. John Moore, bishop of Ely, his lordship got him admitted into the Charter-house. He died on the 15th of May, 1716, aged 65 years.

BAGGER, John, a native of Lunden, and bishop of Copenhagen, died 1693.

BAGI, Zadeh, a commentator on the Koran, died 1013 of the hegira.

BAGLIONI, John Paul, a native of Perugia. He usurped the sovereignty of his country, and was dispossessed by Cæsar Borgia, and afterwards beheaded by Leo X., at Rome, 1520.

[illegible]GLIVI, George, professor of anatomy at Ro[illegible]5.

BA[illegible]OLI, Julius Cæsar, an Italian poet, died about 1600.

BAGOAS, an Egyptian eunuch, put to death 356. B.C.

BAGOT, Lewis, L. L. D., canon and dean of Christ Church, Oxford, bishop of Bristol, of Norwich, and of St. Asaph; he died 1802.

BAGSHAW, William, a native of Tidswell, an eloquent and popular preacher, died 1703.

BAGSHAW, Edward, M. A., a teacher at Westminster, under Busby; he was imprisoned for nonconformity, and died in Newgate, 1671.

BAGURI, a Mahometan writer, died 679 of the hegira.

BAHA, a mussulman, surnamed the ornament of justice and religion, and regarded as a saint, died 857 of the hegira.

BAHALI, a Mahometan author, died 321 of the hegira.

BAHAR-AL-HEFAH, or the sea of memory, an author, died 255 of the hegira.

BAHIER, John, born at Chatillon, a priest, and author of Latin verses, died 1707.

BAHRAM, a general under Chosroes I. whom he deposed. He was afterwards put to death.

BAHRDT, Charles Frederick, M. A., an unprincipled and licentious deist, died 1792.

BAIAN, or BAION, a native of Goa, who embraced Christianity, and was ordained priest at Rome. He translated the Æneid into Greek.

BAIER, John William, a divine of Nuremberg, and professor of divinity, at Halle, died 1694.

BAIER, Jean Jaques, born at Lena, an eminent physician, professor of physiology and president of a college of physicians at Altorf, died 1735.

BAIF, Lazarus, abbot of Charroux, and ambassador from Francis I. to Venice, died 1545.

BAIL, Lewis, a native of Abbeville, flourished as a writer in the 17th century.

BAILEY, Nathan, the author of a well-known "Dictionary of the English Language," 2 vols. 8vo., and editor of school editions and translations of several of the ancient classic poets and historians. He resided principally at Stepney, and died June 27, 1742.

BAILIES, William, a Prussian physician of great eminence, about 1757.

BAILLET, Adrian, a French divine, theological, historical and biographical writer, born 1649. He wrote "A History of Holland from 1609 to 1679," 4 vols. 12mo. "Lives of the Saints," 3 vols. folio; "Jugemens des Savans," 9 vols. 12mo. &c. &c., and died 1706.

BAILLI, Roche Le, or Riviere, physician to Henry IV. of France, died 1605.

BAILLIE, Robert, a native of Glasgow; an eminent clergyman, distinguished for his firm and consistent opposition to episcopacy; he died 1662.

BAILLON, William de, a French physician, celebrated for his charity as well as his professional skill, died 1616.

BAILLY, James, a French writer, born at Versailles, died 1768.

BAILLY, John Sylvain, a celebrated French astronomer. He published several valuable treatises on that science; afterwards, as mayor of Paris, he incurred the displeasure of Robespierre, and lost his head by the guillotine, 1793.

BAILLY, David, a historical painter of celebrity, born at Leyden, died 1630.

BAILLY, James, a French painter, died 1679.

BAINBRIDGE, John, a physician and astronomer of Ashby de la Zouch, afterwards professor of astronomy at Oxford, where he had a high reputation; he died 1643.

BAITHOSUS, founder of a sect called sadducees, which denied a resurrection and future state.

BAIUS, DE BAY, Michael, a native of Melin; a man of talents and learning, and divinity professor of Louvain. He died 1589.

BAJARD, Andrew, an Italian poet of Parma, in the 15th century.

BAJAZET I., sultan of the Turks, a renowned warrior, but a tyrant. Being conquered by Tamerlane, and exposed by him in an iron cage (the fate that he had destined for his adversary, if he had been the victor), he dashed his head against the bars of his prison and killed himself, in 1403.

BAJAZET II. succeeded his father Mahomet II., 1481. He extended the boundaries of his kingdom, but, by the perfidy of his son, Selim, was dethroned and poisoned in 1512.

BAKER, Sir Richard, author of the "Chronicle of the kings of England," born at Sissinghurst, in Kent, about 1568. He married a daughter of Sir George Manwaring, of Ightfield, in

Shropshire, knight; and having become surety for some of that family's debts, was thereby reduced to poverty, and thrown into the Fleet prison, where he died, Feb. 18, 1644-5, and was buried in St. Bride's church, Fleet-street.

BAKER, David, an English Benedictine, who was converted from Atheism to Christianity died 1641.

BAKER, Thomas, a native of Ilton, and vicar of Bishop's Nymmet, Devonshire; he died 1690.

BAKER, Thomas, a very ingenious and learned antiquary, was born at Crook, in the county of Durham, Sept. 14, 1656, and died in the office of commoner master of St. John's college Cambridge, July 2, 1740. The principal work that he printed, was "Reflections on learning, showing the insufficiency thereof in its several particulars, in order to evince the usefulness and necessity of Revelation: London, 1709-10," which went through eight editions; and Mr. Boswell, in his "Method of Study," ranks it among the English classics for purity of style.

BAKER, Henry, an ingenious and diligent naturalist, born in Fleet-street, London, either near the end of the 17th, or in the beginning of the 18th century. Being of a philosophical turn of mind, and having diligently attended to the methods which might be practicable and useful in the cure of stammering, and especially in teaching deaf and dumb persons to speak, he made this the employment of his life. In 1744, Sir Godfrey Copley's gold medal was bestowed upon him, for having, by his microscopical experiments on the crystalizations and configurations of saline particles, produced the most extraordinary discovery during that year. Having led a very useful and honourable life, he died at his apartments in the Strand, on the 25th of Nov. 1774, being then above 70 years of age. His principal publications are "The Microscope made Easy," and "Employment for the Microscope."

BAKER, William, a learned printer, in Fenchurch-street, born at Reading, 1744, was the son of an eminent schoolmaster in that town. From his youth he was greatly addicted to study, and his friends favoured his inclinations by making him a printer. His modesty was equal to his learning, and was truly Gray's "flower born to blush unseen." His diffidence prevented his appearing much before the public as a writer; and his only publications are "Peregrinations of the Mind," a series of essays in the manner of the Rambler; and "Theses Græcæ et Latinæ Selectæ." He died in London, Sept. 29, 1785, in the 44th year of his age; and an elegant Latin epitaph to his memory is placed on the tomb of his family, in the churchyard of St. Mary, Reading.

BAKER, Sir George, born 1722, was physician to king George III. and his queen, and president of the college of physicians. He wrote a number of excellent tracts and dissertations on medical subjects, and died June 15, 1809.

BAKEWELL, Robert, the most successful experimental farmer and cattle-breeder ever known in England, was born 1726, at Dishley, in Leicestershire. Having remarked, that domestic animals in general produce others possessing qualities nearly similar to their own, he conceived that he had only to select from all the most valuable breeds such as promised to return the greatest possible emolument to the breeder; and that he should then be able, by careful attention to progressive improvements, to produce a race of sheep, horses, horned cattle, or other animals, possessing a maximum of advantage. A selection on this principle from different parts of England, was the original stock from which he afterwards propagated his own. About 1760, Mr. Bakewell sold his sheep by private contract, at not more than two or three guineas each. Some time afterwards, he began to let some of his rams, and for a few seasons received only 15s. or a guinea a-piece for them; but as the fame of his breed extended itself, he advanced his prices, and by the year 1770 was enabled to let some of his rams for the season for 25 guineas. After that time, the prices and credit of his stock progressively increased; and at last, single rams were let for the season for the enormous price of 400 guineas, and upwards. It is a fact that has no other example, that one ram, called the Two Pounder, produced, in one season, the sum of 800 guineas, independent of ewes of Mr. Bakewell's own stock; which, at the same rate, would have made a total, the produce of a single ram, of 1200 guineas. The race of Dishley sheep are known by the fineness of their bone and flesh, the lightness of the offal, their disposition to quietness, and consequently to mature and fatten with less food than other sheep of equal weight and value. Mr. Bakewell improved his black horses by an attention to the form which is best adapted to their use. His stallions have been let for the season for 100 guineas, and upwards. Many anecdotes are related of his humanity toward the various orders of animals. He continually deprecated the atrocious barbarity practised by the butchers and drovers; showing, by examples on his own farm, the most pleasing instances of docility in the animals under his care. This extraordinary man, more deserving, in our opinion, of the civic wreath than the warrior or the statesman, died Oct. 1, 1795, on the spot where he first drew breath.

BAKHUISEN, Ludolph, a painter and engraver of Embden, who, by the force of genius, raised himself to a high rank. He died 1709.

BALAAM, son of Beor, a celebrated prophet of Pethor, in Mesopotamia, killed with Balak, king of Moab, in battle, 1450 B. C.

BALAMIO, Ferdinand, a native of Sicily, physician to pope Leo X., about 1555; eminent for his literary acquirements.

BALASSI, Mario, a painter at Florence, died 1667.

BALATIH, Abulfedi Othman Ben Issa, author of a treatise on the characters of alphabets.

BALBI, John, or Janua, a Genoese dominican, and an author of some celebrity.

BALBINUS, Decimus Cælius, emperor of Rome, murdered by his soldiers, 237.

BALBO, Jerome, bishop of Goritz, died at Venice, 1535.

BALBOA, Vasco Nuques de, an enterprising Castilian. He was among the early American adventurers, and built a town on the coast of Darien. He was afterwards falsely accused of felony by a Spanish governor, and executed 1517.

BALBUENA, Bernard de, a Spanish poet, born at Toledo. He settled in America, where he died, when bishop of Porto Rico, 1627.

BALCANQUAL, Walter, chaplain to James I., master of the Savoy, and Dean of Rochester and Durham, died 1645.

BALCHEN, John, a celebrated English admiral, shipwrecked on the coast of Scilly, in the Victory, a first-rate, when upwards of 1100 persons perished with him, 1744.

BALDE, James, a German poet, surnamed the Horace of his country, died 1668.

BALDERIC, bishop of Noyon in the 12th century. Another of the same name was bishop of Dol.

BALDI, Lazarro, a native of Tuscany, distinguished as a painter, died 1703.

BALDINGER, Ernest Gottfried, a German physician and professor of medicine at Marpurg, died 1804.

BALDINI, John Anthony, a nobleman of Placentia, ambassador at various courts of Europe, and at the Congress of Utrecht, died 1735.

BALDINUCCI, Philip, a Florentine, well acquainted with painting and sculpture, on which subjects he wrote several valuable treatises, died 1696.

BALDOCK, Robert de, an ecclesiastic and favourite of Edward II., died in Newgate.

BALDOCK, Ralph de, bishop of London, and chancellor of the realm under Edward I., died 1313.

BALDUS, or BALDI, Bernard, a native of Urbino, and abbot of Guastalla, distinguished for his learning and his various publications, died 1617.

BALDUS DE UBALDIS, a civilian of Perugia, and writer on the canon law, died 1433.

BALDWIN I., count of Flanders, a distinguished leader of the Crusades, who, for his bravery and virtue, was made emperor of the East. He was afterwards taken prisoner by the Greeks and Bulgarians, confined for a long time, and put to death 1207.

BALDWIN II., the last Latin emperor of Constantinople. After losing his capital, he fled to Negropont, to avoid falling into the hands of his enemy, and thence to Italy, where he died, 1273.

BALDWIN I., king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother, Godfrey de Bouillon, on the throne, and after a victorious reign, died 1118, and was buried on Mount Calvary.

BALDWIN II., king of Jerusalem, succeeded Baldwin I., was taken prisoner, and died 1131.

BALDWIN III., king of Jerusalem, son of Fulk, of Anjou, died 1163.

BALDWIN IV., king of Jerusalem, succeeded his father, Amaury, 1174; he died 1185.

BALDWIN, Francis, a native of Anas, an eminent civilian and professor of law at Paris, Strasburg, &c., died 1573.

BALDWIN, Martin, first bishop of Ipres, lived about 1570.

BALDWIN, Frederick, a native of Dresden, died 1627.

BALDWIN, a native of Exeter, and primate of England. He attended Richard I. in his crusade, and died in the holy land, 1191.

BALDWIN, Ebenezer, a worthy minister of Danbury, Conn., who, at his death, 1770, bequeathed 300*l.* to his society. He was 31 years of age.

BALDWIN, Abraham, president of the University of Georgia, member of the convention which adopted the constitution, 1787, and senator, in all which offices he was distinguished; he died 1807.

BALE, Robert, a native of Norfolk, prior of the Carmelites of Norwich, where he died 1503.

BALE, John, bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, born at Cove, a small village in Suffolk, was bred up in the Romish religion, but became afterwards a protestant. His conversion, however, greatly exposed him to the persecution of the Romish clergy, and he must have felt their resentment, had he not been protected by lord Cromwell; but, upon the death of this nobleman, he was obliged to fly to Holland, where he remained six years, and during that time wrote several pieces in the English language. He was recalled into England by Edward VI., and presented to the living of Bishop's-stoke, in the county of Southampton. The 15th of August, 1552, he was nominated to the see of Ossory, and, upon his arrival in Ireland, used his utmost endeavours to reform the manners of his diocese, to correct the vices of the priests, to abolish the mass, and to establish the use of the new book of common prayer set forth in England; but all his schemes of this kind having proved abortive by the death of king Edward, and the accession of queen Mary, he became greatly exposed to the outrages of the papists in Ireland, and again fled to the continent. On the accession of queen Elizabeth, he returned from exile, but did not choose to go again to Ireland, being satisfied with a prebend of Canterbury, in which city he died, Nov., 1563, aged 67, and was buried in the cathedral of that place. This prelate has left a celebrated Latin work, containing the lives of the most eminent writers of great Britain. He was also one of the earliest of our dramatic writers. Twenty of his plays are recorded.

BALECHON, Nicholas, an eminent engraver, born at Arles, died 1765.

BALEN, Matthias, a native of Dordt, born 1611.

BALEN, Hendrick Van, an eminent painter of Antwerp, died 1632.

BALES, Peter, a very extraordinary person in his way, and fit to be noticed in a work of this nature. He was a most famous master in the art of penmanship, or fair writing, and one of the first inventors (for there seems to have been more than one) of short-hand writing. He was born in 1547, and is recorded for his skill in micrography, or miniature-writing, in Hollingshed's Chronicle, anno 1575. Mr. Evelyn also has celebrated his wonderful skill in this delicate operation of the hand, informing us, that in the year 1575 he wrote the Lord's prayer, the creed, decalogue, with two short prayers in Latin, his own name, motto, day of the month, year of the Lord, and reign of the queen, to whom he presented it, at Hampton Court, all within the circle of a single penny, inchased in a ring and borders of gold, and covered with a crystal, so accurately written as to be very plainly legible, to the great admiration of her majesty, the whole privy-council, and several ambassadors then at court. He was farther very dexterous in imitating hand-writing, and, about 1586, was employed by secretary Walsingham in certain political manœuvres. He published in 1590 a work called the "Writing School-master, in three parts; the 1st, teaching swift writing, the 2d, true writing, the 3d, fair writing." He died about 1610.

BALESTRA, Anthony, a historical painter of Verona, died 1720.

BALEY, Walter, fellow of the New College, Oxford, and professor of physic there, afterwards physician to queen Elizabeth, died 1592.

BALGUY, John, an eminent English divine, a theological, controversial, and metaphysical writer, born at Sheffield, 1686, died at Harrowgate, 1748. He was the friend of Clarke and Hoadley, and was associated with them in maintaining the cause of rational religion and Christian liberty.

BALGUY, Thomas, D. D. son of the pre-

ceding, archdeacon of Winchester and prebendary of that cathedral, a powerful champion in the cause of morality and religion, and of the most disinterested zeal, having declined the bishopric of Gloucester, which was offered to him by the king in 1781. Dr. B. died Jan. 19, 1795.

BALI, Meula Bali, a mussulman, who wrote on the jurisprudence of his country, died 977 of the hegira.

BALIOL, John de, founder of Baliol College, Oxford, which was begun by him in 1263, and afterwards perfected by his widow. During the contest between Henry III. and his barons he firmly adhered to the king, and died in 1269.

BALIOL, John de, king of Scotland. Being opposed in his claims to the crown by Bruce, reference was made to Edward, king of England, who decided in his favour. Afterwards, in a war with Edward, he lost the battle of Dunbar, and retired to France, where he died 1314.

BALKINI YELALEDDIN, author of a book on Mahometan jurisprudence, &c.

BALL, John, an English divine, minister and teacher of Whitmore, in Staffordshire, died 1640.

BALLENDEN, or BULLANDEN, sir John, an elegant Scottish writer of the 16th century. He translated into the Scots language Hector Boëtius's History, which was extremely well received both in Scotland and England, and died at Rome, 1550.

BALLARD, George, born at Campden, in Gloucestershire, was one of those singular geniuses that shoot forth without culture. He was brought up to the profession of a habit-maker. Upon a discovery of his abilities, lord Chedworth and some other gentlemen offered him a pension of 100*l.* per annum, but he would only accept 60*l.* He published "Memoirs of British Ladies eminent for Learning or Abilities," and died young, in 1755, supposed to be owing to too intense application.

BALLERINI, Peter and Jerome, two brothers, ecclesiastics, who devoted themselves to literary pursuits and published several valuable works, were both living, 1758.

BALLEXFERD, a native of Geneva, author of several medical works, died 1774.

BALLI, Joseph, of Palermo, canon of Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, died 1640.

BALLIANI, John Baptist, a native and Senator of Genoa, author of a work on the motion of bodies, died 1666.

BALLIN, Claude, a goldsmith of Paris, an artist of great celebrity, died 1678.

BALSAMON, Theodore, a Patriarch of Antioch, died 1214.

BALSHAM, Hugh de, bishop of Ely, died 1286.

BALTHASAR, Christopher, king's advocate at Auxerre, and author of several protestant works, about 1659.

BALTHAZARINI, surnamed Beaujoyeux, an Italian musician, who composed several ballads and pieces of music, in the reign of Henry III.

BALTUS, John Francis, a Jesuit of Metz, and librarian of Rheims, died 1743.

BALUE, John, of Poitou, bishop of Evreux and of Arras, cardinal and legate to the pope in France, died 1491.

BALZUE, Stephen, a French writer, and author of the "Lives of the Popes of Avignon," born 1631, died 1718.

BALZAC, John Lewis Guez de, historiographer of France, and counsellor of state, was born 1594, at Angouleme; acquired much esteem as a writer (especially for his Letters, which went through several editions), and died 1654.

BAMBOCHE, a nickname given to Peter de Laer, a painter, for his deformity, he died 1673.

BAMBRIDGE, Christopher, a native of Westmoreland; ambassador from Henry VIII to pope Julius II., a cardinal and archbishop of York died 1514

BAMFIELD, Francis, pretendary of Exeter, and minister of Sherburne, died in Newgate 1684.

BANCHI, Seraphin, a dominican of Florence, who saved the life of Henry IV., of France, for which he was made bishop of Angouleme, died about 1608.

BANCK, Lawrence, a Swede, professor of law at Norkoping, died 1662.

BANCROFT, Richard, chaplain to queen Elizabeth, bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury, died 1610.

BANCROFT, John, bishop of Oxford, died 1640.

BANDARRA, Gonzales, a Portuguese prophet and versifier, died 1556.

BANDELLO, Matthew, a celebrated Italian novelist, born at Castelnuovo, in the district of Tortona, died in France, about 1561. His novels, like those of Boccace, are more remarkable for the natural simplicity with which they are related, than for the decency of their incidents. By Henry II. he was made bishop of Agen, in France, 1550, but resigned the see in 1555.

BANDINELLA, Baccio, a painter and sculptor of Florence, died 1559.

BANDINI, Angelo Maria, an Italian antiquary, eminent for his learning and his writings, died 1800, leaving his fortune to literary and charitable uses.

BANDURI, Anselm, a distinguished monk of Ragusa, died 1743.

BANGUIS, Peter, a Swede, professor of theology at Abo, and bishop of Wyburg, died 1696.

BANGUISI, Thomas, author of a Hebrew Lexicon, and professor of Hebrew, theology, and philosophy, at Copenhagen, died 1661.

BANIER, Anthony, a celebrated mythologist of France, born 1673, died 1741. An English translation of his "Mythology, and Fables of the Ancients," was published in London, 1741, in 4 vols 8vo.

BANISTER, John, an Englishman, who cultivated the study of botany in Virginia, and was killed by falling from a rock, in one of his excursions.

BANISTER, John, a learned English physician in the 16th century.

BANISTER, Richard, the younger, a physician of great skill, of Stamford, England. The time of his death unknown.

BANKS, Sir John, an eminent English lawyer, chief justice of the King's Bench, afterwards judge of common pleas, died 1664.

BANKS, John, from a weaver's apprentice, became an author, and wrote a review of Cromwell's life, died 1751.

BANKS, John, an English dramatic writer. His turn was entirely to tragedy, his merit in which is of a peculiar kind; for, at the same time that his language must be confessed to be extremely unpoetical, and his numbers uncouth and inharmonious, nay, even his characters very far from being strongly marked or distinguished, and his episodes extremely irregular, yet it is impossible to avoid being deeply affected at the representation, and even at the reading,

of his tragic pieces, which are seven in number. The time of his birth and death are uncertain.

BANKS, Right Hon. Sir Joseph, Bart., and Knight of the Bath, a most eminent patron of literary and philosophical writers, and many years president of the Royal Society, was born December 13, 1743, and educated at Eton and Oxford. In 1765, he visited the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, for the purpose of making researches in Natural History. In 1768, he accompanied Capt. Cook in his first voyage round the world; shortly after his return from which, Sir Joseph, in company with his friend, Dr. Solander, visited Iceland; and a rich harvest of new knowledge, and of specimens, compensated for the toils and expense of this scientific adventure. Sir Joseph died at his house, in Soho-square, in his 80th year, June 19, 1820.

BANKS, Thomas, a celebrated English sculptor, born at Lambeth, in Surrey, December 22, 1738, and bred a wood-carver, to which he served an apprenticeship of seven years. But when the Society for the Encouragement of Arts held out rewards for models and sculpture, he turned his mind to the study of that art; and having obtained several premiums from that society, and in 1770, the gold medal of the Royal Academy, he was, in 1772, sent to Rome for three years, at the Academy's expense. The several admirable works which he afterwards executed, in Russia, as well as in his own country, are too numerous to be here detailed. We shall only mention, therefore, the monument of Sir Eyre Coote, in Westminster Abbey, and the alto relievo for the front of the Shakspeare Gallery, in Pall Mall. Mr. B. died February 2, 1805.

BANNES, Dominique, a Spanish ecclesiastic and author, died 1604.

BANNIER, John, a Swedish general under Gustavus Adolphus, died 1641.

BANQUO, or BANCHO, a Scotch general of royal birth.

BAPTIST, John Monnoyer, a native of Lisle, and a celebrated painter of flowers, died 1699.

BAPTISTIN, John Baptiste Struk, a musician of Florence, died 1740.

BARACK, a judge of the Hebrews about 1240 B. C.

BARADÆUS, bishop of Edessa, founder of a sect called Jacobites, died 588.

BARANZANO, Redemptus, a monk, born in Piedmont, professor of philosophy at Annecy, and a correspondent of the great Bacon, died 1622.

BARATIER, John Philip, a prodigy of his kind, was born at Schwoback, in Anspach, January 19, 1720-21. His father, who was pastor of the Calvinistic church at Schwoback, took upon himself the care of his son's education, and taught him languages without study, and almost without his perceiving that he was learning them, by only introducing words of different languages, as it were casually, into conversation with him. By these means, when he was but four years old, he spoke every day French to his mother, Latin to his father, and High Dutch to the maid, without the least perplexity to himself, or the least confusion of one language with another. The other language, of which he was master, he learnt by a method yet more uncommon, which was, by only using the Bible in the language he then proposed to learn, accompanied with a translation. Thus he understood Greek at six, and Hebrew at eight years of age; insomuch that he could, upon the opening of the book, and without a moment's hesitation, translate the Hebrew Bible into Latin or French. He afterwards applied himself to the study of the fathers and the councils, of philosophy, mathematics, and, above all, of astronomy. This boy, as he really was, formed schemes for finding the longitude, which he sent, in January, 1735, to the Royal Society at London; and, though these schemes had been already tried, and found insufficient, yet they exhibited such a specimen of his capacity for mathematical learning, that the Royal Society of Berlin admitted him, the same year, as one of their members. In 1735, he went with his father to Halle; at which university he was offered the degree of master of arts, or (as they call it) doctor in philosophy. Baratier drew up that night, 14 theses in philosophy and the mathematics; these he sent immediately to the press, and defended the next day so very ably, that all who heard him were delighted and amazed; he was then admitted to his degree. He died at his father's, at Halle, the 5th of October, 1740, in the 20th year of his age.

BARATIER, Bartholomew, author of a digest of feudal law, and professor of jurisprudence in Pavia, in the 15th century.

BARBA, Alvarez Alonzo, an author and curate of St. Bernard de Potosi, died after 1620.

BARBADILLO, Alphonsus Jerome de Salas, a writer of Spanish comedies, died about 1630.

BARBADINO, a Portuguese writer of some merit.

BARBARO, Francis, a noble and learned Venetian, governor of Brescia, died 1454.

BARBARO, Ermolao, bishop of Trevisa, and afterwards of Verona, died 1470.

BARBARO, or BARBARUS, Hermolaus, a learned Venetian, ambassador to the emperor Frederick, and to Pope Innocent VIII., and patriarch of Aquileia, died at Rome, 1493.

BARBARO, Daniel, nephew to the patriarch, and ambassador from Venice to England, died in 1570.

BARBAROSSA, Aruch, a notorious pirate, who made himself master of Algiers and Tunis, after murdering the kings of both. He was afterwards opposed by the governor of Oran, and killed, 1518.

BARBAROSSA, Cherodin, admiral under Selim II., and successor to Aruch on the throne of Algiers, died 1547.

BARBAROUX, Charles, deputy to the national convention of France, and a bitter enemy to Louis XVI., executed in 1794.

BARBATELLI, Bernardino, a painter, of Florence, died 1612.

BARBAZAN, Stephen, a native of Auxerre, a laborious student and author, died in 1770.

BARBAZAN, Arnaud Guillaume de, a courtier of Charles VII. of France, and a distinguished warrior, died 1432.

BARBE, a Bohemian lady, wife to the emperor Sigismond.

BARBE, surnamed Esther, for her piety, queen of Poland, died 1525.

BARBE, another queen of Poland, died 1551.

BARBEAU DES BRUYERES, Jean Louis, by his talents, emerged from obscurity, and became a distinguished French geographer; he died 1781

BARBERINI, Francis, a most excellent poet of Tuscany, in the 13th century.

BARBEU DE BOURG, James, a native of Mayenne, an eminent physician, died 1779.

BARBEY, Marc le, a celebrated physician, and favourite of Henry VI. of France, died about the close of the 16th century.

BARBEYRAC, John, born 1674, at Bariers, a city of Lower Languedoc, in France. He translated into French the two celebrated works of "Puffendorf," his "Law of Nature and Nations," and his "Duties of a Man and Citizen;" wrote excellent notes to both these performances, and to the former gave an introductory preface. He published also, in 1724, a translation into French of Grotius' treatise "De Jure Belli ac Pacis," with ample and excellent notes, and died in 1729.

BARBIER D'AUCOUR, John, a native of Langres, and a lawyer of some merit, died 1694.

BARBIER, Mary Ann, a native of Orleans, and a writer of tragedies, died 1745.

BARBIER, Lewis, a favourite of the Duke of Orleans, and bishop of Langres, died 1670.

BARBIERI, John Francis, a historical painter of some merit, died 1666.

BARBOSA, Arius, one of the restorers of learning in Spain, and professor at Salamanca, died 1540.

BARBOSA, Peter, a native of Portugal, professor at Coimbra, and chancellor of the kingdom, died 1596.

BARBOSA, Emanuel, a Portuguese author, died 1638.

BARBOU, Hugh, a celebrated printer at Lyons, about 1580.

BARBOUR, John, a Scotch clergyman, ambassador from Bruce to the court of England, died 1378.

BARBUD, a celebrated musician at the court of Persia.

BARCALI, a Mahomedan writer, died 960 of the hegira.

BARCHAM, John, a learned divine and antiquary, born at Exeter, about 1572. He assisted Speed in his History of England; and was author of a "Display of Heraldrie," folio, 1611; but having composed this in his youth, and thinking it too light a subject to acknowledge, he gave it to John Gwillim, a herald of his acquaintance, under whose name it has been repeatedly printed. He died 1642.

BARCHUSEN, or BARKHAUSEN, John Conrad, a German, eminent as a physician, and lecturer on chymistry, died 1717.

BARCLAY, or BARKLAY, Alexander, a native of Scotland, rector of a church in England, and an elegant writer of the 16th century.

BARCLAY, William, a Scotchman, professor of the university of Pontamousson, in France, died 1605.

BARCLAY, John, son of the preceding, a writer of some celebrity, died 1621.

BARCLAY, Henry, D. D. sometime missionary to the Mohawk Indians, afterwards rector of Trinity Church, New-York, died 1765.

BARCLAY, Robert, an eminent writer, of the society of Quakers, born at Edinburgh, 1648 In 1676, his famous "Apology for the Quakers" was published in Latin, at Amsterdam, 4to. He translated it, however, into English, and published it in 1678. This work is addressed to Charles II., and the manner in which he expresses himself to his majesty is very remarkable. Among many other extraordinary passages, we meet with the following: "There is no king in the world who can so experimentally testify of God's providence and goodness; neither is there any who rules so many free people, so many true Christians; which thing renders thy government more honourable, thyself more considerable, than the accession of many nations, filled with slavish and superstitious souls. Thou hast tasted of prosperity and adversity; thou knowest what it is to be banished thy native country, to be overruled as well as to rule and sit upon the throne; and, being oppressed, thou hast reason to know how hateful the oppressor is both to God and man: if, after all these warnings and advertisements, thou dost not turn unto the Lord with all thy heart, but forget him who remembered thee in thy distress, and give up thyself to follow low lust and vanity, surely great will be thy condemnation."—He did great service to his sect over all Europe, by his writings, and died 1690.

BARCOCHEBAS, or BARCOCHAB, an impostor among the Jews; his followers were numerous, but afterwards destroyed by Julius Severus.

BARCOS, Martin de, a controversial writer, of Bayonne, died 1678.

BARD, a Mahomedan writer.

BARD, John, a learned Physician, in the city of New-York, several years, and elected president of the medical society of the same, died 1799.

BARDAS, a chief at Constantinople, guardian to Michael III., was put to death 866.

BARDAS, called Sclerus, a general raised to the purple by his soldiers; time of his death unknown.

BARDESANES, a Syrian author, and founder of a sect which bore his name, lived about 172.

BARDET, Peter, a French advocate and author, died in 1685.

BARDHADI, a Mahomedan writer.

BARDIN, Peter, a native of Rouen, and author, was drowned in 1637.

BARDIN, John, a French historical painter, born at Monthar, in 1732, and died at Orleans, in 1809. In 1764, he gained the prize for a picture of Tullia driving over the body of her father.

BARDNEY, Richard, a Benedictine, died in 1504.

BAREBONE, Praise-God, a bigoted zealot of Cromwell's parliament, of such celebrity as a demagogue, that the parliament was ludicrously called after him. His two brothers adopted as Scripture names, "Christ came into the world to save, Barebone," and "if Christ had not died, thou hadst been damned, Barebone," called by the wits of the day, by the two last words.

BARENT, Dieterich, a Dutch painter, died 1592.

BARETTI, Joseph, born at Turin, about 1716. He came over to England in the year 1750, where he resided (with a short interval) the remainder of his life. Baretti had the good fortune to be introduced to Dr. Samuel Johnson, and between them a very long intimacy had place. From the time of his arrival in England, he subsisted by teaching the Italian language, and by the sale of his writings. In 1760 he made a tour to Italy, through Portugal and Spain, and returned to England after an absence of six years. In 1769, he was tried at the Old Bailey for having stabbed a man who violently assaulted him in the Haymarket. He made a most admirable defence; which, added to the bad reputation of his prosecutors, impressed the court much in his favour. He was acquitted of the murder, and of the manslaughter: the verdict was, self-defence. After this unfortunate transaction he again sat down to his studies, and in 1770 published his "Travels," for which, it is said, he received 500*l*. On the establishment of the Royal Academy, he was appointed foreign

secretary, a post of more honour than profit. He died May 5, 1789, without a struggle or sigh, the moment after taking a glass of wine; preserving his faculties to the last moment.

BAREZI, a Mahomedan author, died 738 of the hegira.

BARGRAVE, Isaac, Chaplain to James I. and Charles, died 1642.

BARIDALI, a Mahomedan writer on Aristotle.

BARINI, a Mahomedan writer.

BARKER, Robert, a painter, known as the inventor of panoramic exhibitions, died 1806.

BARKER, Thomas, son of the preceding, was a member of the royal society, and the author of several theological and other pieces, he died in London, 1809.

BARKHAM, John, a native of Exeter, and a divine of reputation for learning; time of his death unknown

BARKI, a Mahomedan writer.

BARKSDALE, Clement, master of Hereford school, and rector of Naunton, died in 1687.

BARLAAM, a monk of Calabria, made abbot of St. Salvador, by the emperor Andronicus, died in 1348.

BARLÆUS, Gasparaus, a Latin poet, of Antwerp, sub-principal of the college at Leyden, and afterwards professor of philosophy at Amsterdam, died 1648.

BARLÆUS, Lambert, Greek professor at Leyden, died in 1655.

BARLAND, Adrian, a native of Zealand, and professor at Louvain, died in 1542.

BARLETTA, Gabriel, a dominican, of some celebrity as a writer and preacher, born at Naples, about 1460.

BARLOTTA, Joseph, a Sicilian poet of the 18th century.

BARLOW, William, bishop of different dioceses, under Henry VIII., and Mary and Elizabeth of England, died 1568.

BARLOW, Francis, a native of Lincolnshire, a painter, died 1702.

BARLOW, Joel, L. L. D., author of the Columbiad, was born at Reading, Conn., 1758, and educated at Yale College; he served in the American army as a volunteer, and as a chaplain. At the close of the war, he went to France, where he became conspicuous and popular as a zealous friend of the revolution. He was appointed American consul at Algiers, and afterwards minister from the U. S. to France, and died, on his way to Wilna to meet Napoleon, 1812.

BARLOWE, Thomas, successively fellow of Oxford, keeper of the Bodleian, professor of divinity, and bishop of Lincoln, died 1691.

BARLOWE, William, remarkable for having been the first who wrote on the nature and properties of the loadstone, 20 years before Gilbert published his book on that subject. It was he likewise who found out the difference between iron and steel, and their tempers for magnetical uses He died in 1625.

BARNABAS, St., a Levite, converted to Christianity, and a preacher of the gospel with St. Paul; he was stoned to death by the Jews.

BARNARD, John, minister, of Marblehead, Mass.; the father of the commercial enterprise of that place, and long regarded as the father of the churches in New-England. His publications are numerous and valuable; he died 1770.

BARNARD, Edward, a worthy and distinguished minister, of Haverhill, Mass. died 1774.

BARNARD, Thomas, a highly respected minister in Salem, Mass., died 1755.

BARNARD, Theodore, a native of Amsterdam, and painter under Titian.

BARNARD, John, prebendary of Lincoln, died in 1683.

BARNARD, Sir John, was in the year 1722 chosen one of the representatives in parliament for the city of London; a trust which he continued to enjoy during the six succeeding parliaments, and which he always discharged with equal integrity and ability. In 1727, he was chosen alderman of Dowgate Ward. On the subject of the famous excise scheme, projected by Sir Robert Walpole, in 1733, Sir John made so strenuous an opposition, that, in conjunction with other members, he obliged the ministry entirely to lay it aside. In 1737, he formed a scheme for reducing the interest on the national debt; a project which, though it did not at that time succeed, was, nevertheless, afterwards carried into execution, to the great emolument of the trading part of the nation. In 1738, he served in the high office of lord-mayor of London; and in July, 1738, resigned his gown, and retired to Clapham; where, after having attained to near the age of 80, he died August 29, 1766. A statue is erected to his memory in the Royal Exchange.

BARNAVE, Anthony Peter Joseph Marie, a deputy to the national assembly of France, who lost his popularity for some expressions in favour of the king, and was guillotined, 1793.

BARNES, Juliana, prioress of Sopewell nunnery, eminent for her accomplishments and piety, died after 1486.

BARNES, Joshua, an eminent critic, and professor of the Greek language in the university of Cambridge, was born in London, 1654. He published editions of Euripides, Anacreon, and Homer; a life of Edward III., folio, 1688; and several poems, both in Latin and English; and died in 1712.

BARNES, Thomas, D. D., an English dissenting minister, of Manchester, and preceptor of an academy at the same place, died in 1810.

BARNES, David Leonard, attorney of the United States, for the district of Rhode-Island, and judge of the same, died 1812.

BARNES, Robert, D. D., employed by Henry VIII.; afterwards incurring his displeasure, he was burnt at the stake, 1540.

BARNEVELDT, John d'Olden, an able statesman, of Holland, ambassador to England and France, condemned on false charges, and executed, 1619.

BARO, or BARONI, Peter, a native of France, who retired to England as a protestant, and resided with lord Burleigh; afterwards professor of divinity at Cambridge, died after 1574.

BAROCHE, Frederick, a painter, of Urbino, of great celebrity, died in 1612.

BARON, Bonaventure, a native of Ireland, and divinity professor at Rome, died 1696.

BARON, Michael, the Roscius of the French theatre, born 1652, died 1729. The father of Baron also was an actor, famous for his talent in declamation; and the manner of his death was singular: playing the part of Don Diego, in The Cid, his sword fell from his hand, as the piece requires; and kicking it from him with indignation, he unfortunately struck against the point of it, by which his little toe was pierced It turned to a gangrene; he refused to suffer amputation, and died 1655.

BARON, Hyacinth Theodore, a learned physician of Paris, died in 1758.

BARONI, Adrianne Basile, sister to Basile the poet; greatly admired for her beauty, wit, and accomplishments.

BARONIUS, Cæsar, a Neapolitan Cardinal, librarian of the Vatican, and author of "Ecclesiastical Annals, from A. D. 1, to 1198," born 1538, died 1607.

BAROU DU SOBEIL, N., a distinguished lawyer at Lyons, put to death in 1792.

BAROZZI, James, a skilful architect, of Modena, who succeeded Michael Angelo, as the architect of St. Peters, died in 1577.

BARRAL, Peter, an ecclesiastic of Grenoble, teacher at Paris, and author of a historical dictionary, died in 1772.

BARRE, Francois Pouillain de la, a native of France, professor at Geneva, died in 1723.

BARRE, Lewis Francoise Jos. de la, a native of Tournay, author of some books on Antiquarian history, &c.; he died in 1738.

BARRE, Michel de la, of Paris, an eminent player on the German flute, died 1744.

BARRE, Joseph, canon of St. Genevieve, chancellor of the university of Paris, and author of a history of Germany, died 1764.

BARRE, Madame du, mistress of Lewis XV., of France, executed during the revolution in 1793.

BARREAUX, Jacques Vallee, a libertine of Paris; he was celebrated rather for his voluptuous life, than for the productions of his pen; died 1673.

BARRELIER, James, a dominican friar, eminent as a scientific botanist, died 1673.

BARRERE, Peter, a physician of Perpignan, died 1755.

BARRETT, George, an eminent self-taught painter, of Dublin, and a member of the Royal Academy, died 1784.

BARRETT, William, a surgeon, of Bristol, and author of a history of that city, died 1789.

BARRIERE, Pierre, a soldier who attempted to assassinate Henry IV. of France, but was detected and broken on the wheel, 1593.

BARRINGTON, John Shute, lord viscount, a nobleman of considerable learning, and author of several books on religious subjects, was born in 1678, and died in 1734.

BARRINGTON, Daines, son of the above, a celebrated English lawyer, antiquary, and writer on subjects of law, politics, natural history, geography, and criticism, born 1727, died March 14, 1800. His writings are very numerous, and many of them are in the Philosophical Transactions and the Archæologia; but those which most distinguished him as an author were, his "Observations on the Statutes, chiefly the more ancient," &c. of which, two 4to editions were published in one year, (1766.)

BARRINGTON, Samuel, son of lord B., a distinguished admiral in the British navy, died 1800.

BARROS, or DE BARROS, John, a native of Viseo, preceptor to the princes of Portugal, afterwards governor of St. George, on the African coast, and treasurer of the Indies, under king Juan. He wrote a history of the Indies, and died 1570.

BARROW, Isaac, an eminent mathematician and divine, born in London, 1620. When the king advanced Dr. B. to the dignity of master of Trinity College, Cambridge, his majesty was pleased to say, "he had given it to the best scholar in England;" and he did not speak from report, but from his own knowledge. The doctor being then his chaplain, he used often to converse with him, and, in his humorous way, to call him an "untair preacher," because he exhausted every subject, and left nothing for others to say after him. In 1675, he was chosen vice-chancellor of the university. This great and learned divine died of a fever the 4th of May, 1677, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

BARROW, Isaac, a native of Spiney Abbey, bishop of Sodor, Man, and St. Asaphs, died 1677.

BARRY, Girald, a native of Pembrokeshire, a clergyman, and author of a history of the conquest of Ireland; he died after 1215.

BARRY, James, an Irish lawyer; he was a baron of the exchequer, chief justice of the king's bench, and afterwards lord Santry of the peerages; he died 1673.

BARRY, Spranger, an eminent English actor, contemporary with, and a powerful rival of, Mr. Garrick, born in Dublin, 1719, died in London, Jan. 1774. His peculiar advantages were derived from a fine person, melodious voice, and pleasing address; and his performances in amatory characters were perhaps never excelled. See CRAWFORD.

BARRY, James, an eminent painter, was born at Cork, in Ireland, 1742; and having early discovered great genius for the art, he was patronized by Mr. Burke, and brought to London, where he became a pupil to Sir Joshua Reynolds. When Mr. Burke came into administration with the marquis of Rockingham, he sent Mr. Barry to Italy, at his sole expense. After visiting all the celebrated schools of the continent, in which he occupied three years, Mr. Barry returned to London; and in 1775, published "An Inquiry into the real and imaginary Obstructions to the Acquisition of the Arts in England." About two years after this, he was elected a Royal Academician, and in 1786 made professor of painting to the Royal Academy; but in 1799, on an [illegible]d addiction to democratical principles, was removed from that office. He seems soon afterwards to have taken disgust at society, from which he retired into a wretched obscurity, living unattended, and half starved, till some friends raised about 1000l., with which they purchased an annuity for him; but before the first quarter's payment of it became due he died, Mar. 22, 1806, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. His greatest effort of art is a series of allegorical pict[illegible]ich he painted gratuitously for the gre[illegible]t of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi.

BARRY, George, D. D., an eminent Scotch divine, author of a history of the Orkneys, died 1805.

BARRY, John, first commodore in the American navy; he possessed great courage, was a patriot, and Christian, and died 1803.

BARSUMA, or PARSOMA, metropolitan, author of several books in Syriac.

BARTAS, Guillaume de Salluste du, a French poet of Monfort, in Armagnac, died 1590.

BARTH, John, a native of Dunkirk, who, by his bravery and skill, rose to a high rank in the French navy; he died in 1702.

BARTHE, Nicholas Thomas, a native of Marseilles; he was author of some dramatic pieces, and died 1785.

BARTHELEMI, Nicholas, a Benedictine of the 15th century, and author of some devotional Latin poems.

BARTHELEMI, the Nestor of French literature, and author of the "Travels of Anacharsis in Greece," died May 4, 1795. During

the domination of Robespierre, like most other men of learning, he was imprisoned; when, notwithstanding his great age (upwards of 80) and infirmities, instead of sinking under the rigour with which he was treated, he exerted himself in consoling his fellow-sufferers. Soon after the fall of Robespierre, he was released, and allowed a pension. In the "Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres," are preserved many of his papers, illustrating Greek literature.

BARTHELEMI DES MARTYRS, a dominican, of Lisbon, archbishop of Braganza, died in 1590.

BARTHES DE MARMORIONS, Paul Joseph, a French medical writer, and professor of medicine, and chancellor of that faculty, in the university at Montpelier; he died 1806.

BARTHIUS, Gaspard, of Brandenburg, an elegant scholar, and perfect master of most foreign languages, died 1658.

BARTHOLIN, Gaspard, professor of Latin, of medicine, and afterwards of divinity, at Copenhagen, died 1629.

BARTHOLIN, Thomas, son of Gaspard, professor of mathematics and of anatomy at Copenhagen, afterwards librarian to the university, and physician to the king of Denmark; he died 1680.

BARTHOLIN, Thomas, son of the above, professor of law and history at Copenhagen, and counsellor to the king; he died in 1690. His three brothers were also professors of the university of Copenhagen, and their sister was an eminent Danish poetess.

BARTHOLOMEW, St., one of the apostles, who preached the gospel in Ethiopia, Lycaonia, and the Indies.

BARTHOLOMEW, the Martyr, a kind and benevolent Christian, and archbishop of Braga, died 1590.

BARTLET, John, r[illegible]er of St. Thomas, near Exeter, and auth[illegible]r of some divinity tracts.

BARTLETT, Josiah, a physician in New-Hampshire; he was a member of the continental congress from that state, and a signer of the declaration of independence, and was afterwards governor of the state; he died 1795.

BARTOLI, Cosimo, of Florence, resident of duke Cosmo at Venice, in the 16th century.

B[illegible]LI, Daniel, a Jesuit of Ferrara, settled at [illegible] where he wrote several historical works in Italian; he died in 1685.

BARTOLO, a lawyer of eminence, professor of law at Pisa, and counsellor to Charles IV., died 1359.

BARTOLOCCI, Julius, a cistercian monk, of Naples, and Hebrew professor at Rome, died 1687.

BARTOLOZZI, Francesco, a very eminent engraver, born at Florence, in 1728. In 1764 he came to England and worked for the printsellers, particularly Mr Boydell. In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy. The new mode of stippling, or engraving in the red chalk manner, now becoming fashionable, gave Bartolozzi ample employment, and he executed in that way many hundreds of prints. The finest of all his works, perhaps, are the Marlborough Gems, and the prints for Boydell's Shakspeare. In 1802 he went to Lisbon, on an invitation from the prince regent of Portugal, who allowed him a pension; and there he died in March, 1815.

BARTON, Benjamin S., M. D., an eminent physician, of Philadelphia. He was appointed professor of natural history and botany, and afterwards of Materia Medica, in the university of Pennsylvania, and succeeded Dr. Rush, on his death, as professor of the theory and practice of medicine; he died in 1815.

BARTON, Elizabeth, commonly called "The holy Maid of Kent," was a religious impostor in the reign of Henry VIII., and executed at Tyburn, April 20, 1534.

BARTRAM, John, a distinguished botanist, born in Pennsylvania; he was elected American botanist to George III., and died in 1777. Linnæus pronounced him "the greatest natural botanist in the world."

BARUCH, the prophet, the friend of Jeremiah, he was author of a book not received as canonical, either by Christians or Jews. He went to Babylon with the Israelites in their captivity.

BARWICK, John, a native of Westmoreland, distinguished for his zeal in the royal cause; and his attachment to Charles I. and II.; he was afterwards dean of Durham and St. Paul's, and died 1664.

BARWICK, Peter, a brother of the dean, an eminent physician: he supported Hervey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and died 1705.

BARZERINI, a Mahomedan writer.

BAS, Le, a French engraver of eminence, died 1765.

BASCHI, Matthew, founder of a new order of Franciscan capuchins, died 1552.

BASEDOW, John Bernard, professor of moral philosophy, at Soroe, in Denmark, from which he was expelled for irreligion; he died 1790.

BASHUYSEN, Henry James Van, professor of ecclesiastical history and the oriental languages at Hanau, and afterwards of divinity at Berlin, died 1758.

BASIL, St., bishop of Cæsarea, persecuted by Valens, for refusing to embrace Arianism, died 379.

BASIL, an Arian, bishop of Ancyra.

BASIL I., a Macedonian. Being but a common soldier, he was taken prisoner by the Bulgarians, from whom, however, he escaped, and solicited alms to support him on a journey to Constantinople, where he became emperor of the East. Dreaded by his enemies the Saracens, whom he frequently vanquished; and beloved by his subjects for his justice and clemency; he died in 886.

BASIL II., emperor of Constantinople, a valiant, but cruel and inhuman prince, died 1025.

BASIL, an impostor, who disturbed Constantinople, by pretending to be Constantine Ducas, for which he was burned alive, after 934.

BASIL, a physician, who became head of a sect called Bogomiles, in Bulgaria, and was condemned for his heresies.

BASILIDES, a secta[illegible] of Alexandria, in the 2d century, who enjoined five years silence on his followers.

BASILICES, brother of Verina, the wife of Leo I., emperor of the East; he seized and retained the throne a short time, during which the valuable library of Constantinople, containing 120,000 volumes was burnt: he died 478.

BASILOWITZ, Iwan, a hero, who laid the foundation of the Russian empire, and first assumed the name of Czar, died 1584.

BASINE, wife of the king of Thuringia, who left her husband to espouse Childeric I., of

France, as the bravest man of his day; she was mother of Clovis the Great.

BASINGSTOKE, or BASINGE, John, archdeacon of Leicester, author of "Sermons," "Latin Translations from the Greek," &c.; he is supposed to have introduced the Greek numerical figures into England. He died 1252.

BASIRE, Isaac, D. D., archdeacon of Northumberland, and chaplain to Charles I.; afterwards prebendary of Durham; he died 1676.

BASIRE, James, an eminent English engraver, born Oct 6, 1730, died Sept. 6, 1802 He was many years engraver to the Royal Society and to the Society of Antiquaries.

BASKERVILLE, John, an ingenious English letter-founder and printer, famous for the beauty and elegance of his types and editions; born at Wolverly, in Worcestershire, 1706, died 1775.

BASKERVILLE, Sir Simon, knight, obtained by his skill as a physician, in London, distinction, the honour of knighthood, and immense wealth; he died 1641.

BASNAGE, James, a French refugee in Holland, author of "A History of the Jews," died 1723.

BASNAGE, Henry, an advocate of the parliament of Rouen, who, upon the proscription of the protestants, in France, fled to Holland, where he died, 1710.

BASNAGE, Benjamin, a protestant, author of a treatise on the church, and deputy from the French churches to Scotland, in the reign of James VI., died 1652.

BASNAGE, Anthony, son to the above, minister of Bayeux; he was imprisoned for his religion at Havre de Grace, and afterwards fled to Holland, where he died in 1691.

BASNAGE, DU FRAQUENAY, Henry, an advocate of Rouen, eminent for eloquence, died 1695.

BASNET, Edward, dean of St. Patrick, in Ireland, in 1537, afterwards privy counsellor.

BASS, Edward, D. D., a scholar and divine; he was first bishop of Massachusetts, and died in 1803.

BASSAN, James Du Pont, a painter, born 1510, in the village of Bassano, in the republic of Venice. He had great success in landscape and portraiture; and has also drawn several night-pieces; but it is said he found great difficulty in representing feet and hands, and for this reason those parts are generally hid in his pictures. Anibal Caracci, when he went to see Bassan, was so far deceived by the representation of a book, drawn upon the wall, that he went to lay hold of it. The pieces of this painter are spread over Europe; he died at Venice, 1592.

BASSANDYNE, Thomas, a Scotchman, known as a printer, died 1591.

BASSANI, James Anthony, a Jesuit of Vicenza, an eloquent preacher, distinguished by Pope Benedict XIV.; he died in 1747.

BASSANI, John Baptiste, an admired Italian composer in the 17th century, master to Corelli.

BASSANTIN, James, a Scotchman, who acquired reputation as a teacher of mathematics at Paris, died 1568.

BASSELIN, a fuller, of Vire, in Normandy, in the 15th century, known for his popular songs and ballads.

BASSET, Peter, chamberlain to Henry V., and author of an account of the expeditions of that prince.

BASSI, Laura, wife of Joseph Verati, was honoured with the degree of doctor of philosophy, for the great mental acquirements displayed in her lectures on that subject, and distinguished as possessing every amiable virtue; she died in 1778.

BASTH, Khaiath, a Mahometan, author of a treatise on prayer.

BASSOMPIERRE, Francois de, marechal of France, of a distinguished family of Lorraine, a courtier and ambassador of Lewis XIII.: he was confined ten years in the Bastile by the duke of Richelieu, during which time he wrote his memoirs; he died in 1646.

BASSVILLE, Nicholas John Hugon de, ambassador from France to Rome, where he was stabbed 1793.

BASSUEL, Peter, a distinguished surgeon and lecturer of Paris, died 1757.

BASTA, George, known as a warrior in the service of the duke of Parma, and afterwards of the emperor, in Hungary, died 1607.

BASTARD, Thomas, a poet and preacher of England, of considerable learning, died 1618.

BASTON, Robert, a Carmelite monk, poet laureat, and public orator, at Oxford, died 1310.

BASTWICK, Dr. John, a physician, who was severely fined and imprisoned for his writings against the clergy, but during the civil wars, recalled to London, and indemnified for his sufferings.

BATE, John, D. D., prior of the Carmelites at York, distinguished for his learning; he died in 1429.

BATE, George, physician to Charles I., then to Oliver Cromwell, and afterwards to Charles II.; he died 1669.

BATE, Julius, a friend of Hutchinson, author of a defence of his system, and of some valuable pieces of criticism, died 1771.

BATECUMBE, William, a mathematician who lived about 1420.

BATEMAN, William, bishop of Norwich, and founder of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, also ambassador to the court of Rome, died 1534.

BATES, William, D. D., chaplain to Charles II., a non-conformist divine of great learning, and the intimate friend of the first men of the kingdom, died 1699.

BATHALMIUSI, an eminent Mahomedan writer, of the family of Ali, died 421 of the hegira.

BATHE, Henry de, a justice of the common pleas, and afterwards chief justice of the King's Bench under Henry III., died 1261.

BATHE, William, an Irish Jesuit, rector of an Irish school, at Salamanca, and a writer on music and divinity, died 1614.

BATHURST, Ralph, a Latin poet, physician and divine of Trinity College, Oxford, afterwards dean of Wells, and vice chancellor of the university; he died 1704.

BATHURST, Allen, Earl, an English nobleman of distinguished abilities, born November 16, 1684. To uncommon talents he added many virtues, integrity, humanity, and generosity: and to these virtues, good breeding, politeness, and elegance. His wit, taste, and learning, connected him with all persons eminent in that way, as Pope, Swift, Addison, &c. He died at his seat, near Cirencester, September 16, 1775, in his 91st year.

BATONI, Pompeo, an eminent painter, of Lucca, ennobled by the emperor Joseph, for his distinguished merit. One of his most valuable pieces, the death of Mark Antony, is now owned in Hartford, Conn.; he died 1787.

BATSCH, Augustus, John George Charl

a botanist, of Jena, was professor of philosophy in the university of that place, and founder and president of a society for the study of natural history; he died 1802.

BATTAGLINI, Mark, bishop of Nocera and Cesena, died 1717.

BATTELY, Dr. John, fellow of Trinity College, and chaplain to the primate Sancroft, died 1708.

BATTEUX, Charles, a French philosopher, professor of philosophy in the royal college, member of the French academy, &c., eminent for his erudition, and his private virtues, and author of several works on classical literature; he died 1780.

BATTIE, Dr. William, a physician of eminence in Uxbridge and London, author of several works on medical subjects, died 1776.

BATTISHILL, Jonathan, an eminent musical composer, who added to profound knowledge, great taste, and a fine imagination. His "Kate of Aberdeen" will be celebrated (among numerous other of his compositions) as long as pure melody shall be admired in this country. He was born in London, May, 1738, and died at Islington, December 10, 1801.

BAUAB, a learned Mahomedan, died 413 of the hegira.

BAUDELOT DE DAIRVAL, Charles Cæsar, advocate of the parliament of Paris, died 1722.

BAUDET, Stephen, an eminent French engraver, of Blois, died 1671.

BAUDIER, Michael, a native of Languedoc, historiographer of France under Louis XV.

BAUDIN, Peter Charles Lewis, a native of Sedan, a member of the French national assembly, and of the convention. He was a man of great firmness and moderation, and died 1799.

BAUDIUS, Dominique, a native of Lisle, and advocate of the parliament of Paris, author of some Latin poems, and died 1613.

BAUDOIN, Benedict, a divine of Amiens, author of a dissertation on the shoes of the ancients, in 1615.

BAUDORI, Joseph du, a native of Vannes; educated among the Jesuits, died 1749.

BAUDOT, de Juilli, Nicholas, of Vendome, a historical writer of some merit, died 1759.

BAUDAUIN, emperor of Constantinople, vid. BALDWIN.

BAUDOUIN, John, a soldier in the armies of France, and translator of Sallust, Tacitus, &c. died 1650.

BAUDRAND, Mich. Anton. an ecclesiastic, of Paris, author of a "Dictionaire Geographique" of merit, died 1700.

BAUDRICOURT, Jean de, a marechal of France, distinguished under Charles VIII. at the conquest of Naples. His father introduced the famous maid of Orleans on the public stage.

BAUHINUS, John, a physician of Amiens, afterwards of great expectation at Basil, died 1582.

BAUHINUS, John, son of the preceding, physician to the duke of Wirtemburg, a medical writer at Basil, died 1613.

BAUHINUS, Gaspar, professor of botany at Basil, and physician to the duke of Wirtemburg, died 1624.

BAULDRI, Paul, a native of Rouen, professor of sacred history at Utrecht, died 1706.

BAULOT, or BEAULIEU, James, who travelled through Europe as a lithotomist, and operated with great success. The city of Amsterdam had a medal struck in honour of this humane man; he died 1720.

BAUME, James Francis de la, canon of a church at Avignon, author of a poem called the Christiade, died 1757.

BAUME, Nicholas Auguste de la, a marechal of France, who served in Germany with great reputation, died 1716.

BAUME, James de la, a Jesuit of Paris, died 1725.

BAUMER, John William, professor of medicine at Erfurt, and a writer on the natural history of the mineral kingdom, died 1788.

BAUMGARTEN, Alexander Gottlieb, professor of philosophy at Halle, and afterwards at Frankfort, died 1776.

BAUR, John William, a painter and engraver of Strasburg, died 1640.

BAUR, Frederick William Von, a Hessian soldier in the pay of Britain, made a general and ennobled by Frederick II. of Prussia, and afterwards an able engineer and mechanic in the service of Russia; he died 1783.

BAUSCH Abu Giafar, a Mahomedan writer, died 546 of the hegira.

BAUSSIRI, a Mahomedan poet, highly esteemed by the followers of Mahomet.

BAUTRU, a celebrated wit, and one of the first members of the French academy, was born at Paris, in 1588, and died there in 1665. Once, when he was in Spain, having been to see the famous library of the Escurial, where he found a very ignorant librarian, the king of Spain asked him what he had remarked. To whom Bautru replied, that "the library was a very fine one; but your majesty (adds he) should make your librarian treasurer of your finances." "Why so?" "Because (says Bautru) he never touches what he is entrusted with."

BAUVES, James de, advocate of the parliament of Paris, in the 17th century.

BAUVIN, John Gregory, a native of Arras, eminent for his knowledge of belles lettres, died in 1776.

BAUX, William de, prince of Orange, with the title of king of Arles and Vienna, murdered at Avignon, in 1218.

BAWDWEEN, William, vicar of Hooten Pagnell, near Doncaster, died Sept. 14, 1816. This gentleman was an excellent Saxon scholar, and translated vols. I. and II. of that valuable national record, Domesday Book, which was published by a vote of the British parliament. He proposed to print the whole in 10 vols. 4to; and the remaining 8 vols. are said to be prepared for the press. He left a widow and twelve children.

BAXTER, Richard, an eminent nonconformist divine, was born Nov. 12, 1615, at Rowton, near High Ercal, in Shropshire, and died 1691. He wrote a vast number of books; Mr. Long, of Exeter, says 80; Dr Calamy, 120; but the author of a note in the Biographia Britannica tells us that he had seen 145 distinct treatises of Mr. Baxter's; his practical works have been published in four vols. folio. Bishop Burnet, in the history of his own times, calls him "a man of great piety; and says, "that if he had not meddled with too many things, he would have been esteemed one of the most learned men of the age; that he had a moving and pathetical way of writing; and was, his whole life long, a man of great zeal and much simplicity; but was unhappily subtle and metaphysical in every thing.

BAXTER, Andrew, a writer in metaphysics and natural philosophy, born in 1686, at Aberdeen, where he received his education at King's College. His principal employment w that

of a private tutor. His celebrated work, "An Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul," was first published in 4to, and has been several times reprinted. Bishop Warburton calls it "the most finished book of the kind that the present times have produced." Baxter drew up for the use of his pupils, a piece entitled "Matho; sive Cosmotheoria Puerilus, Dialogus," &c. which he afterwards greatly enlarged, and published in English, 2 vols. 8vo., 1745. He died in 1750, after bearing with the greatest fortitude a complication of the most painful disorders.

BAXTER, William, an eminent critic and grammarian, nephew to the foregoing, born at Lanlugany, in Shropshire, 1650, died 1723. He published excellent editions of "Anacreon" and "Horace," was author of a "Latin Grammar," 1679, and of a Glossary of the Roman Antiquities," which, however, goes no farther than the letter A, and was printed 1726.

BAYARD, James A., a native of Delaware, was a representative, and afterwards a senator in congress from that state. In 1813 he was appointed one of the ministers who negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain at Ghent; subsequent to which, he was sent as minister to the court of St. Petersburg. He returned to the United States, and died in 1815.

BAYARD, John, speaker of the house of assembly in Maryland, was a member of the old congress, 1785; he died 1807.

BAYARD, Le Chevalier, a celebrated French warrior, called The knight without fear or reproach, slain at the siege of Rebec, 1524.

BAYER, Theophilus Sigfred, a German who assiduously devoted himself to ancient and modern languages, and was professor of Greek and Roman Antiquities at Petersburg, died in 1738.

BAYEUX, N., an advocate and poet of Caen, translator of Ovid, executed during the French revolution.

BAYLE, Peter, author of the Historical and Critical Dictionary, was born, Nov. 18, 1647, at Carla, a small town in the county of Foix, and was a most laborious and indefatigable writer. In one of his letters to Des Maizeaux, he says, that since his 20th year he hardly remembers to have had any leisure. He died the 28th of December, 1706, after he had been writing the greatest part of the day. Among the productions which do honour to the age of Lewis XIV., Mr. Voltaire has not omitted the "Critical Dictionary" of our author: "It is the first work of the kind (says he) in which a man may learn to think." He was a man of brilliant parts and acute intellect: but his religious principles savour of infidelity.

BAYLE, Francis, professor of medicine at Toulouse, died in 1709.

BAYLEY, Anselm, L. L. D., an English divine, minor canon of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, and sub-dean of the chapel royal, author of several theological works, died in 1794.

BAYLEY, Lewis, author of that most memorable book, entitled, "The Practice of Piety." He was born at Caermarthen, in Wales, educated at Oxford, made minister of Evesham, in Worcestershire, about 1611, became a chaplain to king James, and was promoted to the see of Bangor, in 1616. His book is dedicated "to the high and mighty prince Charles, prince of Wales:" and the author tells his highness, that "he had endeavoured to extract out of the chaos of endless controversies, the old practice of true piety, which flourished before three controversies were hatched." The design was good; and the reception this book has met with may be known from the astonishing number of its editions. This prelate died in 1634.

BALEY, Matthias, remarkable for longevity; he was baptized, and died, in North Carolina, in 1789, aged 136.

BAYLY, Thomas, sub-dean of Wells, died a catholic on the continent, in the time of Charles I.

BAYLY, Nathan, author of an English dictionary, and of some grammatical works.

BAYNARD, Anne, a lady of great literary and scientific acquirements, died in 1697.

BAYNES, Sir Thomas, knight, a physician, professor of music at Gresham college, died in 1681.

BAYNES, John, a native of Yorkshire, distinguished for his intense application to study, and his attachment to liberty, died in 1787.

BAZIRE, Claude, a native of Dijon, raised, by the French revolution, from obscurity to infamous celebrity. He proposed in the convention, a law fixing a price on the head of La Fayette; guillotined with Danton, in 1794.

BAZZAZ, a Mahometan theological writer.

BE, Guillaume C., an engraver and letter founder, at Troyes and at Venice, where he acquired both reputation and wealth; he died in 1598.

BEACH, John, an episcopal writer, and a missionary at Reading, Conn.

BEACON, Thomas, an English divine, prebendary of Canterbury under Elizabeth.

BEALE, Mary, a portrait painter in the reign of Charles II., was born in Suffolk, 1632. In the manuscripts of Mr. Oldys, she is celebrated for her poetry, as well as for her painting; and is styled "that masculine poet, as well as painter the incomparable Mrs. Beale." She died December 28, 1697.

BEARD, John, a very eminent and popular singer on the English stage; married, first, lady Henrietta, relict of Lord Edward Herbert, and only daughter of Lord Waldegrave; secondly, a daughter of Mr. Rich, patentee of Covent Garden Theatre. He then became one of the proprietors, and acting manager of that house, and continued to perform till disqualified by the loss of his hearing. He died in his 75th year, February 5, 1791.

BEATON, or BETON, David, archbishop of St. Andrews, in Scotland, and cardinal of the Roman church, born 1494, lost his life by the hands of Norman Lesly, eldest son of the earl of Rothes, about the year 1546. This famous prelate was a man of great parts, but of boundless pride and ambition, and withal an eminent instance of the instability of what the world calls fortune.

BEATON, James, nephew of the archbishop of the same name, and bishop of Glasgow at 25, author of a manuscript history of Scotland, died in 1603.

BEATRIX, daughter of the count of Burgundy, and wife of the emperor Frederick I., 1156.

BEATRIX, of Provence, daughter of Raymond, count of Provence, wife of Charles, son of Lewis VIII. of France, afterwards king of Naples and Sicily, died at Nocera.

BEATSON, Robert, L. L. D., an indefatigable compiler, author of "a Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland," and of several other works, died 1818.

BEATTIE, Dr. James, an ingenious poet and miscellaneous writer, born in Kincardineshire

Scotland, 1735, was many years a schoolmaster at Aberdeen; but at length promoted to the chair of Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Marischal College. His principal poems are, "The Judgment of Paris," 4to., 1765. "The Minstrel," 4to., 1770, 1774. "The Hermit," a beautiful song, and many odes and elegies. Besides these, he was author of "An Essay on the Immutability of Truth, in opposition to Sophistry and Scepticism," 4to., 1777; "Dissertations Moral and Critical," 4to., 1783; "Evidences of the Christian Religion, briefly and plainly stated," 8vo., 1786; and "Elements of Moral Science," 2 vols. 8vo., 1790, 1793. His prose writings display good sense, extensive knowledge, and able reasoning; his versification is elegant. He died at Aberdeen, August 18, 1803.

BEATTIE, James Hay, son of the poet, a man of eminent talents, who was, at the age of 19, appointed assistant professor of moral philosophy and logic at the Marischal College of Aberdeen, died 1790.

BEATUS, Rhenanus, a classical scholar and writer of Rheinach, died in 1547.

BEAU, John Lewis le, a learned academician and professor of Paris, died in 1766.

BEAU, Charles le, brother of the preceding, was also an eminent scholar, and professor of belles lettres at Paris, and author of a history of the lower empire, in 22 vols.; he died in 1778.

BEAUCAIRE DE PEQUILLON, Francois, instructer of Cardinal Charles de Lorraine, and bishop of Metz, died in 1591.

BEAUCHAM, Richard, Earl of Warwick, distinguished as a brave general, died in Normandy, in 1439.

BEAUCHAMPS, Pierre Francois Godard de, an eminent French writer, died at Paris, in 1761.

BEAUCHAMP, Joseph de, a celebrated French astronomer, born at Vezoul, in 1752, entered, in 1767, into the order of Bernardines, and took his departure for Asia, in 1781, with his uncle, who was appointed bishop of Babylon. In this voyage he steered his course along the Tigris and Euphrates, from Diabekir to the Persian Gulph, and made a collection of medals, inscriptions, and designs of the monuments of ancient Babylon, as well as Arabic manuscripts, which he presented to the Abbe Barthelemy. In 1787, he made a second voyage upon the Caspian Sea; in the course of which he observed the most important eclipse of the moon of which the history of astronomy preserves any remembrance. In 1795, he made a third voyage; and through the means of Volney, he was appointed consul at Muscate, in Arabia; at which place, however, he never arrived, being taken by the English. The peace having at length given him his liberty, he arrived sick at Nice, where he died on the 19th of November, 1801, at the moment when Buonaparte had appointed him commissary-general at Lisbon.

BEAUCHATEAU, Franc. Matthieu Chatelet de, author of several admired poems, supposed to have died in Persia.

BEAVER, John, a Benedictine monk of Westminster Abbey, author of a manuscript chronicle of the affairs of Britain to his own time, in the 14th century.

BEAUFILS, Guillaume, a Jesuit of Auvergne, eminent as a preacher and a man of literature, died in 1758.

BEAUFORT, Margaret, daughter of John, duke of Somerset, and mother of Henry VII., died in 1509. She founded Christ's, and St. John's Colleges Cantbridge.

BEAUFORT, Henry, brother of Henry IV of England, was successively bishop of Lincoln and Winchester, chancellor of England, ambassador to France, cardinal, and pope's legate in Germany; he died in 1447.

BEAUFORT, Francois, Vendome duc de, a native of Paris, conspicuous in the civil wars for courting the good will of the populace, died in 1669.

BEAUFORT, Lewis de, a learned man, author of the history of Germanicus, &c., died in 1795.

BEAULIEU, John Baptiste Allais de, a writing-master of celebrity in Paris, lived about 1681.

BEAULIEU, Sebastian Pontault de, an engineer, who drew, and had engraved, the sieges and military campaigns of Lewis XIV.; he died in 1674.

BEAULIEU, Louis le Blanc de, theological professor of Sedan, died in 1675.

BEAULIEU, N. Baron de, commander of the Austrian armies in Italy, opposed and conquered by Buonaparte, died about 1796.

BEAUMANOIR, Jean de, called marechal de Lavardin, rose by his merit to high military dignities, died in 1614.

BEAUMARCHAIS, Peter Augustin Caron de, an eminent French dramatist, born at Paris, 1732, and bred a watch-maker, died at Paris, of apoplexy, May, 1799.

BEAUME, Antony, a native of Senlis, and a distinguished French chymist, was a member of the academy of sciences, and of the national institute, died in 1805. His writings are numerous and valuable.

BEAUMELLE, Laurent Angliviel de la, a native of France of great literary reputation, librarian to the king, and a respectable writer, died in 1773.

BEAUMONT, Sir John, a poet of some eminence, descended from an ancient family at Grace-Dieu, in Leicestershire, was born 1582. His "Bosworth Field," Mr. Headly tells us, merits a republication, for the easy flow of its numbers, and the spirit with which it is written. It was first published by his son, together with the rest of his poems, in 12mo, 1629. He was created a baronet by king Charles, in 1626, and died two years after.

BEAUMONT, Francis, brother of the foregoing, a celebrated dramatic writer, born at Grace-Dieu, in Leicestershire, about the year 1586, died in 1615, before he was 30 years of age, and was buried in the entrance of St. Benedict's chapel, within St. Peter's, Westminster. Beside the plays in which he was jointly concerned with Fletcher, he wrote a little dramatic piece, and other poems, printed together in 1653, 8vo. Beaumont was esteemed so good a judge of dramatic composition, that Ben Jonson submitted his writings to his correction, and, it is thought, was much indebted to him for the contrivance of his plots. Every thing respecting this poet, that could be collected by the most diligent research, will be found in Mr. Nichols valuable "History of Leicestershire."

BEAUMONT, Joseph, regius professor of divinity at Cambridge, and author of Psyche, and other poems, died in 1699.

BEAUMONT DE PEREFIX, Hardouin, archbishop of Paris, preceptor to Lewis XIV., and author of a valuable history of Henry IV.; died in 1670.

BEAUMONT, Mad. le prince de, a lively writer of romances, letters, memoirs, &c. died in 1780.

BEAUMONT, Elias de, a native of Normandy, was educated for the bar, but devoted his time to literary pursuits: an author of some merit; he died in 1783.

BEAUMONT, John Lewis Moreau de, an able political writer, of Nantes, died in 1785.

BEAUMONT, Guill. Rob. Phil. Jos. Jean de, an ecclesiastic, of Rouen, known as a theological writer, died in 1761.

BEAUNE, Jacques de, baron of Samblancai, minister of the priories under Francis I., unjustly condemned and executed, by the perfidy of the queen-mother, in 1527.

BEAUNE, Renaud de, a native of Tours, archbishop of Bourges, and afterwards of Sens, died in 1606.

BEAUNE, Florimont de, counsellor of Blois, the intimate friend of Descartes, and an eminent mathematician, died in 1652.

BEAURAIN, Jean de, a native of Artois, known as a negotiator and geographer; made geographer to Lewis XV., at the age of 25; he died in 1771.

BEAURIEU, Gaspard Guillard de, a French writer, died in 1795.

BEAUSOBRE, Isaac de, a very learned divine and ecclesiastical writer, of French original, born at Niort, March 8, 1659, died June 5, 1738.

BEAUSOBRE, Louis de, a native of Berlin, distinguished for his literature and as the friend of the Prussian monarch; he died in 1783.

BEAUVAIS, Guillaume, of Dunkirk, author of a history of the Roman emperors by medals, died 1773.

BEAUVAIS, Charles Nicolas, of Orleans, distinguished as a physician, and as a violent and seditious member of the national assembly, died in 1704.

BEAUVAIS, John Baptiste Charles Marie de, bishop of Senez, eminent as an eloquent preacher, died in 1789.

BEAUVAU, Lewis Charles marquis de, a distinguished French general, died in 1744.

BEAUVILLIERS, Francis de, duke of St. Aignan, author of some prose and poetical pieces, died in 1687. His son was preceptor to the father of Lewis XIV., and died in 1714.

BEAUZEE, Nicolas, a distinguished grammarian, died in 1789.

BEBELE, Henry, professor of eloquence at Tubingen; he was an able Latin scholar, and received the poetical crown, in 1501, from Maximilian I.

BECAN, Martin, a zealous Jesuit, confessor to Ferdinand II., died in 1624.

BECCADELLI, Lewis, a native of Bologna, ambassador at Venice, preceptor to Ferdinand, son of the duke of Tuscany, and archbishop of Ragusa; he died in 1572.

BECCADELLI, Antonio, a native of Palermo, professor of belles lettres at Pavia, was crowned with the poetic laurel by the emperor Sigismund, and ennobled by Alphonso king of Naples; he died in 1471.

BECCAFUMI, Dominique, an eminent painter of Genoa, died in 1549.

BECCARI, Augustine, a native of Ferrara, was the first Italian who wrote pastorals; he died in 1560.

BECCARIA, John Baptist, a learned monk, of Mondovi, teacher of philosophy, at Rome and Palermo, and preceptor to the royal family at Turin; he died in 1781.

BECCARIA, James Bartholomew, a physician and professor of natural philosophy in the university of Bononia: his writings on philosophical and medical subjects are numerous and highly esteemed; he died in 1766.

BECCARIA, marquis, a celebrated writer "On crimes and Punishments," born at Milan, in 1735, died Nov. 29, 1794.

BECCUTI, Francis, an Italian poet, surnamed Il Coppetta, professor of law in his native town of Perugia; he died in 1509.

BECERRA, Gaspard, a Spanish sculptor and painter, the pupil of Raphael, died in 1570.

BECKER, John Joachim, physician to the electors of Mentz and Bavaria; his discoveries in chymistry and mechanics were numerous and important; he died in 1685.

BECKER, Daniel, physician to the elector of Brandenburg, died at Konigsburg, his native city, in 1760.

BECKET, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Henry II., was born in London, 1119, and assassinated in the cathedral church of Canterbury, on the 29th of December, 1171. The miracles said to be wrought at his tomb were so numerous, that we are told two large volumes of them were kept in that church. His shrine was visited from all parts, and enriched with the most costly gifts and offerings. Though canonized, however, he was, in truth, memorable only for his pride, insolence, and ingratitude to his sovereign, Henry II., to which he fell a sacrifice.

BECKFORD, William, a patriotic chief magistrate of the city of London, who died in that office, with which he had been for the second time invested. June 21, 1770, aged 65. He showed himself the steadfast friend of his king and country, and was the only man of his time who, with firmness, yet with humility, dared tell a king upon his throne (surrounded by his courtiers) the plain and honest truth; whereby he vindicated the loyalty, while he evinced the independent spirit of the city of London. Convinced that our liberties belong to posterity as well as to ourselves, he resolved that the share committed to his trust should not expire in his hands. As a citizen, he was eminently endowed with the virtues of humanity and affability; as a senator, (member for London,) watchful over the rights of the people; and as a magistrate, unremittingly active in seeing those rights legally executed. That his character might be ever held in the most honourable and grateful remembrance, the corporation erected his statue in their Guildhall, and recorded in the inscription the magnanimous speech which he is said to have addressed to the king in vindication of the people's right to remonstrate to the throne.

BECKINGHAM, Charles, an eminent dramatic writer; two of his pieces, Henry IV. of France, and Scipio Africanus, were highly applauded; he died in 1730.

BECKINGTON, Thomas, bishop of Bath and Wells, in the 15th century.

BECQUET, Anthony, a Celestine monk, a man of learning, who wrote the history of his order, and died in 1730.

BECTASII, Culi, a learned Mahomedan writer.

BECTOR, Claude de, abbess of St. Honore de Tarascon, eminent for her knowledge of Latin, and her style of writing; she died in 1547.

BEDA, Noel, a violent ecclesiastic of Picardy, died in exile, in 1537.

BEDA, or BEDE, surnamed the Venerable, an English monk, an eminent writer of ecclesiastical history, was born 673, at Wearmouth in

the bishopric of Durham, and died in 735. His ecclesiastical history of England commences at the invasion of Julius Cæsar, and terminates A. D. 723.

BEDDOES, Dr. Thomas, an eminent physician and medical writer; who more particularly distinguished himself by his perseverance in making experiments to cure consumptions by the application of pneumatics. He was born at Shiffnal, Shropshire, about the year 1754, and died at Clifton, near Bristol, Dec. 24, 1808. His principal work is "Hygeia; or Essays, Moral and Medical, on the Causes affecting the personal state of the middling and affluent classes." 3 vols. 8vo., 1802.

BEDELL, William, a very famous bishop of Kilmore, in Ireland, born 1570, at Black Notley, in Essex; died 1641.

BEDERIC, Henry, a monk, distinguished for his learning and eloquence, lived about 1380.

BEDFORD, Hilkiah, a quaker of Lincolnshire, and afterwards a stationer in London, died in 1724. His son of the same name was a clergyman and writer of some merit; he died in 1773.

BEDFORD, Thomas, son of Hilkiah, was a nonjuring priest of some reputation; he died in 1773.

BEDFORD, Arthur, a pious and learned clergyman of the church of England, born at Tiddenham, Gloucestershire, Sept. 1668. A favourite subject of literary labour with Mr. Bedford was, the reformation of the drama and the stage. In his "Evil and danger of Stage Plays," being a serious remonstrance in behalf of the Christian religion, against the horrid blasphemies and impieties which are still used in the English play-houses, &c., he shows, that he had so completely perused the whole range of the English drama, as to produce "seven thousand instances, taken out of plays of the present century, and especially of the last five years, in defiance of all methods hitherto used for their reformation:" and he has also given a catalogue of "above fourteen hundred texts of Scripture, which are mentioned, either as ridiculed and exposed by the stage, or as opposite to their present practices." Mr. Bedford also published, besides many "Sermons" and other works, "Scripture Chronology, demonstrated by Astronomical Calculations, in eight books, fol. 1741," which Dr Waterland characterizes as a very learned and elaborate work. He died chaplain to Haberdasher's Hospital, Sept. 15, 1745. See COLLIER, Jeremy.

BEDFORD, John, duke of, third son of Henry IV., was a distinguished general of the English armies in France, during the minority of Henry VI., whom he proclaimed king, at Paris; he died at Rouen, in 1435.

BEDFORD. vid. RUSSEL, Francis.

BEDLOE, William, a low adventurer, only known for the pretended discovery of a popish plot, for which the house of commons voted him 500*l*; he died in 1680.

BEDOS de CELLES, Francis, a Benedictine of St. Maur, died in 1779.

BEDREDDIN, Baalbeki, a physician and writer of Balbec, in the 7th century of the hegira.

BEEK, David, a Flemish painter, vid. BEK.

BEEKMAN, John Anthony, a native of Hanover, professor of philosophy at Gottingen for 45 years; he died in 1811.

BEGA, Cornelius, a Dutch painter, born at Haerlem, died in 1664.

BEGER, Laurence, of Heidleberg, librarian to the elector of Brandenburg, author of several books on antiquities and medals; he died 1705.

BEGEYN, Abraham, a Dutch painter to the king of Prussia, born 1650.

BEGON, Michael, a lawyer, distinguished himself in the marine, and as governor of the French West India islands, died in 1710.

BEGUILLET, Edmund, advocate of the parliament of Dijon, author of a treatise on agriculture, died in 1786.

BEHAIM, Martin, of Nuremberg, a man of strong powers of mind, who formed the first idea of a new world. He is said to have actually sailed on a voyage of discovery, in 1460, and to have visited the Brazils, and on his return to have constructed a globe, illustrative of his voyage, which is still to be seen at Nuremberg. This however is not well authenticated; he died at Lisbon, in 1506.

BEHN, Aphra, a celebrated English poetess in the reign of Charles I. and II. She wrote 17 plays, some histories and novels; she died April 16, 1689, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. Her works are extremely witty, but not remarkably chaste.

BEICH, Joachim Francis, a painter of Swabia, whose pieces are much admired, died in 1748.

BEIDHAVI, a judge of Schiraz, in Persia, died in 685 of the hegira.

BEIERLINCK, Lawrence, an ecclesiastic of Antwerp, died 1627.

BEINASCHI, John Baptist, a painter, of Piedmont, knighted for his great merit, died in 1688.

BEITHAR, Ben, an African writer, died in 646 of the hegira.

BEK, David, a native of Delft, in the Netherlands, and a pupil of Vandyk, was eminent as a painter at all the courts of Europe, most of which he visited; he died in 1656.

BEKKER, Balthasar, a Dutch divine, known as a writer on theological subjects, and as the author of a treatise on comets, died in 1698.

BEL, John James, an ironical and satirical writer of merit, in France, died in 1738.

BEL, Mathias, an ecclesiastic, of Hungary, ennobled by Charles VI. for his literary works, died in 1749.

BEL, Charles Andrew, son of the preceding, professor of poetry at Leipsic, with the title of counsellor of state, died in 1782.

BELCAMP, John Van, a Dutch painter, died in 1653.

BELCHER, Samuel, a good scholar, and first minister of Newbury, Massachusetts, died after the year 1712.

BELCHER, Jonathan, governor of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, in 1730, afterwards governor of New-Jersey, died in 1757.

BELCHER, Jonathan, son of Governor Belcher, lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia, afterwards chief justice of that province; he died in 1776.

BELCHIER, John, an eminent English surgeon and anatomist, born at Kingston, Surrey, 1706, died 1785, equally beloved for his humanity, and respected for his skill.

BELESIS, a Chaldean, made governor of Babylon by Arbaces, king of Media, 770 B. C.

BELGRADE, James, a Jesuit, born at Udina, eminent as a poet, mathematician, and antiquary, died in 1789.

BELIDOR, Bernard Forest de, an eminent French engineer, professor of the academies of Paris and Berlin, died in 1761.

BELING, Richard, a native of the county of Dublin, a catholic, and a leading officer in the

rebellion of 1641, afterwards reconciled to government, and restored to his estates, died in 1677.

BELISARIUS, a famous Roman general under the emperor Justinian, memorable for his signal and momentous victories, but still more so for his misfortunes; being dismissed from all his employments by his ungrateful master, and reduced to beg alms at the gates of Constantinople. He died 563.

BELKNAP, Jeremy, minister in Dover, N. H., and afterwards of a church in Boston, was author of a history of New-Hampshire, and an American biography. He was one of the founders of the Mass. His. Soc., and died in 1798.

BELL, Beaupré, a distinguished antiquarian, of Norfolk, Eng., died at an early age; the precise time unknown.

BELL, William, D. D., an English divine, was chaplain to Amelia, daughter of George II., and prebendary of Westminster Abbey; he died in 1816. He gave 15,000*l.* to the University of Cambridge, toward founding scholarships for the orphan sons of indigent clergymen.

BELL, John, an eminent surgeon of Edinburgh, died at Rome, April 15, 1820; leaving many valuable works on anatomy and surgery.

BELLAMONT, Richard, earl of, governor of New-York, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire. During his administration, Captain Kidd was sent to England for trial. He died in 1701.

BELLAMY, Thomas, of Kingston-upon-Thames, after being engaged in trade in London 20 years, relinquished business for literary pursuits, and published "Sadaski," a novel, and several other works; he died 1800.

BELLAMY, Joseph, D. D., a divine of New England, settled in Bethlehem, 1740, a teacher of candidates for the ministry, and distinguished for several religious works.

BELLARMIN, Robert, an Italian Jesuit, and one of the most celebrated controversial writers of his time, born in Tuscany, 1542, died 1621.

BELLAY, William du, an able French general and negotiator in the service of the king of France, afterwards viceroy of Piedmont, died in 1543.

BELLAY, John du, bishop of Bayonne and of Paris, was engaged as a negotiator between Henry VIII. of England and the pope, with respect to his divorce; he was afterwards a cardinal, and died at Rome, in 1560.

BELLAY, Martin du, a faithful and successful agent of Francis I. of France, died in 1559.

BELLAY, Joachim du, a French poet, born in the year 1524, of a noble family. The sweetness of his verse procured him the name of the French Ovid. He was the patron of the celebrated Rabelais, and died at Rome, 1560.

BELLE, Etienne de la, an artist in engraving and drawing, died at Florence, in 1664.

BELLE, Alexis Simon, a painter patronized by the king of France, died in 1734.

BELLEAU, Remi, one of the seven poets, called the Pleiades of France, excelled as a pastoral writer; he died in 1577.

BELLECOUR, Colson, a distinguished French comic actor, died in 1786. His wife, who was equally celebrated, died in 1799.

BELLEFORET, Francis de, a French historian, born at Sarzan, in Guienne, 1530, died 1583.

BELLEGARDE, Jean Baptist Morvan de, a Jesuit of Nantes, expelled for being a Cartesian, died in 1734.

BELLENDEN. See BALLANDEN.

BELLENGER, Francis, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, translator of Herodotus and other authors, died in 1749.

BELLET, Charles, a learned and benevolent man, died at Paris, in 1771.

BELLET, an eminent physician and medical writer, died in 1778.

BELLIEVRE, Pompone de, a native of Lyons, distinguished as a negotiator at the court of France, counsellor and chancellor of France, died in disgrace, 1607.

BELLIN, Gentil, a Venetian painter, born 1421, died 1501.

BELLIN, John, brother of the preceding, eminent as a painter, and one of the first who painted in oil, died in 1512.

BELLIN, James, a learned and laborious geographical engineer of Paris, died in 1772.

BELLINGHAM, Richard, a native of England, a man of integrity, elected governor of Massachusetts several times; he died in 1672.

BELLINI, Laurence, a physician of Florence, professor of philosophy at Pisa, patronized by the grand duke, Ferdinand II., his writings are numerous and admired; he died in 1703.

BELLOCQ, Peter, valet de chambre to Lewis XIV., better known for his wit, physiognomy, and his satirical writings. He was the friend of Moliere and Racine, and died in 1704.

BELLOI, Peter, a native of Montauban, and an advocate of the parliament of Toulouse, honoured and promoted by Henry IV.

BELLOI, Peter Laurence Buyrette du, a comedian and tragedian of France, who, by his pieces, obtained the applauses, not only of the king, but of the whole French people, died in 1775

BELLONI, Jerome, a banker at Rome, ennobled by Pope Benedict XIV., and author of a valuable essay on commerce, died in 1760.

BELLORI, John Peter, a celebrated antiquarian of Rome, died in 1696.

BELLOTTI, Peter, an admired historical and portrait painter, of Venice, died in 1700.

BELLUCCI, Anthony, a painter, born at Venice, in 1664, and employed in the service of the emperor Joseph.

BELOE, William, an estimable divine, critic, and miscellaneous writer, and for several years one of the librarians of the British museum, was born at Norwich, and died at Kensington, April 11, 1817, in his 60th year. His works are very numerous; but those by which he most distinguished himself were, "A Translation of Herodotus," another of "Aulus Gellius," and "Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books," 6 vols. 8vo.

BELON, Peter, M. D., travelled in Judea, Greece, and Arabia, and published an account of his travels; he also wrote on natural history; he was assassinated in 1564.

BELOT, John de Blois, an advocate of Paris, and of the privy council of Lewis XIV.

BELSUNCE, the benevolent bishop of Marseilles, worthy to be recorded as the friend and benefactor of mankind. During the plague of 1720, he was constantly visiting his poor flock, to whom he became a physician and an almoner, as well as a spiritual director. He died 1755, with the blessings of all good men upon him.

BELUS, founder of the Babylonian empire, 1322 B. C. He was deified by his son and successor, Ninus.

BELYN, a British prince, who is said to have served under the famous Caractacus.

BELYN O LEYN, a British chief, illustrious

for his vigorous opposition to the attacks of Edwin, in 620.

BEMBO, Peter, a Venetian cardinal, historian, and poet, born, 1470, died 1547.

BEME, or BESME, a domestic of the Guises, born in Bohemia. He murdered Coligni, for which he was rewarded by the cardinal de Lorraine with the hand of one of his daughters; he was afterwards killed by the Protestants in 1575.

BENBOW, John, a celebrated English admiral, born 1650, died of his wounds, 1702.

BENBOW, John, son of the admiral, was shipwrecked on the coast of Madagascar, and lived a long time among the natives; he afterwards escaped, and died soon after his return.

BENCI, or BENCIO, a Jesuit of Italy, author of several poems, died in 1594.

BENCIRENNI, Joseph, died at Florence, July 31, 1808, aged 80. He had distinguished himself both in the belles lettres and public affairs; had filled several important situations, and had been director of the gallery at Florence. He wrote a "Historical Essay" on that gallery, several eulogies of illustrious persons in Tuscany, and a "Life of Dante," which is in high estimation.

BENDA, George, a native of Bohemia, was distinguished for his musical talents. He died in 1795.

BENDISH, Bridget, wife of Thomas Bendish, Esq., was the daughter of General Ireton, and grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell. In many points, her character strongly resembled his. She possessed strong powers of mind, and a princely dignity of manners, which ensured respect and admiration, but she died in obscurity in 1727.

BENDLOWES, Edward, author of many poetical pieces, was born in 1613, and died in great want, arising from imprudence, in 1686. He was a great patron of the poets of his time, as may be seen by the many dedications and poems addressed to him. The chief poem written by himself, however, is entitled, "Theophila; or, Love's Sacrifice," folio, 1652.

BENEDETTO, le, or BENEDICT CASTIGLIONE, a native of Genoa, known as the pupil of Pagi Ferrara and Vandyke, and eminent as a painter and engraver, died in 1670.

BENEDICT, a celebrated abbot of the 7th century, of a noble Saxon family. He introduced many improvements in architecture into England, from the continent. He founded two monasteries, and was canonized after his death.

BENEDICT I., pope, surnamed Bonosus, succeeded John III., and died in 578

BENEDICT II. succeeded Leo II. in the papal chair 684, and died in 685.

BENEDICT III. was made pope after Leo IV.; he died in 858.

BENEDICT IV. died in 903.

BENEDICT V, was elected pope in opposition to Leo VIII.; he was carried to Hamburg by the emperor Otho, where he died in 965.

BENEDICT VI. was strangled by his rival, antipope Boniface, in 974.

BENEDICT VII., successor to Domus II., died in 983.

BENEDICT VIII. was opposed by Gregory, and successfully supported by the emperor, Henry II.; he was an able politician, and a brave warrior; he utterly exterminated the Saracens, who had invaded Italy in 1016, and died 1024.

BENEDICT IX. was elected pope, when only 12 years old, by the intrigues of his father, the duke of Tusculum, and compelled to abdicate by the Romans on account of his debauchery: he died 1054.

BENEDICT, X., antipope, was placed in the papal chair by some factious Romans, but his election was disputed, and Nicholas II. chosen in his place; he died 1059.

BENEDICT XI., Nicholas Bacosin, chosen pope after Boniface VIII., was poisoned by his cardinals in 1303.

BENEDICT XII., James de Nouveau, surnamed the Baker, a doctor, of Paris, and cardinal, elected to the chair, in 1334. His conduct was firm and dignified, and entitled him to universal respect; he died in 1342.

BENEDICT, XIII., a native of Rome, of the noble family of Ursini; was a dominican of Venice, and bishop of Benevento, where his palace was destroyed by an earthquake, and he narrowly escaped; he was chosen pope 1724, died 1730.

BENEDICT, XIV., archbishop of Theodosia and Bologna, and a cardinal, was elected pope, 1740. He was the munificent patron of learned men, encouraged the fine arts, and was a vigilant, impartial, and distinguished prelate; he died in 1758.

BENEDICTUS, Alexander, an Italian anatomist, of the 15th century.

BENEFIELD, Sebastian, D. D., an English divine, and theological writer, and professor of divinity at Oxford, died in 1630.

BENEZET, St., a shepherd of Vivarais, who pretended to be inspired to build the bridge of Avignon, four arches of which only remain, died in 1184.

BENEZET, Anthony, a native of France, belonged to the society of Friends; teacher of the Friends' English school in Philadelphia, afterwards of the blacks; he died in 1784.

BENHADAD I., king of Damascus or Syria, 940, B. C.

BENHADAD II., son and successor of the preceding, 900 B. C, slain by his minister Hazael, who succeeded him.

BENHADAD III., succeeded his father, Hazael, 836 B. C., he was defeated and ruined by Josiah, king of Judah.

BENI, Paul, a native of the island of Candia, and professor at Padua. died in 1625.

BENINI, Vincent, a native of Coloqua, physician at Padua, died in 1764.

BENIVIENI, Jerome, an admired poet of Florence, died in 1519.

BENJAMIN, youngest of the twelve sons of Jacob, born about 1738 B. C., he died in Egypt, aged 111 years.

BENJAMIN, a rabbi, of Navarre, who travelled over the world to examine the synagogues and ceremonies of his nation, died in 1173.

BENNAVIDIO, Marcus Mantua, professor of law at Padua, highly esteemed by Charles V. and pope Pius IV.; he died in 1582.

BENNET, Henry, earl of Arlington, a zealous royalist, during the civil wars, was, after the restoration, minister to Madrid, and secretary of state to Charles II., and afterwards his chamberlain: he died in 1685.

BENNET, Dr. Thomas, a native of Salisbury, was an eloquent and popular preacher, at Colchester, and afterwards in London; he died in 1728.

BENNET, Christopher, a distinguished physician, of London, and a writer on medical subjects, died in 1655.

BENNET, Robert, B D., rector of Waddesden, Bucks, author of a theological concordance, died in 1687.

BENNET, Richard, succeeded Sir William Berkley as governor of the colony of Virginia, and retained the place until 1654, when he was appointed an agent of the colony to England.

BENOIT, Elie, a protestant minister of Paris, who fled to Holland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes; he died in 1728.

BENOIT, father, a learned Maronite, educated at Rome, was professor of Hebrew at Pisa, and died in 1742.

BENSERADE, Isaac de, a French poet of the 17th century, born at Lyons, near Rouen, died 1690.

BENSON, Dr. George, a very distinguished pastor among the English dissenters, was born at Great Salkeld, in Cumberland, 1699, and died 1763. In 1740 he became collegue with Dr. Lardner, at Crutched Friars, and, on his death, had the sole pastorship intrusted to him. Of his writings, the principal are "A Defence of the Reasonableness of Prayer;" "An Illustration of such of St. Paul's Epistles as Mr. Locke had not Explained;" "A History of the First Planting of Christianity," 2 vols. 4to. "Tracts on Persecution;" and "A life of Christ."

BENT, John Van de, a native of Amsterdam, whose landscapes are much admired; he died in 1690.

BENTHAM, Thomas, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, under Elizabeth, died in 1578.

BENTHAM, Edward, an English divine, professor of divinity at Oxford, died in 1776.

BENTHAM, James, prebendary of Ely, and rector of Bow Brickhill, in the county of Buckingham, well known in the learned world as author of "The History and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely;" he was born in Ely, 1718, and died Nov. 17, 1794.

BENTICK, William, first earl of Portland, the early and devoted friend of William of Orange, came with him to England, and was by him ennobled; he died in 1709.

BENTICK, William Henry Cavendish, third duke of Portland, chancellor of the university of Oxford, secretary of state for the home department, and first lord of the treasury, died 1809.

BENTIVOGLIO, Guy, cardinal, born at Ferrara, in 1579, died 1644. He has left several works; the most remarkable of which are, his "History of the Civil Wars of Flanders," his "Account of Flanders," and his "Letters and Memoirs."

BENTIVOGLIO, Hercules, distinguished as a poet, was a native of Bologna, esteemed and patronised by the duke of Ferrara, his relation, died in 1583.

BENTLEY, Richard, an eminent critic and divine, born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, in 1662, died 1742. His literary character is known in all parts of Europe wherever learning is known. In his private character, he was hearty, sincere, and warm in his friendships; loved hospitality and respect; and in conversation, he tempered the hard-mouthed severity of the critic with a peculiar strain of vivacity and pleasantry.

BENTLEY, Thomas, nephew to the preceding, joint author of "The Wishes," a comedy, and other dramatic pieces, died 1782.

BENTLEY, William, D. D., a minister of a church in Salem, was distinguished as a scholar, philosopher, and politician. He edited the Essex Register nearly twenty years, and died in 1819.

BENVENUTI, Charles, a Jesuit, of Leghorn, professor of mathematics at Rome, died in 1789.

BENWELL, William, an able and distinguished English divine, and an elegant scholar, died in 1796.

BENYOWSKY, Count Mauritius Augustus de, an extraordinary adventurer, born in 1741, at Verbowa, in Hungary, and killed at the isle of France, May 23, 1786. His very eventful life has been published in 2 vols. 4to; but a good abstract of it will be found in Mr. Chalmer's Biographical Dictionary, 32 vols. 8vo. Our limits preclude even an analysis of it.

BENZELIUS, Eric, an obscure native of West Gothland, who, by his great merit, became tutor to the sons of the chancellor of Sweden, and archbishop of Upsal; he died in 1709.

BENZIO, Tritone, an elegant Italian poet, called by his cotemporaries the Socrates of Rome, he died about 1570.

BEOTEO, Angelo, surnamed Ruzzante, a poet, born at Padua, died in 1542.

BERAULD, Nicolas, a native of Orleans, of the 16th century, eminent for his great learning, and his acquaintance with Erasmus and other learned men.

BERCHET, Peter, a French painter, died in 1720.

BERCHEUR, Peter, a benedictine, translator of Livy, by order of king John of France, died in 1362.

BERENGARIUS, Jacobus, a surgeon, eminent for an original mode of practice, in particular cases, died in 1527.

BERENGER, archdeacon of Angers, died in 1088.

BERENGERI, son of Eberard, duke of Friulo, caused himself to be proclaimed king of Italy, and afterwards emperor of Germany; he was opposed by rivals during his reign, and finally assassinated in 924. His grandson, Berenger II., king of Italy, died in 966.

BERENGER, Peter, a disciple of Abelard, and opposer of St. Bernard.

BERENICE, daughter of the king of Judea, and wife of Polemon, king of Cilicia.

BERENICIUS, a knife grinder and chimney sweep, in Holland, 1670, wonderful for his retentive memory. He could repeat by heart Virgil, Horace, Homer, Aristophanes, Cicero, and could translate, extempore, into Latin and Greek.

BERETIN, Peter, a native of Tuscany, eminent as a painter, died in 1669.

BERG, Matthias Vanden, a painter, the disciple of Rubens, died in 1687.

BERG, John Peter, a divine, born at Bremen, died in 1800.

BERGAMO, James Philip de, an Augustine monk, author of a Latin chronicle of the world, from the creation to his own time, 1434.

BERGHEM, Nicolas, a painter of Haerlem, died in 1684.

BERGIER, Nicolas, historiographer of France, and author of a history of the great roads of the Roman empire, died in 1623.

BERGIER, Nicolas Sylvester, a principal of the college of Besancon, professor of theology, and canon of Paris cathedral; and had he chosen, might have obtained higher preferments; he died in 1790.

BERGLER, Etienne, a learned German critic of the 18th century; he died a Mahometan, in Turkey.

BERGMAN, Torbern, a distinguished physician and chymist, of Sweden, afterwards professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and rector of the university at Upsal, died 1784.

thematics and natural philosophy, and rector of the university at Upsal, died in 1784.

BERIGARD, Claude, professor of philosophy at Padua and Pisa, died in 1663.

BERING, Vitus, professor at Copenhagen, historiographer to the king, and eminent as a Latin poet, in the 17th century.

BERING, Vitus, a native of Denmark, and commodore in the service of Russia. He was employed in exploring the north coasts of America, where he died, after having made some important discoveries. Bering's island and strait, derive the name from him.

BERKELEY, Dr. George, the learned and ingenious bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland, was born in that kingdom, at Kilerin, near Thomastown, the 12th of March, 1684, and died Jan. 14, 1753. The excellence of his moral character is conspicuous in his writings, which were chiefly in defence of the Christian religion against Atheists and Infidels. His philosophical discoveries, particularly of the medical virtues of tar-water, were of great service to mankind. Dr. B. was certainly a very amiable, as well as a very great man; and Pope is scarcely thought to have said too much when he ascribes to

"Berkeley every virtue under Heav'n."

BERKELEY, George, L. L. D., second son of the bishop of Cloyne, was an eminent English divine, chancellor of Brecknock, and prebendary of Canterbury cathedral; he died 1795.

BERKELEY, George, earl of, a privy counsellor of Charles II., descended from the royal family of Denmark, died in 1698.

BERKELEY, Sir William, vice admiral of the white, fell in a dreadful engagement with the Dutch in 1666.

BERKELEY, George, bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland, a distinguished benefactor of Yale College; an author of great reputation, denied the existence of matter; visited America, but died in Ireland, in 1753.

BERKHEYDEN, Job and Gerard, two Dutch painters, of Haerlem, the first of whom was drowned in 1698, the other died in 1693.

BERKLEY, Sir William, a native of London, was governor of the colony of Virginia, and wrote an account of the country; he died in England, in 1677.

BERKLEY, William, royal governor of Virginia, nearly forty years; in general "an excellent governor," although attached to the royal prerogative; he died in England, in 1677.

BERKLEY, Norborne, baron de Botetourt, a governor of Virginia, and patron of William and Mary College: he died in 1770.

BERKENHOUT, Dr. John, distinguished in the literary world for his productions in various sciences. He had experienced many different situations in life, having in his youth been a captain both in the Prussian and English service; and in the year 1765, he took his degree of M. D. at Leyden. He went with the commissioners to America, where he was imprisoned by the congress; on which acc[illegible] afterwards enjoyed a pension from go[illegible] and died April 3, 1791, aged 60.

BERNAERT, Nicasuis, a Dutch [illegible] in 1663.

BERNARD, St., one of the fa[illegible] of the church, born 1091, in the village of Fontaine, in Burgundy, died 1153, after having founded 160 monasteries, wrought innumerable miracles, and become one of the great saints of the Romish communion.

BERNARD, Sir Thomas, a philanthropist, born at Lincoln, 1750. He was bred to the law, and in 1795 was appointed treasurer to the Foundling Hospital; the estates belonging to which, were vastly improved by his management. He was the chief institutor of "The Society for bettering the condition of the Poor." He also promoted various other societies and charities, particularly the Royal Institution, the British Gallery, &c. &c., and died at Leamington, Spa, Warwickshire, 1818.

BERNARD, of Menthon, an ecclesiastic of Savoy, founder of two monasteries in the passes of the Alps, for the relief of pilgrims and travellers, which still remain as monuments of his benevolence; born in 923.

BERNARD, Edward, Savilian professor of astronomy, at Oxford, which he resigned for the living of Brightwell, was distinguished early in life, for his profound classical acquirements, and his intense application to his studies; a character which he maintained till his death in 1696.

BERNARD, James, of Geneva, professor at the Hague, and afterwards minister at Leyden, died in 1718.

BERNARD, Catherine, a native of Rouen, wrote poetry with ease and elegance, and obtained the poetical prize, at the French academy, 3 times, and a pension from Lewis XIV.; she died in 1712.

BERNARD, a hermit, who, at the close of the 10th century, alarmed the public by predicting the immediate end of the world.

BERNARD, Francis, gov. of New-Jersey, afterwards of Massachusetts. His zeal for the authority of the crown, contributed to hasten the revolution. He was recalled, and died in 1779.

BERNARD, Sir Thomas, son of the preceding, was for many years employed in the management of different charities, and distinguished himself by a constant attention to their improvement, no less than by his pure philanthropy; he died in 1818

BERNARD, a pa[illegible]er of eminence at Brussels, in the 16th century.

BERNARD, Peter Joseph, a native of Grenoble, author of some operas, and other lighter pieces, which, for their ease and elegance, procured him the name of le gentil Bernard. He died in 1775.

BERNARD, Dr. Francis, physician to James II., eminent for his learning, and for his valuable collection of books, died in 1697.

BERNARD, Richard, an English clergyman, author of a valuable concordance of the bible, died in 1641.

BERNARD, Samuel, a historical painter, died at Paris, in 1687. His son, of the same name, was, on account of his riches, called the Lucullus of his age.

BERNARD, John Baptiste, an ecclesiastic, died 1772.

BERNARDI, John, an artist of Italy, of extraordinary skill in cutting crystals, died in 1555.

BERNARDINE, an ecclesiastic, and very popular preacher, born at Massar. He was the founder of 300 monasteries in Italy, and was canonized by pope Nicholas; he died in 1444.

BERNAZZANO, an eminent painter, of Milan, in the 16th century; a fruit piece of his is said to have been destroyed by the frequent pecking of birds.

BERNERS, Juliana, prioress of Sopewell nunnery, near St. Alban's, one of the earliest

female writers in England, was daughter of Sir James Berners, of Roding Berners, in Essex, (who was beheaded in the reign of Richard II.) She was very beautiful, of great spirit, and loved masculine exercises, such as hawking, hunting, &c., and so thoroughly was she skilled in them, that she wrote treatises of hunting, hawking, and heraldry, printed at St. Alban's, folio, 1486. She was born about the beginning of the 15th century, but the time of her decease is unknown. Nothing can more strongly mark the barbarism of the times in which she lived, than the indelicate expressions used by this lady, equally incompatible with her sex and profession.

BERNIA, or BERNI, Francis, an ecclesiastic, of Florence, distinguished for his satirical poems, died in 1543.

BERNIER, Francis, surnamed the Mogul, on account of his voyages and residence in the Mogul's country, born at Angers, in France, died at Paris, 1688.

BERNIER, John, a native of Blois, physician to some of the royal family, died in 1668.

BERNINI, or BERNIN, John Lawrence, commonly called Cavaliero Bernin, born at Naples, was famous for his skill in painting, sculpture, architecture, and mechanics; and died at Rome, 1680.

BERNIS, cardinal, one of the most remarkable men in the reign of Louis XV., as a courtier, a man of letters, and a negotiator, was born 1714, and died at Rome, November, 1794.

BERNOULLI, James, a native of Basil, was a celebrated mathematician and professor. His discoveries in mathematics, particularly the properties of the curve, have immortalized his name; he died in 1705.

BERNOULLI, John, brother to James, was professor of mathematics at Groningen, and afterwards at Basil, where he died in 1748. He was equally distinguished as his brother, and enjoyed the friendship of Newton, Leibnitz, and the other great men of Europe.

BERNOUILLI, Daniel, a very celebrated philosopher and mathematician, born at Groningen, February 9, 1700, died in March, 1782. He was extremely respected at Basil; and to how to Daniel Bernouilli when they met him in the streets, was one of the first lessons which every father gave his children.

BERNSTORFF, John Harting Ernest, count, descended from a noble family in Hanover; after travelling over Europe, he settled in Denmark, where he became the friend and favourite of Christian VI., his ambassador abroad, and finally his prime minister. In this situation, he successfully devoted the whole energies of his powerful mind to the improvement of his adopted country, and after a life devoted to the prosperity and honour of Denmark, died at Hamburg, 1772.

BERNSTORFF, count de, a celebrated statesman, and many years prime-minister of Denmark, was born in Denmark 1735; he conciliated, in his high office, the love and esteem of all men, and died, June 21, 1797.

BEROALDUS, Philip, of a noble family of Bologna, was professor of belles lettres there, till his death in 1505.

BEROALDUS, Philip, librarian to the Vatican under Leo X., was a successful writer of panegyrics, epigrams, &c.; he died in 1518.

BEROALDUS, Matthew, a native of Paris, died a Calvinist, at Geneva, in 1584.

BEROALDUS, Francis, son of Matthew, died in 1612.

BEROSUS, priest of Belus, at Babylon, in the age of Alexander the Great, wrote a history of Chaldea, some fragments of which are preserved in Josephus.

BERQUIN, Arnaud, a French miscellaneous writer, whose principal works are well known in this country, was born at Bordeaux, about 1740, and died, December 21, 1791. He distinguished himself by his "Idyls," but is much better known among us by his "Ami des Enfans, (The Children's Friend,)" which has been translated into many languages, and was honoured with the prize given by the French academy for the most useful book that appeared in 1784.

BERQUIN, Lewis de, a gentleman of Artois, known as a courtier at the court of France, was, as a protestant, twice imprisoned by the papists, and finally strangled and burnt in 1569. He was the friend of Erasmus.

BERRETOUI, Nicholas, a painter, died in 1682. His historical pieces are much admired.

BERRIMAN, William, D. D., chaplain to the bishop of London, and rector of St. Andrew, Undershaft, died in 1750.

BERRUYER, Joseph Isaac, a Jesuit, died in 1758. His writings are on theological subjects.

BERRY, Sir John, was a distinguished naval officer of England, who saved James II., when duke of York, from shipwreck, at the mouth of the Humber; he died in 1691.

BERRYAT, John, a physician at Paris, died in 1754.

BERSMANN, George, a German; among other works, he translated the Psalms of David into Latin verse: he died in 1611

BERTAUD, John, chaplain to Catherine de Medicis, and bishop of Secz, died in 1611.

BERTHEAU, Charles, a French protestant, admitted minister at the synod of Vigan, died in 1732.

BERTHET, John, a learned Jesuit of Provence, died in 1692.

BERTHIER, Guillaume Francois, a Jesuit, known as the conductor of the Journal of Trevaux for many years; afterwards librarian royal, and preceptor to Lewis XVI. and his brother; he died in 1782.

BERTHOLET-FLAMEEL, Bartholomew, a painter of Leige, settled at Paris, died in 1675.

BERTHOLON, N., an eminent French writer, professor of medicine at Montpelier, died in 1799.

BERTHOUD, Ferdinand, an eminent mechanic, born at Plancemont, in Neufchatel, died in 1807.

BERTI, John Laurence, a learned Augustine monk of Tuscany, author of several voluminous French works, died at Pisa, in 1766.

BERTIER, John Stephen, a native, and author, of Provence, died in 1783.

BERTIN, Nicholas, a painter, born at Paris, patronised by Lewis XIV. and the duke of Bavaria, died in 1736. His pieces which are preserved, possess great merit.

BERTIN, Exupere Joseph, a native of France, for some time physician to the hospodar of Wallachia: he returned to France, and there published his Osteology; he died in 1781.

BERTIN, Anthony, a French officer, and a poet of some merit, died at St. Domingo, in 1790.

BERTINAZZI, Charles, an actor of merit in the Italian theatre, died in 1783.

BERTIUS, Peter, professor of philosophy at Leyden, afterwards of mathematics at Paris, and cosmographer to the king; he died in 1629.

BERTON, Peter Montan le, an eminent musician, settled at Paris, and employed as manager of the operas there, died in 1780.

BERTRADE, daughter of the count of Montfort, and wife of the count of Anjou, from whom she was divorced, to marry Philip I. of France.

BERTRAM, Cornel. Bonaventure, a native of Poitou, professor of Hebrew at Genoa and Lausanne, died in 1594.

BERTRAM, John, a farmer of Pennsylvania, who, by intense application, rose to great eminence as a botanist. Linnæus is said to have declared him the greatest natural botanist in the world; he died in 1777.

BERTRAND, John Baptist, a physician, known for his interesting account of the plague at Marseilles, died in 1752.

BERTRAND, Nicholas, a physician of distinction at Paris, died in 1780.

BERULLE, Peter, a celebrated cardinal, who founded the congregation of the Oratory in France. He was born near Troyes, in Champagne, 1575, greatly distinguished himself by his piety, his moral virtues, and his learning, and died while performing mass at the altar, October 2, 1629.

BERWICK, James Fitz James, Duke of, a natural son of James II. by Arabella Churchill, born August 21, 1670. He was one of the greatest generals of his age; and, for his services to the crown of France, was, in the year 1706, created mareschal of that kingdom. "It was impossible," says Montesquieu, "to behold him, and not to love virtue, so evident was tranquillity and happiness in his soul. He loved his friends. He used to render them services, without mentioning them. It was an invisible hand that served you. He had a great fund of religion, and was fond of the clergy, but would not be governed by them. No man ever practised religion so much, and talked of it so little. He never spoke ill of any one, nor bestowed any praise upon those whom he did not think deserved it. In the work of Plutarch I have seen, at a distance, what great men were; in him I behold, at a nearer view, what they are." He died A. D. 1734, in the field of glory; being killed at the siege of Philipsburgh. He left behind him his "Memoirs," a very valuable work.

BERYLLUS, a bishop of Arabia in the 3d century.

BESLER, Basil, of Nuremberg, a distinguished botanical writer, was born in 1561.

BESLEY, John, a learned French antiquarian, and king's advocate, died in 1644.

BESOGNE, Jerome, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and author of a history of Port Royal, &c., died in 1763.

BESOLDE, Christopher, a professor of law at Tubingen, died in 1638.

BESPLAS, Joseph Mary Anne Gros de, a doctor of the Sorbonne, known as an eloquent preacher, died in 1783.

BESSARION, a native of Trebizond, titular patriarch of Constantinople, and a cardinal, illustrious as one of the restorers of learning in the 15th century. He died of grief, in consequence of being grossly insulted by Lewis XI., while an ambassador at his court.

BESSET, Henry de, comptroller of public works in France, and author of the history of the campaign of Rocroi: he died in 1693.

BETHAM, Edward, B. D., fellow of King's College, and afterwards of Eton College, was a liberal donor to the university.

BETHENCOURT, Jean de, discovered the Canary Islands, and conquered them with the aid of Henry III. of Castile.

BETHUNE, Philip de, ambassador from France to Rome, Scotland, and Germany, died in 1649.

BETIS, governor of Gaza, cruelly treated by Alexander, for bravely defending the place.

BETTERTON, Thomas, a famous English actor, generally styled the English Roscius, born in Tothill-street, Westminster, 1635, made his first appearance on the stage, in 1656 or 1657, at the opera-house, in Charter-house Yard, under the direction of Sir William D'Avenant; and, having, for many years, borne away the palm from all his competitors, died April, 1710, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. See Cibber's Apology, Tattler, No. 167, and Davies' Dramatic Miscellanies, for a particular account of this eminent man.

BETTINELLI, Xavier, an Italian Jesuit, was a teacher in France, and, on the suppression of his order became a professor of rhetoric at Modena. He died 1808.

BETTINI, Dominico, an eminent painter of Florence, died in 1705.

BETTS, John, M. D., physician to the king after the restoration.

BETUSSI, Joseph, an Italian poet, of Bassano, born in 1520.

BEVERIDGE, William, a learned English divine, bishop of St. Asaph, born at Barrow, in Leicestershire, 1638, died 1707, leaving behind him many learned and valuable works.

BEVERLAND, Hadrian, a native of Zealand, known for his great abilities, his profligacy, and the immorality and obscenity of his writings; the time of his death is not known.

BEVERLEY, John, abbot of St. Hilda, bishop of Hexham, and archbishop of York, died in 721.

BEVERLY, R., a native of Virginia, and author of a history of that colony.

BEVERNINCK, Jerome Van, an able Dutch statesman, ambassador to Cromwell, died in 1690.

BEVERWICK, John de, a distinguished physician, and able writer of Dordrecht, died in 1647.

BEWICK, John, of great excellence in the art of engraving on wood, and brother to Thomas Bewick, an artist of equal or superior merit, still living. These ingenious brothers have carried their art to a state of perfection which will not easily be surpassed. The first work that attracted the notice of the public, and at once established their reputation, was, a "History of Quadrupeds," 8vo., 1790, with figures on wood. It was eagerly sought after by the curious, and has been followed by many other proofs of their abilities, the last of which is, a "History of British Birds," 8vo., 1797; on which John was engaged in conjunction with his brother, when a consumption carried him off, December 5, 1795.

BEUF, John le, a learned antiquary, and member of the academy of belles lettres, at Paris, a writer on the history and topography of France, died in 1760.

BEURS, William, a celebrated Dutch painter of flowers, landscapes and portraits, born in 1656.

BEXON, Scipio, assisted Buffon in his natural history, and was himself an author; he died at Paris, in 1784.

BEYS, Charles de, a French poet, died in 1656.

BEYSSER, John Michael, in early life a traveller, afterwards a general in the French revolution; he was executed, without an adequate cause, in 1794.

BEZA, Theodore, a most zealous promoter and defender of the reformed church, born at Vezelai, in Burgundy, June 24, 1519, died 1605.

BEZIERS, Michael, an ecclesiastic, known for his laborious researches in history and antiquity, died in 1782.

BEZOUT, Stephen, a writer on mathematics, navigation, and algebra, died in 1783.

BIANCANI, Joseph, a Jesuit and mathematician of Bologna, died in 1644.

BIANCHI, Francis, a painter, master to Correggio, died in 1520.

BIANCHI, Peter, an eminent Roman painter, died in 1739.

BIANCHIN, John Fortunatis, professor of medicine at Padua, and a medical writer, died in 1779.

BIANCHINI, Francis, a native of Verona, eminent for his great learning, was patronised by pope Alexander VIII., and received marks of respect from the Roman Senate; he died in 1729.

BIANCHINI, Joseph, a Veronese orator.

BIANCOLELLI, Pierre Francois, an eminent player, and a writer of plays, died in 1734.

BIARD, Peter, a sculptor of celebrity, at Paris, died 1609.

BIAS, called one of the seven wise men of Greece, born at Priene, a town of Caria, about 570 B. C. Though born to great wealth, he lived without splendour, expending his fortune in relieving the needy. On one occasion, certain pirates brought several young women to sell as slaves at Priene. Bias purchased them, and maintained them until he had an opportunity of returning them to their friends. This generous action caused him to be styled "The Prince of Wise Men."

BIBB, William Wyatt, a native of Georgia, and physician, after representing his native state in both branches of the national congress, was chosen first governor of the state of Alabama, by the people, in 1819, and died the following year.

BIBIENA, Bernardo de, a Roman of obscure origin, who, by his intrigues promoted the election of Leo X., for which he was made a cardinal; he died in 1520.

BIBIENA, Ferdinand Galli, a celebrated architect and painter, of Bologna, patronised by the duke of Parma and the emperor, died blind in 1743.

BIBLIANDER, Theodore, professor of theology at Zurich, died in 1564.

BICHAT, Marie Frances Xavier, medical professor at the Hotel-Dieu, Paris, and author of several valuable works on medical subjects, died in 1802.

BIDDLE, John, one of the most eminent English writers among the Socinians, was born at Wotton-under-Edge, 1615. Though a pious, honest, well-meaning man, he suffered various persecutions for his adherence to some singular notions about the Trinity, and died 1662. One of his books was burnt by order of parliament.

BIDDLE, Nicholas, a native of Philadelphia, and a captain in the American navy, was, with his crew, blown up, in an action with a British 64 gun ship, in 1778.

BIDLAKE, John, an English divine and poet, died in 1814; he published, besides some sermons, a number of poems, &c

BIDLOO, Godfrey, an eminent physician and anatomical writer of Amsterdam, professor at the Hague and at Leyden, and physician to king William, died 1713.

BIE, Adrian de, a portrait painter, settled at Rome, about 1600.

BIEFIELD, James Frederick, baron de, secretary of legation in the service of Frederick of Prussia, preceptor to his brother, and afterwards a privy counsellor, died in 1770

BIELKE, N., baron de, a Swedish gentleman, engaged with Ankerstroem, in the conspiracy against the king of Sweden; when detected, he took poison, and died in 1792.

BIENNE, John, an eminent printer, of Paris, died in 1588.

BIERVE, N. Marechal, marquis de, a Frenchman, known for his ready wit, and as an author of plays, died in 1789.

BIEZ, Oudard du, a native of Artois, whose great bravery and presence of mind in the field of battle, were particularly conspicuous. He was in the service of Francis I., and died in Paris, in 1553.

BIEZELINGEN, Christian Jans Van, a portrait painter, of Delft, died in 1600.

BIFIELD, Nicholas, minister of St. Peters, Chester, died in 1622

BIGELOW, Timothy, a distinguished lawyer of Massachusetts, was for more than twenty years a representative or senator in the legislature of his native state, and for eleven years, speaker of the house of representatives, over which he presided with dignity and ability, died 1821.

BIGNE, Grace, de la, a poet of Bayeux, accompanied king John to England after the battle of Poictiers, and died in 1374.

BIGNE, Marquerin de la, of the same family as the preceding, was a doctor of the Sorbonne, eminent as a man of letters; he died in 1591.

BIGNICOURT, Simon de, a counsellor of Rheims, eminent for his knowledge of ancient and modern literature, died in 1775.

BIGNON, Jerome, distinguished for his early attainments, was a counsellor of state and advocate general to the parliament of Paris, and an able statesman; he died in 1656.

BIGOT, Emeri, a native of Rouen, eminent for his learning, and his acquaintance with learned men, died in 1689.

BILDERBEK, Christopher Laurent, a Hanoverian lawyer, died in 1749.

BILFINGER, George Bernard, professor of philosophy at Petersburg, and afterwards at Tubingen, eminent for his writings, died in 1750.

BILLAUT, Adam, a joiner, of Neveis, a man of strong powers of mind, and of considerable talent and merit as a poet, died in 1662.

BILLI, Jaques de, a native of Guise, eminent for his learning and his poetical talents, died in 1581.

BILLI, Jaques de, a Jesuit of Compiegne, author of several valuable mathematical treatises, died in 1679.

BILLINGSLEY, Henry, a merchant of London, who acquired immense wealth, and rose to the highest city honours, and was knighted while lord mayor. He was a profound mathematician, and published the first English translation of Euclid; he died in 1606.

BILLIONI, N. Bussa, a celebrated and much admired actress, at the theatres of France and Brussels, died in 1783.

BILSON, Thomas, early distinguished as a poet, afterwards as an able divine and eloquent preacher, bishop of Worcester and Winchester, died in 1616.

BINDLEY, James, an eminent antiquarian and founder of the society of Antiquaries, in

England, died in 1818. His collection of books, prints, and medals, was very extensive and valuable.

BINGHAM, George, a fellow of All Soul's College, Oxford, and rector of Pimpern, in Dorset, died in 1800. He wrote and published several theological works, which were collected in two volumes, after his death.

BINGHAM, Joseph, born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, 1668. He wrote a learned and laborious work, "Origines Ecclesiasticæ, or the Antiquities of the Christian Church; the first volume of which was published 1708, in 8vo, and it was completed afterwards in 9 volumes more. He died August 17, 1723.

BINGHAM, Joseph, son of the preceding, was educated at Oxford, where he died at the age of 22, in consequence of excessive application.

BINNING, Hugh, an eloquent preacher, and professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow, died 1654.

BIŒRNSTAHL, professor of oriental languages at Upsal, died in 1779.

BION, of Smyrna, a Greek bucolic poet, flourished about 288 B. C.

BION, a Scythian philosopher, the disciple of Crates, and afterwards of Theophrastus, about 246 B. C.

BION, Nicholas, an able engineer and mathematician, died at Paris, in 1733.

BIONDI, Francis, Sir, author of a valuable history of the civil wars of the houses of York and Lancaster, in Italian.

BIONDO, Flavio. vid BLONDUS.

BIRAGUE, Clement, an engraver of Milan, said to have discovered the means of engraving diamonds, lived at the court of Philip II., of Spain.

BIRAGUE, Rene de, a native of Milan, went to France and became a favourite of Charles IV., who made him keeper of the seals, and chancellor of the realm; although a cardinal, he died little respected, in 1582.

BIRCH, Thomas, a distinguished historical and biographical writer, born in the parish of St. John, Clerkenwell, London, Nov. 23, 1705, of parents who were quakers. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, and happened Jan. 9, 1766. Of his various publications, the principal was "The General Dictionary, Historical and Critical," in 10 vols. folio; the first of which was published in 1734, the last in 1741.

BIRD, William, known as an excellent composer of music, died in 1623.

BIREN, John Ernest, a person of mean birth, elevated to the highest dignities by Anne, empress of Russia, who made him her prime minister, and duke of Courland. On her death, he assumed the reins of government, but was exiled, by the nobles, to Siberia. He died in 1771.

BIRINGCOCCIO, or BIRINGCUCCI, Vanmuccio, an able mathematician of Italy, author of a treatise on the art of fusing, and of casting metal for cannon, published in 1540.

BIRKENHEAD, Sir John, L. L. D., professor of moral philosophy at Oxford, a zealous royalist, and a popular courtier; he died in 1679.

BIRON, Armand de Gonrault, baron de, page to queen Margaret of Navarre, rose through the gradations of the army to the rank of marechal of France. He distinguished himself in the service of his sovereign, and was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Epernai, in 1592.

BIRON, Charles De Gonrault duc de, son of the preceding, was admiral and marechal of France, and a favourite of Henry IV., who made him a duke, and sent him ambassador to England. He was beheaded for treason, in 1602.

BISCAINO, Bartholomew, a painter of Genoa, died in 1657.

BISCHOP, John de, an eminent landscape and historical painter, died in 1686. Another, called Cornelius, a painter, died in 1674.

BISHOP, Samuel, high master of Merchant tailors' School, a learned divine and very respectable poet, died Nov. 17, 1795.

BISI, Bonaventure, an admired painter, of Bologna, died in 1662.

BISSET, Charles, M. D., a physician, served several years as engineer, in Flanders, and wrote on fortifications, and on medical subjects. Died in 1791.

BISSET, Dr. Robert, a biographer, historian, and novelist, born in Scotland, 1759, died at Knightsbridge, May 14, 1805. His principal literary productions were, an edition of the Spectator, with Lives of the several Authors; a "Life of Edmund Burke;" a "History of the Reign of George the Third," several novels, and some political tracts. His "History" has the strong merit of being faithful and impartial. It is preceded by an able review of the progressive improvement of England in Prosperity and Strength, to the Accession of George III., and terminates at the Peace of Amiens, 1802.

BITAUBE, Paul Jeremiah, a miscellaneous writer, born at Konigsberg, was a member of the Berlin Academy, with a pension from Frederick II.; some of his poems have been translated into English. He died 1808.

BITON, a mathematician, lived about 340 B. C.

BIZOT, Peter, canon of a church in Bourges, and author of the valuable "Histoire medallique de la Hollande," died in 1696.

BIZELLI, John, a historical portrait painter, died at Rome, in 1612.

BLACK, Dr. Joseph, a very celebrated chymical writer, and professor of that science in the university of Edinburgh, was born at Bordeaux, in France, in 1727, and died at Edinburgh, Nov. 1800. His discoveries relative to magnesia and other alkaline bodies, have given birth to many important facts in the new system of chymistry. A memoir on the subject of these bodies, was read by him, in June, 1755, before the Literary Society of Edinburgh, which has been considered as a model of composition, reasoning and arrangement. Many other important discoveries have been communicated by him in his lectures, which, if he had committed them to the press, would have more materially promoted the cause and extension of science.

BLACKBURN, William, an eminent architect and surveyor, of London, died in 1790. He obtained a medal from the Royal Society, and the commendation of Sir Joshua Reynolds, for the best drawing of St. Stephens, Walbrook.

BLACKBURNE, Francis, a native of Richmond, was chaplain to the archbishop of York, prebendary of his cathedral, and archdeacon of Cleveland. His writings corresponded with his private sentiments in favour of the dissenters; he died in 1787.

BLACKHALL, Offspring, D. D., rector of St. Mary's, London, chaplain to King William, and bishop of Exeter, was an able scholar, and eminent divine; he died in 1716.

BLACKLOCK, Dr. Thomas, an eminent Scottish poet and divine, whose talents, very

respectable in themselves, were rendered extraordinary by the circumstance of his having totally lost his sight by the small pox at six months old. He was born at Annan, 1721, and died at Edinburgh, July, 1791.

BLACKMORE, Sir Richard, a physician, and an indefatigable writer, who has left a great number of works, theological, poetical, and physical. Dryden and Pope have treated the poetical performances of Sir Richard with great contempt. But, notwithstanding Sir Richard has been so much depreciated by these wits, he certainly had merit. His "Poem on the Creation" is his most celebrated performance, and on the recommendation of Dr. Johnson, has lately been inserted in the "Collection of the English Poets." It has appeared that spleen and resentment had been the cause of that severity with which he was treated by Dryden and Pope. Sir Richard was born at Corsham, Wilts, (in what year is uncertain,) and died October 9, 1729.

BLACKSTONE, Sir William, an illustrious English lawyer, born 1723. His father was a silkman, in Cheapside, and died before the birth of his son William, who, in 1730, was put to the Charter-house school, and, in 1735, admitted upon the foundation there. November, 1738, he was entered a commoner of Pembroke College, Oxford, and elected by the governors to one of the Charter-house exhibitions. At the age of 20, he compiled a treatise, entitled "Elements of Architecture," intended only for his own use, but much approved by those who have perused it. Quitting, however, with regret, these amusing pursuits, he engaged in the severer studies of the law, and, November, 1746, was called to the bar. In 1749, he was elected recorder of the borough of Wallingford, in Berkshire. April, 1750, he became doctor of laws, and published his "Essay on Collateral Consanguinity, relative to the exclusive claim to fellowships made by the founder's kin at All-souls." October 20, 1753, he was unanimously elected Vinerian professor of the common law, and on the 25th, read his Introductory Lecture, since prefixed to his "Commentaries." In 1762, he collected and republished several of his pieces, under the title of "Law Tracts," in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1763, he was chosen solicitor-general to the queen. November, 1764, he published the 1st volume of his lectures, under the title of "Commentaries on the Laws of England; and in the four succeeding years the other three volumes. May, 1770, he became a junior judge in the court of King's Bench; and in June was removed to the same situation in the common pleas, which office he retained till his death, which happened February 14, 1780.

BLACKSTONE, John, an apothecary and botanist, of London, died in 1753.

BLACKWALL, Anthony, a native of Derbyshire, and author of a most celebrated work, entitled "The Sacred Classics defended and illustrated; or, an Essay, humbly offered toward proving the purity, propriety, and true eloquence of the writers of the New Testament." He died at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, (where he was for some years head master of the free school,) April 8, 1730.

BLACKWELL, Alexander, a native of Aberdeen; not succeeding as a physician at home, he went to Sweden, where he succeeded for a time, but being suspected of a conspiracy, was tortured and beheaded in 1748.

BLACKWELL, Thomas, an eminent Scottish writer, son of a minister at Aberdeen, and born there, August 4, 1701. In 1737, was published at London, but without his name, "An Inquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer," 8vo., a second edition of which appeared in 1736; and not long after, "Proofs of the Inquiry into Homer's Life and Writings;" which was a translation of the Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, and French notes, subjoined to the original work. We agree with those who esteem this the best of our author's performances. In 1748, he published "Letters concerning Mythology," 8vo., without his name also. The same year he was made principal of the Marischal College in Aberdeen. March, 1752, he took the degree of doctor of laws; and, in the year following, came out the 1st volume of his "Memoirs of the court of Augustus," 4to. The 2d volume appeared in 1755; and the 3d, which was posthumous, and left incomplete by the author, was fitted for the press by John Mills, Esq., and published in 1764. He died March 1, 1757.

BLACKWOOD, Adam, a native of Scotland, eminent as a poet, civilian, and divine, but particularly as the warm advocate of Mary, queen of Scots; he published, in 1757, an account of her martyrdom, addressed to the princes of Europe, and died at Poictiers, in 1613.

BLADEN, Martin, a gentleman of Abrey Hatch, in Essex, formerly a lieutenant-colonel in Queen Anne's reign, but more distinguished by a translation of "Cæsar's Commentaries," which he dedicated to his general, the great duke of Marlborough. He died in 1746.

BLAEU, or JANSSEN, William, a learned printer, the friend of Tycho Brahe, died in 1638.

BLAGRAVE, John, an eminent mathematician, who flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries, and died 1611.

BLAGRAVE, Joseph, a famous astrologer of Reading, Eng., died in 1688.

BLAIR, John, chaplain to Sir William Wallace. He wrote an elegant Latin poem on his death, and died in the reign of Robert Bruce.

BLAIR, James, M. A., a minister of the episcopal church in Scotland, was sent by the bishop of London as a missionary to Virginia, in 1685. He procured a patent for the erection of a college there, and was its first president for nearly 50 years; he was also president of the council of Virginia, and died in 1743.

BLAIR, Samuel, a learned minister in Pennsylvania, for several years at the head of an academy at Fog's manor, Chester, died about 1751.

BLAIR, John, brother and successor of Samuel Blair in the church and seminary at Fog's manor, afterwards professor of divinity in New-Jersey College.

BLAIR, John, one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in 1800.

BLAIR, John, president of the council of Virginia, and a judge in that colony, died 1771.

BLAIR, Patrick, a surgeon at Dundee, who first acquired some reputation by the dissection of an elephant, and afterwards by his essays on botany; time of his death unknown.

BLAIR, Robert, an elegant poet, born about the beginning of the last century. He received his education in the university of Edinburgh, and was ordained, in 1731, minister of Athol Stanefford in East Lothian, where he resided till his death, in 1746. His poem, called "The Grave," has been extremely popular, and passed through many editions.

BLAIR Dr John an eminent divine, born in

Scotland, but settled in England, where he presented the world with a very valuable publication, under the title of "The Chronology and History of the World, from the Creation to the Year of Christ 1753, illustrated in 56 tables." In 1768, he published an improved edition of his "Cronological Tables;" to which were annexed "Fourteen Maps of Ancient and Modern Geography, for illustrating the Tables of Chronology and History. He died June 24, 1782.

BLAIR, Dr. Hugh, a celebrated Scottish divine, was the son of a respectable merchant in Edinburgh, and born in that city, April 7, 1718. On the 15th of June, 1758, he was made one of the ministers of the high church of Edinburgh; and his subsequent ministerial labours and conduct in that conspicuous and difficult station, for a period of more than 40 years, amply evinced the propriety of the choice. As an author, Dr. Blair is well known by his "Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres," delivered in his office as regius professor in the university of Edinburgh. These are eminently distinguished by laborious investigation, sound sense, refined taste, and, above all, by that lucidus ordo which always proves a writer to be master of his subject. In short, this work may justly be said to have established an unequivocal and sure standard of taste. His "Sermons," however, of which five volumes are before the public, have experienced a success unparalleled in the annals of pulpit eloquence, though justly merited by their purity of sentiment, justness of reasoning, and grace of composition. They have circulated in numerous editions, wherever the English tongue extends, and have been translated into almost all the languages of Europe. Dr. Blair died December 27, 1800.

BLAIZE, a bishop, martyred by the emperor Dioclesian; but more celebrated as the inventor of wool combing.

BLAKE, Robert, a famous English admiral, born August 15, 1599, at Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, where he was educated at the grammar school. Having served some years in the parliament army, he was, in February, 1648-9, appointed to command the fleet, in conjunction with Colonel Deane, and Colonel Popham. During nine years actual service in the navy, he performed exploits that, for the skill with which they were conducted, and the success that attended them, were never surpassed till the days of Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelson. He died as the fleet was entering Plymouth, the 17th of August, 1657, aged 58. His body was conveyed to Westminster Abbey, and interred with great funeral pomp in Henry the VIIth's chapel; but removed from thence, in 1661, and re-interred in St. Margaret's churchyard.

BLAKE, John Bradley, a native of London, after acquiring a profound knowledge of chymistry and mathematics, and of his favourite study, botany, went to China in the service of the India company, where he collected and sent to Europe, all the valuable seeds and plants of the country; he also began a collection of ores and fossils, but his application destroyed his health, and he died in 1773.

BLAKE, James, a preacher, native of Dorchester, Massachusetts, author of a volume of sermons of merit, died 1771.

BLAKE, Joseph, governor of the province of South Carolina, in 1694. He contributed much to the prosperity of the colony, by the wisdom of his administration.

BLAMONT, Francis Colin de, a French musician, died in 1760.

BLAMPIN, Thomas, a learned ecclesiastic of Picardy, died in 1710.

BLANC, John, a noble of Perpignan, known for his brave defence of his native town, against the French besieging army, in 1474.

BLANC, Francois Le, author of a valuable book on the coins of France, died in 1698.

BLANC, Claude Le, a minister of France, confined two years in the Bastile, on mere suspicion of mal-practices, was released, and died in 1728. His brothers were bishops of Avranches and of Sarlat.

BLANC, Thomas Le, a Jesuit of Vitri, died at Rheims, in 1669.

BLANC, John Bernard Le, an ingenious and learned man, historiographer to the Della Crusca academy, died in 1781.

BLANC, Antony de Guillet de, professor of rhetoric at Avignon, and afterwards of ancient languages at Paris, died in 1799.

BLANC, N., an eminent French artist, died in 1802.

BLANCA, N. Le, a young woman who was found wild at Sogny, near Chalons, in 1731, when about 10 years of age. She was placed in a convent, where she became a nun, and died in 1760.

BLANCA, Francis Le, a Frenchman, author of a general account of the moneys of France, published by order of Lewis XIV.; he died in 1698.

BLANCHARD, James, an eminent painter, born at Paris, in 1600, died 1638.

BLANCHARD, Francois, a lawyer of Paris, died in 1650.

BLANCHARD, Guillaume, son of the preceding, equally eminent as a lawyer, died in 1724.

BLANCHARD, Elias, a native of Langres, eminent for his learning, died in 1755.

BLANCHARD, John Baptist, professor of rhetoric in the Jesuits college, at Metz, and at Verdun; wrote the Temple of the Muses, and died in 1797.

BLANCHE, daughter of Alphonso of Castile, married Lewis VIII., of France. After his death, and during the minority of her son, she was made regent of the kingdom, which she governed with spirit and ability; she died in 1252.

BLANCHE, a native of Padua, who destroyed herself, rather than submit to the embraces of her conqueror, 1233.

BLANCHE de BOURBON, wife of Peter, king of Castile, by whom she was imprisoned and poisoned, 1361.

BLANCHELANDE, Philibert Francis Rouxelle, de, a native of Dijon, distinguished in the American war, and at the taking of Tobago, died in 1793.

BLANCHET, Thomas, an eminent historical and portrait painter, of Paris, died in 1689.

BLANCHET, Abbé, censor royal, and librarian of the king's cabinet; he retired from public life to solitude, and died in 1784.

BLANCOF, John Tenniz, a painter, born at Alcmaer; his sea-pieces and landscapes are [illegible] admired; he died in 1[illegible]70.

BLAND, Elizabeth wife of Nathan Bland, [illegible]len draper, of London, eminent for her learning, and acquaintance with the Hebrew.

BLAND, Richard, a political writer of Virginia, and principal member of the house of burgesses, at the close of 1770.

BLAND, Theodoric, a patriot and statesman, colonel in the war of the revolution, member of the state legislature of Virginia, &c., died in 1790.

BLANDRATA, George, an Italian, who espoused the doctrines of Arius, with respect to the Trinity. To avoid the inquisition, he fled to Poland, where the king made him a privy counsellor. He was afterwards strangled by his nephew, in 1593.

BLASCO NUNNES, a Spaniard, who, by seizing the isthmus of Darien, facilitated the progress of Pizarro to the conquest of Peru. He was beheaded on pretence of ambitious views.

BLAURER, Ambrose, a follower of Luther, whose doctrines he spread in France and Germany, died in 1567.

BLAVET, N., a musician in the opera at Paris, distinguished by his taste, and the superior merit of his pieces, died in 1768.

BLAYNEY, Benjamin, D. D., an eminent English divine, and professor of Hebrew, at Oxford, died in 1801. He was distinguished as an able biblical critic, and writer.

BLEDDYN, joint king of North Wales, with his brother Rhiwallon, became sole monarch in 1068, and fell in battle four years after.

BLEDDYN, a British bard of the 13th century, some of whose pieces are still preserved.

BLEDRI, a bishop of Landaff, called the wise, from his great learning; he died much respected, in 1023.

BLEECKER, Ann Eliza, a lady of some literary celebrity, born in New-York, 1752.

BLEEK, Peter Van, an eminent painter, died in 1764.

BLEGNY, Nicholas de, an eminent French surgeon, who lectured and wrote on subjects connected with his profession; he died at the close of the 17th century.

BLEGWRYD, brother to Morgan, the Glamorgan chief, was chancellor of Landaff, and a man of great learning; he went to Rome in 926, with Howel, surnamed the Good.

BLESS, Henry, an admired landscape painter, born at Bovine, died in 1650.

BLETERIE, John Philip Rene de la, born at Rennes, entered early into the congregation of the Oratory, and was there a distinguished professor. From thence he went to Paris, where his talents procured him a chair of eloquence in the College Royal, and a place in the Academy of Belles Lettres. He published several works, which have been well received by the public, and died, at an advanced age, in 1772.

BLINMAN, Richard, first minister of New-London, Conn., 1648; author of a work in answer to Mr. Danvers, on Baptism.

BLOCK, Dr. Marc Eleazer, a Jewish physician, and very celebrated ichthiologist, born at Anspach, in 1723, died at Carlsbad, August 6, 1799. His "Natural History of Fishes," with coloured plates, in large 4to, is one of the most admirable publications of the time.

BLOCK, Daniel, a portrait painter of Pomerania, died in 1661. One of his brothers excelled as an architect, the other as a historical painter.

BLOCKLAND, Anthony de Montfort, an elegant painter, died in 1583. His brothers, Peter and Herbert, were his pupils, and were also distinguished as painters.

BLOEMART, a painter, born at Gorcum, in Holland, 1567, and died 1647 A vast number of prints have been engraved after his works.

BLOEMEN, John Francis, an eminent Flemish painter, died at Rome, in 1740.

BLOND, Jean Le, a poet of inferior merit, in the 16th century.

BLOND, James Christopher, a painter, of Frankfort, on the Maine, who invented a mode of engraving in colours; he died in 1741.

BLONDEAU, Claude, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, at the close of the 17th century.

BLONDEL, David, a protestant minister, born at Chalons, whose writings on theological subjects, are highly valued. He was professor of history at Amsterdam after Vossius, and died in 1655.

BLONDEL, Francis, eminent for his knowledge of geometry and belles lettres, was professor of mathematics and architecture, and preceptor to the dauphin of France; he died in 1686.

BLONDEL, John Francis, nephew of Francis, was equally eminent as an architect, and as a writer on architecture; he died in 1774.

BLONDEL, Peter James, a native of Paris, and a writer on the truth of the christian religion, died in 1730.

BLONDEL, Lawrence, author of some books on devotion, died in 1740.

BLONDEL, N., a physician, and author of a treatise on the mineral waters of Segrai, &c., died in 1759.

BLONDIN, Peter, a native of Picardy, eminent as a botanist, died in 1714.

BLONDUS, Flavius, an Italian, secretary to Pope Eugenius IV., and his two successors, died in 1463.

BLOOD, Thomas, an English adventurer, who contrived a plot for stealing the regalia from the tower, and was actually taken with the crown in his possession; he died 1680.

BLOOT, Peter, a Flemish painter, died in 1667.

BLOSIUS, or DE BLOIS, Lewis, a Benedictine, abbot of Liessies, in Hainault, refused the archbishopric of Cambray, and died in 1566.

BLOUNT, Thomas, an English barrister at law, distinguished for his talents and learning, and as a respectable writer, died in 1679.

BLOUNT, Sir Henry, after completing his education at Oxford, travelled over Europe and a part of Asia, and, on his return, published an account of part of his travels, was tutor to the princes, and a zealous royalist; he died in 1682.

BLOUNT, Charles, younger son of Sir Henry, was distinguished as a zealous advocate for liberty, and as a man of great learning. His writings, some of which prove him a deist, are numerous. He died of wounds inflicted on himself, in 1693.

BLOUNT, William, governor of the territory south of the Ohio, and a member of the United States' senate, from which he was expelled in 1797; he died at Knoxville, in 1810.

BLOUNT, Sir Thomas Pope, an eminent English writer, born at Upper Holloway, in Middlesex, September 12, 1649. He was a man of great learning, and well versed in the best writers; of which he gave a proof in his famous work, "Censuria Celebriorum Authorum," &c. He wrote also a work on poetry, "De Re Poetica, or Remarks upon Poetry; with characters and censures of the most considerable poets, whether ancient or modern, extracted out of the best and choicest critics;" he died in 1697.

BLOW, Dr. John, an eminent musician, born at Collingham, in Nottinghamshire, about the year 1648. In 1674, he was appointed master of the children of the Royal Chapel; in 1685, composer to his majesty; in 1687, almoner and

master of the choristers of St. Paul's cathedral. Upon the decease of Purcell, in 1695, he became organist of Westminster Abbey. He died October 1, 1708, and was buried in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey.

BLOWERS, Thomas, a good scholar, and minister, in Beverly, Massachusetts, died in 1729.

BLUCHER, Gebhard Lebrecht, Prince Von, a most celebrated Prussian field marshal, born at Rostock, December 16, 1742, distinguished himself by his great skill and success in military tactics. He crossed the Rhine, January 1, 1814, and entered the French territory. A decisive victory at Laon, February 9, opened the way to Paris, which was entered by the allied sovereigns, March 31. He went in the company of the monarchs to England, where the enthusiasm of the people afforded him the most brilliant triumph. The landing of Buonaparte from Elba again called him to the field; when he greatly assisted in deciding, on the 18th of June, 1815, the eventful battle of Waterloo, and the fate of Napoleon. Then, with the same rapidity as he had conquered, he followed up his victory, and the second time obtained peace in Paris. Almost all the great powers in Europe honoured him with orders of knighthood. His own sovereign named him, in memory of the first of his victories, Prince of Wahlstadt, with a suitable donation, and bestowed on him, exclusively, a particular mark of honour: viz., an iron cross surrounded with golden rays; declaring, that "he knew very well that no golden rays could heighten the splendour of his services; but that it gave him pleasure to make his sense of them evident by a suitable mark of distinction." He had been 45 years in the army; and his celerity in the field obtained him the name of "Marshal Forwards." He died at Kriblowitz, almost in the presence of his king, who attended him in his last sickness, September 12, 1819.

BLUM, Joachin, Christian, a German poet, who retired from public affairs to devote himself to the muses: he died in 1790.

BLUTAEU, Dom. Raphael, an eminent preacher, born in London, of French parents, went to Lisbon, where he wrote a Portuguese and Latin dictionary; he died in 1734.

BOADICEA, queen of the Iceni, in Britain, a most intrepid heroine, who, being defeated and ill-used by the Romans, after having behaved with exemplary bravery, despatched herself by poison, A. D. 59.

BOATE, Gerard, a Dutch physician, who settled in Ireland, and wrote a natural history of the country.

BOBART, a German, first keeper of the botanical garden at Oxford, died in 1679.

BOCCACE, John, an eminent writer, born at Certaldo, in Tuscany, 1313, died 1375. He left several works, some in Latin, and some in Italian; but, of all his compositions, his "Decameron is the most famous; it was received so favourably by foreign nations, that every one would have it in their own tongue; and it was sought after so much the more eagerly, as pains were taken to suppress it; his stories being too licentious, and satirical on the monks.

BOCCACI, or BOCCACINO, Camillo, a portrait and historical painter, of Cremona, died in 1546.

BOCCAGE, Marie Anne Lepage du, a celebrated French poetess and dramatic writer, often mentioned by Lord Chesterfield in his letters to his son, was born at Rouen, October 22, 1710, and died at Paris, August 1802.

BOCCALINI, Trajan, a satirical wit, born at Rome, about the beginning of the 17th century. His "Ragguagli di Parnasso" has been translated into English, and many other languages. Boccalini was assassinated at Venice, being beaten to death with sand bags.

BOCCAMAZZA, Angelus, bishop of Catania, in Sicily, died in 1296.

BOCCHERINI, Lewis, a native of Lucca, distinguished as a composer of music, died at Madrid, in 1806.

BOCCHUS, a king of Mauritania, who betrayed his son-in-law, Jugurtha, to the Romans, 100 B. C.

BOCCIARDI, Clemente, a painter, of Genoa died in 1658.

BOCCOLD, John, a fanatic tailor, commonly called John of Leyden. In company with John Matthias, a baker, of Haerlem, at the head of his followers, seized Munster, assumed the office of king and of prophet, and began to reform the laws, and new-model the government; he was at last taken and put to death, in the 28th year of his age.

BOCCONI, Sylvio, a celebrated natural historian, born at Palermo, in Sicily, 1633, died December 22, 1704. He left many curious works.

BOCCORIS, a king of Egypt, who is said to have driven the Jews from his dominions, to cure himself of the leprosy, according to an oracle.

BOCHART, Samuel, a learned French protestant, born at Rouen, in Normandy, 1599, died suddenly, while he was speaking in the academy of Caen, (of which he was a member,) May 6, 1667.

BOCHEL, Laurent, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, whose works on law and history are valued by learned men in France, died in 1629.

BOCHIUS, John, born at Brussels, in 1555. He was a good Latin poet, and thence styled the Virgil of the Low Countries. He died January 13, 1609.

BOCKHORST, John Van, an eminent portrait and historical painter, born about 1610.

BOCQUILLOT, Lazarus Andrew, an advocate of Dijon, afterwards an ecclesiastic, eminent for his learning and piety, died in 1725. He wrote the life of Chevalier Bayard, &c.

BODIN, John, a native of Angers, who acquired reputation and the notice of his sovereign, by his wit and merit. He settled at Laon, where he rose to eminence as a lawyer and public speaker; he died 1596. His writings are numerous and respectable.

BODLEY, Sir Thomas, from whom the Bodleian library at Oxford takes its name, was born at Exeter, March 2, 1544. In 1585, he was made gentleman usher to Queen Elizabeth. From this time till 1597, he was honourably and successfully employed in embassies and negotiations with foreign powers; and on his final revocation, in that year, he set about the noble work of restoring the public library at Oxford, which in two years time he brought to a good degree of perfection. He furnished it with a large collection of books, purchased in foreign countries at a great expense: and this collection in a short time became so greatly enlarged, by the generous benefactions of several noblemen, bishops, and others, that neither the shelves nor the room could contain them. Whereupon, Bodley offering to make a considerable addition to the building, the motion was readily embraced, and July 19, 1610, the first stone of the new

foundation was laid with great solemnity, and a speech made upon the occasion. But he did not live to see this part of his plan completed, though he left sufficient to do it, with some of his friends in trust. Sir Thomas died January 28, 1612, and was buried with great solemnity at the upper end of Merton College choir. An annual speech in his praise is still made at Oxford, November 8; at which time is the visitation of the library.

BŒCE, or BŒTHIUS, Hector, a native of Dundee. Vid. BŒTHIUS.

BŒCLER, John Henry, professor of history at Strasbourg, was honoured, for his great learning, by Lewis XIV., and Christina of Sweden, who made him her historiographer; he died in 1688.

BŒHMEN, Jacob, a Teutonic philosopher, and noted visionary, born in a village of Germany, near Gorlitz, 1575, died November 18, 1624.

BŒHMER, George Ralph, professer of botany and anatomy at Wittenberg, died in 1803.

BŒRHAAVE, Herman, an illustrious physician and professor at Leyden, born December 31, 1668, at Voorhoot, a small village in Holland, about two miles from that city; died September 23, 1738. No professor was ever attended, in public as well as private lectures, by so great a number of students, from such distant and different parts, for so many years successively: none heard him without conceiving a veneration for his person, at the same time that they expressed their surprise at his prodigious attainments; and it may be justly affirmed, that none in so private a station ever attracted a more universal esteem. So unmoved was he by detraction, (from which the best of men are not exempt,) that he used to say, "The sparks of calumny will be presently extinct of themselves, unless you blow them."

BŒL, Peter, a Flemish painter, pupil to Corn. de Waal, at Rome, died in 1680.

BŒTHIE, Etienne de la, eminent as a scholar and translator of Plutarch and Xenophon; he died near Bordeaux, in 1563.

BŒTHIUS, or BŒTIUS, Flavius Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, a prose as well as poetical writer of the 6th century, born of one of the noblest families in Rome. Having remonstrated with great spirit against the tyranny of Theodoric, he was beheaded in prison, by command of that king, in 524. Boethius wrote many philosophical works, the greater part in the logical way: but his ethic piece, "De Consolatione Philosophiæ," is his chief performance, and has always been justly admired both for the matter and for the style. Mr. Harris, in his Hermes, has observed, that "with Boethius the Latin tongue, and the last remains of Roman dignity, may be said to have sunk in the western world."

BŒTHIUS, BŒCE, or BŒIS, Hector, a famous Scottish historian, born at Dundee, in the shire of Angus, about 1470. He wrote in Latin a History of Scotland," and died 1522.

BOFFRAND, Germain, born at Nantes, acquired such a reputation as an architect, that several princes employed him in the erection of palaces and public edifices; he died at Paris, in 1755.

BOGAN, Zachary, a learned English divine, died in 1659.

BOGARDUS, Everardus, first minister of the reformed Dutch church in New-York.

BOGORIS, first Christian king of the Bulgarians; he embraced christianity in 865.

BOHADIN, a learned Arabian, the favourite of Saladin, and the historian of his life; in which he gives an account of the crusades, and of the literature of the 12th century.

BOHEMOND, prince of Antioch, with his father, invaded the eastern empire, and twice defeated the emperor Alexius. He afterwards embarked for the crusades, and took Antioch; but being taken prisoner and released, returned to Europe, where he prepared to raise a large army, and died in 1111. He was succeeded at Antioch by six princes, successively bearing the same name.

BOHN, John, a native of Leipsic, eminent as a physician, professor, and chymist, died in 1719.

BOIARDO, Marteo-Maria, a governor of Reggio, known as the author of Orlando Inamorato, in continuation of which, Ariosto wrote his Orlando Furioso. He was a man possessed of great poetical talents, a strong and lively imagination, and bold and animated conceptions; he died in 1494.

BOILEAU, Giles, translator of Epictetus, &c., died in 1669.

BOILEAU, James, a doctor of the Sorbonne, dean of the faculty of divinity, and canon of the holy chapel, died in 1716.

BOILEAU, Sieur Despreaux, Nicholas, a celebrated French poet, born at Paris, November 1, 1636. He wrote satires, wherein he exposed the bad taste of his time, and was extremely severe against vice and the corrupt manners of the age. Boileau's satirical pieces raised him many enemies: his "Satire against the Women" in particular, was much talked of, and occasioned great clamour. So highly did he rank among French writers, that Bruyere, in a speech delivered at the French academy, said "Boileau excels Juvenal, comes up to Horace, seems to create the thoughts of another, and to make whatever he handles his own. His verses will be read even when the language is obsolete, and will be the last ruins of it." Dr. Warton, also, says, that Boileau's Art of Poetry is the best composition of that kind extant. He died March 2, 1711.

BOILEAU, John James, an ecclesiastic, of St. Honoré, at Paris, was a man of great learning, and highly esteemed by the cardinal de Noailles; he died in 1735.

BOILEAU, Charles, abbe of Boileau, an eminent preacher at the court of Lewis XIV., died in 1700.

BOINDIN, Nicholas, a native of Paris, entered the army at the age of 20; his ill health compelling him to relinquish the service, he turned his attention to literary pursuits, and was celebrated as a writer of comedies; he died in 1751.

BOIS, Jean du, a Parisian ecclesiastic, became so conspicuous in the military service of Henry III., as to acquire the name of Emperor of monks. On resuming his clerical character, he became eminent as a preacher, but incurring the resentment of the church, he was confined at Rome, where he died in 1626.

BOIS, Gerard du, a native of Orleans, known as the author of a Latin history of the church of Paris, died in 1696.

BOIS, Philippe du, a doctor of the Sorbonne, died in 1707.

BOIS, Philippe Goibaud, a dancing master, of Poictiers, died in 1694.

BOIS D'ANNEMETS, Daniel du, author of Memoirs of a Favourite of the duke of Orleans, was killed in a duel at Venice, in 1627.

BOIS, Cardinal du, an eminent French states-

man, and prime minister under the regent, duke of Orleans, died in 1723.

BOIS DE LA PIERRE, Louise Marie du, a lady of Normandy, wrote memoirs for a history of Normandy, &c., and died in 1730.

BOISMORARD, abbé Chiron de, a writer of eminence, died at Paris, in 1746.

BOISROBERT, Francis le Metel de, a native of Caen, known for his wit and keen satire, became the favourite and buffoon of Cardinal de Richelieu; he died in 1662.

BOISSARD, John James, a famous antiquary, born at Besançon, in France, 1528, died at Metz, 1602.

BOISSAT, Pierre de, a native of Vienne; at different periods of his life, he was a monk, a soldier, and a hermit; he died in 1662.

BOISSIERE, Joseph de la Fontaine de la, an ecclesiastic, of Dieppe, died at Paris, in 1732.

BOISSIEU, Denis de Salvaing de, a lawyer in the service of Lewis XIII., died in 1683.

BOISSIEU, Bartholomew Camille de, an eminent physician, and writer on medical subjects, died in 1770.

BOISSY, Louis de, a popular Parisian writer, who chose to starve with his wife and child, rather than solicit the charity of his admirers or friends. They had nearly perished, when their situation was discovered by a friend, and they were relieved, and afterwards supported by a pension; he died in 1758.

BOIVIN, Francis de, baron de Villers, accompanied marechal de Brissac into Piedmont, and wrote an authentic account of the wars of the country; he died in 1618

BOIVIN, John, Greek professor at Paris, and librarian to the king, died in 1726.

BOIVIN, Louis, brother of John, died in 1724. Some of his writings are still preserved.

BOIZARD, John, a man of abilities, employed in the mint at Paris, died about the close of the 17th century.

BOL, John, a Flemish painter of eminence, died in 1593.

BOL, Ferdinand, a Dutch painter, the pupil of Rembrant, died in 1681.

BOLLAN, William, agent to Great Britain from the province of Massachusetts, to solicit the reimbursement of the expenses in the expedition against Cape Breton, in 1745.

BOLANGER, John, a pupil of Guido, eminent as a historical painter, died in 1660.

BOLESLAUS I., first king of Poland, succeeded his father, duke Micislaus, in 969. Otho III. made Poland an independent kingdom, and gave him the title of king, in 1001; he died in 1025.

BOLESLAUS II., called the bold and the cruel, succeeded his father, Casimir I., in 1059. During his invasion of Russia, the Polish women, enraged at the absence of their husbands, bestowed their favours on their slaves. Boleslaus returned with his army to avenge the insult, and a long and bloody servile contest ensued. He was afterwards excommunicated, and died in Hungary, in 1080.

BOLEYN, Anne, wife of Henry VIII., king of England, and memorable for giving occasion to the Reformation in that country, was born in 1507. Being accused, (falsely it is believed,) of conjugal infidelity, she was beheaded, May 19, 1536.

BOLEYN, George, brother to Queen Anne Boleyn, admired for his wit and learning. His elevation followed that of his sister, he was made a peer, by the title of Lord Rochfort, constable of Dover, and was sent on several embassies; and when the unfortunate Anne fell into disgrace, he too was degraded, and beheaded, on a false accusation, in 1536.

BOLINGBROKE. See SAINT JOHN.

BOLLANDUS, John, a Jesuit of Flanders, possessed of judgment, learning, and sagacity, was appointed to collect materials for the lives of the saints, but died when he had completed but 5 vols., 1665.

BOLOGNE, Jean de, a pupil of Michael Angelo, died at Florence, in 1600.

BOLOGNESE, Francisco, the assumed name of Francis Grimaldi, the pupil of Annibal Caracci, died in 1680.

BOLSEC, Jerome, a Carmelite, of Paris, forsook his order, and fled to Italy, and then to Geneva, where he lived as a physician. He there embraced the doctrines of Pelagius, and inveighed, with so much bitterness and violence, against Calvin, that he was expelled from the city. He returned to France, where he died in 1584. His lives of Calvin and Beza are a collection of falsehood and abuse.

BOLSWERD, Sheldt, an eminent engraver, of Flanders.

BOLTON, Edmund, an ingenious English antiquary, who lived in the beginning of the 17th century, and wrote a very curious historical work, called "Nero Cæsar, or, monarchie depraved;" fol. 1624.

BOLTON, Robert, dean of Carlisle, and a celebrated writer of moral and religious letters and tracts, was born in Northamptonshire, 1698, and died 1763.

BOLTON, Robert, a puritan, distinguished for his learning and his eloquence. He was a professor at Oxford, and sustained his high reputation by his numerous writings; he died in 1631.

BOLZANI, Urbano Valeriano, a monk of the order of the Minorites, born at Belluno, travelled through Greece, Palestine, &c., and twice ascended Ætna, to survey its crater. He first wrote a grammar of the Greek language, in Latin, and died in 1524.

BOMBELLI, Sebastian, a painter, of Bologna, died in 1685.

BOMBERG, Daniel, a printer, of Venice, famous for the number and correctness of his books, died in 1549.

BON DE ST. HILAIRE, Francois Xavier, president of the chamber of accounts of Montpelier, author of a treatise on silk worms, and on the Maroons of India, died in 1761.

BONA, John, an ecclesiastic, of Piedmont, eminent for his learning, and his love of solitude, was promoted to places of honour by Pope Alexander VII., and lastly a cardinal: he died, much respected, in 1674.

BONAC, John Louis d' Usson, marquis de, a French nobleman, sent by Lewis XIV., as ambassador to Sweden, Poland, Spain, Constantinople, &c., died in 1738.

BONACINA, Martin, an ecclesiastic, of Milan, in the service of Pope Urban VIII., died in 1631.

BONAMY, Peter Nicholas, a native of Louvres, historiographer of Paris, known for his learned dissertations and his amiable character, died in 1770.

BONANNI, James, a noble of Syracuse, author of "Syracusa Illustrata," died in 1696.

BONANNI, Philip, a learned Jesuit, author of several books on antiquities and history, died at Rome, in 1725.

BONARDI, Jean Baptiste, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, died at Paris, in 1756.

BONARELLI, Guy Ubaldo, a nobleman, born at Urbino, known as a politician in the service of the duke of Ferrara, and as the author of pastorals, died in 1608.

BONAROTA, or BUONAROTI, surnamed Michael Angelo. Vid. ANGELO.

BONAVENTURE, John Fidanza, a celebrated doctor, cardinal, and saint, of the church of Rome, born in Tuscany, 1221. His works were printed at Rome, in 1588, in 8 vols. folio. Excepting his Commentary upon the Master of the Sentences, they are chiefly upon pious and mystical subjects, and have gained him the name of the Seraphic Doctor.

BONAVENTURE, of Padua, a cardinal, born in that city, 1332. He was the author of several works: as "Commentaries upon the Epistles of St. John and St. James," "Lives of the Saints," "Sermons," "Speculum Mariæ," &c.

BONBELLES, Henri Francis, Comte de, a French officer of rank, died in 1760.

BONCERF, a French writer, of great popularity at the revolution, who soon after fell into disgrace, and died of a broken heart.

BOND, John, an eminent commentator, and preceptor at Taunton, died in 1612.

BOND, Thomas, an eminent physician of Philadelphia, in 1763, or 1764.

BONEFACIO, Venetiano, an Italian painter, died in 1630.

BONET, Theophilus, a famous medical writer, born at Geneva, 1620, died in 1689.

BONFADIUS, James, a polite writer, of Italy, in the 16th century. Having, in his office of historiographer of Genoa, spoken too freely of some powerful families, they resolved to ruin him, and brought a charge of unnatural propensities against him; on which charge he was executed, in 1560.

BONFINIUS, Anthony, a historian, born in Italy, went to Hungary by invitation of the king, and wrote a history of that country, in 45 vols.; he died, as is supposed, in 1502.

BONFRERIUS, James, a Jesuit, and theological writer, died in 1643.

BONGARS, James, ambassador of Henry IV. at several German courts, and employed in his service as a statesman and negotiator for nearly 30 years; he died in 1612.

BONICHON, Francis, an ecclesiastic, of Angers, died in 1662.

BONIFACE, the apostle of Germany, was sent by Gregory II. to convert the barbarians of the north to christianity, and was eminently successful, for which he was loaded with honours by the pope; he was killed in Friezland, in 754.

BONIFACE I., St., pope of Rome, died in 422.

BONIFACE II. was elected pope in 530, and died in 532.

BONIFACE III. was made pope in 606, and died the same year. He established, by means of the emperor Phocas, the superiority of the popes over the patriarchs. He was immediately succeeded by Boniface IV., who died in 614.

BONIFACE V., of Naples, was elevated to the papacy in 617, and died in 625.

BONIFACE VI. was pope for 15 days, in 896. He was elevated and deposed by a faction.

BONIFACE VII. raised himself to the papal chair, and died four months after. As he was a monster of cruelty, his remains were treated with the greatest indignity by the people.

BONIFACE VIII., Benedict Cajetan, a cardinal, and afterwards pope, in 1294. His ambition was unbounded; he hurled the thunder of the Vatican against the kings of Denmark and France, and declared that God had made him lord over kings and kingdoms. Philip, despising his threats, had him seized by force, but escaping from his guards, he fled to Rome, where he died in 1303.

BONIFACE IX., a native of Naples, pope, in 1386, died in 1404.

BONIFACE, Hyacinthe, compiler of the decrees of the parliament of Provence, died in 1695

BONIFACE, a count of the Roman empire, who revolted against the emperor, but was afterwards reconciled to him: he fell in a battle with Actius, his rival, in 432.

BONIFACIO, Balthazar, professor of law at Padua, and afterwards bishop of Caso d'Istria, died in 1659.

BONJOUR, Guillaume, an Augustine monk, who assisted Clement XI. in correcting the errors of the Gregorian calendar, died while a missionary in China, in 1714.

BONNE, the mistress and wife of Peter Brunoro, a warrior of Parma. She displayed great courage in the field, and with her husband, defended Venice against the duke of Milan; she died in 1405.

BONNECORSE, a native of Marseilles, consul for France in Egypt, died in 1706.

BONNECUEIL, Joseph Duranti de, an ecclesiastic, of Aix, who translated some of the works of St. Chrysostom, &c., died in 1756.

BONNEFONS, John, a native of Auvergne, was distinguished as a successful imitator of the poetry of Catullus; he died in 1614.

BONNEFONS, Amable, a Jesuit, of Rom, author of several devotional tracts, died in

BONNELL, James, a religious writer, born 1653, died 1699.

BONNER, Edmund, bishop of London, in the reign of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary, was the son of an honest, poor man, and born at Hanley, in Worcestershire. He was a most violent and cruel bigot, and was the occasion of several hundreds of innocent persons being put to death for their firm adherence to the protestant faith. Upon Queen Elizabeth's accession, he refused to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy; for which reason he was deprived of his bishopric, and committed to the Marshalsea. After having lived in confinement some years, he died September 5, 1569.

BONNET, Charles, an eminent natural philosopher and metaphysician, born at Geneva, March 13, 1720, died May 20, 1793. A complete edition of his works was published at Neufchatel, 9 vols. 4to., and 18 8vo.

BONNEVAL, Claudius Alexander, count de, of Limousin, allied to the royal family of France, whose service he left for that of Turkey, where he was made a bashaw of three tails, and died in 1747.

BONNEVAL, Rene de, an inferior writer, and poet of Mans, died in 1760.

BONNIER D'ALCO, N., a Frenchman, known in the national assembly for his strong republican principles; he was assassinated in 1799.

BONOMI, Joseph, an artist, distinguished particularly by his architectural knowledge and genius, was a native of Italy; but died in London, March 16, 1808. He was an associate of the Royal Academy, and warmly patronised by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

BONOSUS, bishop of Naissus, in Dacia, accused of heresy, condemned, and died in 410.

BONTEKOE, Corneille, a Dutchman, physician to the elector of Brandenburg, and author of several works.

BONTEMPI, George Andrew Angelini, minister of the chapel of the elector of Saxony, known as a good musician, and author of a work on music.

BONTEMS, Madame, a woman respected for her wit, understanding, and knowledge; she published a translation of Thompson's Seasons, and died at Paris, in 1768.

BONTIUS, James, a Dutch physician at Batavia, author of the Botany and Natural History of India, printed at Leyden, in 1642, and Amsterdam, 1658.

BONTIUS, Gerard, medical professor at Leyden, where he died in 1599. He invented some famous pills, the secret of which was long unknown.

BONVINCINO, Alexander, an Italian painter, ... disciple of Titian. His works are highly esteemed; he died in 1564.

BONWICKE, Ambrose, a nonjuring clergyman, educated at St. John's College, Oxford, was expelled from his employment, in 1691, for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance.

BOODT, Anselm Von, a physician of the emperor Rodolph, known by a Latin tract on jewels, died in 1660.

BOOKER, John, a haberdasher, afterwards an astrologer; wrote the "Bloody Irish Almanac," and died in 1667.

BOONE, Daniel, a Dutch painter whose pieces are valuable, died in England, in 1698.

BOONE, Thomas, an able and faithful governor of New-Jersey, and afterwards of South Carolina, until 1763.

BOONEN, Arnold, an eminent portrait painter, a disciple of Shalken, died in 1729.

BOOT, Arnold, a Dutch physician, author of a defence of the Hebrew text of Scripture, and also some medical works; died at Paris, in 1653.

BOOTH, Barton, a famous English actor, who chiefly excelled in tragedy, was born in the county of Lancaster, 1681, and died May 10, 1732. His character as an actor has been celebrated by some of the best judges. See Cibber's Apology, &c.

BOOTH, Henry, earl of Warrington, a statesman, and member of parliament under Charles II. He strenuously opposed popery, and after the revolution was promoted to high offices by king William; he died in 1694.

BOOTH, George, earl of Warrington, wrote a tract on marriage, recommending divorce when tempers disagree; he died in 1758.

BORBONIUS, Nicholas, a Latin poet and favourite of Francis I. He was connected with Sir Thomas More, Erasmus, and other learned men of the 16th century. His poems appeared in 1540.

BORDA, John Charles, an eminent French mathematician, who made a voyage to America, in order to ascertain the utility of certain instruments for determining the latitude and longitude; of which he published an account in two vols. 4to. 1778. He was born 1735, and died at Paris, May, 1799.

BORDE, Andrew, an Englishman, born in 1500, educated at Oxford, studied physic, and entered the order of Carthusians. In his character he was extremely whimsical; he died in 1549.

BORDE, John Benjamin, a French writer, valet to Louis XV., upon whose death he was appointed farmer-general. He wrote several learned works, and was guillotined by Robespierre, in 1794.

BORDENAVE, Toussaint, professor of surgery in Paris, known for his elements of physiology, he died in 1782.

BORDES, Charles, a poet and philosopher, of Lyons, died in 1781.

BORDEU, Theophilus, a physician who gained great reputation at Paris; he published nine medical works, and died in 1776.

BORDINGIUS, Andrew, a celebrated Danish poet, whose works were published at Copenhagen, in 1738.

BORDLEY, John Beale, member of the executive council of Maryland, a writer on agriculture, died 1804

BORDONE, Paris, a painter, of Venice, and the favourite of Francis I., celebrated for his portraits; died in 1567.

BORE, Catharine Von, a nun, who, on the dissemination of Luther's principles, quitted the veil. Her heroic conduct attracted the notice of Luther, who afterwards married her. She was a woman of delicacy and virtue, and died in 1552.

BOREL, Peter, physician to the French king, and author of several valuable works, died in 1689.

BORELLI, John Alphonsus, born at Naples, and distinguished as a philosopher, and mathematician. He wrote thirteen treatises in Italian and Latin, and died in 1679.

BORGARUTIUS, Prosper, an Italian physician of the 16th century, who gained celebrity as an anatomist at Padua and Paris.

BORGHESE, Paul Guidotto, an Italian poet and painter, who, though acquainted with 14 different trades, died poor and neglected in 1626

BORGHINI, Vincent, a learned Benedictine monk, born at Florence. He had the magnanimity to refuse the archbishopric of Pisa, and died in 1680.

BORGHINI, Raphael, a Florentine writer of comedies.

BORGIA, Stephen, a cardinal, eminent for his piety and learning, died at Lyons, in 1804, while attending Pius VI. on his journey to Paris.

BORGIA, Cæsar, a natural son of Pope Alexander VI., a man of such conduct and character, that Machiavel has thought fit to propose him, in his famous book called "The Prince," as an original and pattern to all princes who would act the part of wise and politic tyrants He was killed in battle, March 12, 1507.

BORGIANI, Orazio, an eminent historical and portrait painter, a native of Rome; died in 1681.

BORIS, Gudenou, a regent of Muscovy under Foedor, whom he assassinated and thus obtained the sovereign power but afterwards met a like fate himself.

BORLACE, Edmund, M. D., son of a lord chief justice of Ireland, was educated at Dublin, studied at Leyden and Oxford, and acquired great reputation; he died at Chester, in 1682.

BORLASE, William, a very ingenious and learned writer, was of an ancient family in Cornwall, and born at Pendeen, February 2, 1695-6. Having perpetuated his name by his deep researches into the natural history of his native country, Dr. Borlase died Aug. 31, 1772.

BORN, Ignatius, a German baron, resided at Prague, devoted himself to the sciences, wrote a satire on monks, whom he classed after the system of Linnæus, and died in 1791.

BORNIER, Philip de, a lawyer of Montpelier, and author of two learned works, died in 1711.

BORREL, John, an ecclesiastic, well versed in geometry, died in 1572.

BORRI, Joseph Francis, an artful impostor of Milan, who practised upon the credulity of merchants, as well as princes, whom he deluded out of great sums of money, under a pretence of discovering the philosopher's stone; he died in 1695

BORRICHIUS, Olaus, a learned professor at the university of Copenhagen. He visited the different countries of Europe, and acquired the friendship of their literati; he died in 1690.

BORROMEO, Charles, a cardinal, archbishop of Milan, and saint of the Romish church, was an example of meekness and piety, and endeavoured to reform the abuses of the clergy; he died in 1594, and was canonized in 1710.

BORROMEO, Frederick, cousin to the last, and also a cardinal, and archbishop of Milan, founded the Ambrosian library; he died in 1632.

BORROMINI, Francis, an architect of Bissone, acquired much reputation at Rome; he died 1667.

BORZONI, Luciano, a native of Genoa, eminent as a historical and portrait painter, died at Milan in 1645. His three sons were equally great.

BOS, John Baptist du, a celebrated member, and perpetual secretary of the French academy, born at Beauvais, 1670. His principal work is "Critical Reflections upon Poetry and Painting." He died at Paris, 1742.

BOS, Lambert, Greek professor at Franeker, where he died in 1717. He was the author of several learned works.

BOS, Charles Francis du, an ecclesiastic of Lucon, died in 1724. He was a man of learning and piety.

BOS, Jerome, a Flemish painter, died in 1500.

BOS, Lewis Jansen, a Flemish painter, celebrated for his beautiful leaves and flowers, died 1507.

BOSC, James du, a native of Normandy and an author.

BOSC, Pierre du, a protestant minister, Caen. On the revocation of the edict of Nan he fled to Holland, and became minister of t Church of Rotterdam; he died in 1692.

BOSCAGER, John, a native of Beziers, the author of several law works, died in 1684.

BOSCAN, John, of Barcelona, introduced the Italian rhyme into the poetry of his country. He was the author of several poems, and died in 1543.

BOSCAWEN, Edward, a celebrated English admiral, son of Hugh, lord viscount Falmouth, was born about 1711. He signalized himself in many important contests with the French; in which, one circumstance of his success will appear singular; namely, that of having at three different times, in 1744, 1747, and 1755, taken M. Hoquart, a French commander, prisoner.—Mr. B.'s eminent services merited and obtained the approbation and gratitude of his country. On the 12th Dec. 1758, the thanks of the house of commons (the greatest honour that can be done to any subject) were given him in his place by the speaker; in that year also he was appointed admiral of the blue; and in Dec 1760, general of marines, with a salary of 3000*l.* per annum, and a seat in the privy council. This rank and honour, however, he did not long enjoy, dying January 10, 1761. Some interesting stories of this great commander will be found in "Seward's Anecdotes."

BOSCAWEN, William, a miscellaneous writer and poet, of considerable merit, son of general George Boscawen, and nephew of the admiral, was born Aug. 28, 1752. He was educated at Eton school and at Exeter college, Oxford; was called to the bar as a member of the Middle Temple, and became a commissioner of bankrupts; and in 1785 was appointed one of the commissioners of the victualing office. He was an excellent scholar, and (besides other poems) published, in two vols. 8vo, a new translation of Horace, which is, in the judgment of classical men, in many essential points of merit, very superior to that of Dr. Francis. Mr. B. was a most amiable man, and died May 6, 1811.

BOSCH, Balthazar Vanden, a painter of Antwerp, whose pieces are much admired, died in 1715.

BOSCH, Jacob, a painter of Amsterdam, died in 1675.

BOSCHAERTS, Thomas Willebos, a Flemish painter, patronised by the prince of Orange, died in 1667

BOSCOLI, Andrew, a painter, of Florence, whose execution and colouring were much admired.

BOSCOVICH, Joseph Roger, a Jesuit, and professor of mathematics at Rome, Pavia, and Milan. His works were on mathematical subjects, though he wrote elegant poetry; he died in 1787.

BOSIO, James, a monk of Milan, chiefly known for his history of the knights of Malta.

BOSIO, Anthony, known by his description of the tombs and epitaphs of the early Christians at Rome.

BOSON, count of Arles, made king of Provence, in 879.

BOSQUET, Francis, bishop of Montpelier, wrote the lives of the popes of Avignon, and history of the Gallican church; he died in 1676.

BOSSE, Abraham, a Frenchman, distinguished as an engraver and architect, died in 1660.

BOSSU, Rene Le, born at Paris, 1631, died 1680. His principal work was, "A Treatise on ...pic Poetry," which gained him great reputa... Boileau says, it is one of the best compo... on this subject that ever appeared in the h language.

...SSUET, James, bishop of Meaux, born at ...on, 1627. His "Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle" was published in 1681, and has been considered as a valuable work, and of great authority. He died at Paris, in 1704.

BOSSUS, Martin, an ecclesiastic of Verona, who wrote several Latin works, died in 1502.

BOSTON, Thomas, M.A., a Scotchman educated at Edinburgh, known as the author of "Human Nature in its Fourfold state." Died in 1732.

BOSWELL, James, an eminent miscellaneous writer, but chiefly distinguished as the literary companion and biographer of the celebrated Dr. Johnson. He was born at Edinburgh, Oct. 29, 1740, and was the son of lord Auchinleck, one of the judges of the court of sessions in Scotland. In 1763, Mr. B. came to London, and had what he always called the singular felicity of being introduced to Dr. Johnson. Soon after this he set out on a tour; and having visited the most remarkable cities in Italy, sailed to Corsica, travelled over every part of that island, and returned to Scotland, in 1766, when he became an advocate at the Scotch bar. The celebrated Douglas cause being at that time a subject of general discussion, Mr. Boswell took a very ac

tive and successful part in it: he published a pamphlet, entitled "The Essence of the Douglas Cause," which was supposed to have procured Mr. Douglas the popularity he at that time possessed. In 1768, Mr. B. published his "Account of Corsica, with Memoirs of General Paoli." Of this printed performance, Dr Johnson thus expresses himself: "Your journal is, in a very high degree, curious and delightful. I know not whether I could name any narrative, by which curiosity is better excited, or better gratified." In 1785, he published "A Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Dr. Johnson," which had a success similar to his account of Corsica. This year Mr. Boswell removed to London, and was soon after called to the English bar; but his professional business was interrupted by the preparing of his most celebrated work, "The Life of Samuel Johnson, L.L. D.," in 2 vols. 4to. This was published in 1790, and was received by the world with wonderful avidity. It is a faithful history of Johnson's life, exhibits a most interesting picture of the character of that illustrious moralist, and is one of the most instructive and entertaining books in the English language. The preparation of a second edition of this work was the last literary performance of Mr Boswell, who died May 19, 1795.

BOSTWICK, David, an eminent minister of New-York, author of several sermons, &c., died in 1762.

BOTAL, Leonard, physician of Henry III., of France, recommended frequent bleedings in fevers, which others condemned.

BOTERO, John, secretary of Borromeo, died in 1688.

BOTH, John and Andrew, two Flemish painters, who generally executed their pictures in common.

BOTHLAN, a Christian physician, of Bagdat, who visited Egypt, in 1047, to become acquainted with his rival in medicine, Ibn Rodhwan.

BOTHWELL, James Hepburn, earl of, known in Scottish history, for his marriage with queen Mary; he died in 1577.

BOTICELLI, Alexander, a painter of Florence, died in 1515. His two pictures of Virgin are much admired.

BOTT, John de, a French architect. The public edifices at Dresden, where he died in 1745, are monuments of his architectural genius.

BOTT, Thomas, an English divine, born at Derby, 1688, died 1753, leaving several ingenious tracts on religious subjects.

BOCHARD, David, a famous chieftain of Henry IV., of France, was governor of Perigord, and was killed at the siege of Lisle, in 1598.

BOUCHARDON, Edmund, a native of Italy, devoted to the study of sculpture. He adorned Paris with monuments of his genius, and was honoured by the king; he died in 1672.

BOUCHAUD, Matthew Anthony, a native of Paris, and professor in the university, distinguished by his publications and articles in the Encyclopedia, died in 1804.

BOUCHE, Honorius, an ecclesiastic, author of a history of Provence, died in 1671.

BOUCHER D'ARGIS, Antoine Gaspard, born in 1708, an advocate of Paris, and author of several law publications.

BOUCHER, Francis, a celebrated painter to Lewis XV.

BOUCHER, John, a seditious doctor of the Sorbonne, during the French civil wars. He died dean of the chapter of Tournay, in 1644.

BOUCHER, Jonathan, vicar of Epsom, Surrey, was born at Blencogo, Cumberland, 1738, and educated at the grammar school of Wigton. At the age of 16 he went to North America, where he discharged the duties of a clergyman, till 1775, when the war drove him back to England. Mr. Boucher wrote many tracts and sermons; but the leisure of the last fourteen years of his life was principally devoted to the completion of a Glossary of Provincial and Archæological words, intended as a "Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary." He died at Epsom, April 27, 1804; and the laborious work just mentioned, (partly prepared for the press) was placed in the able hands of Sir Frederick Morton Eden, bart., who has since deceased.

BOUCHERAT, Lewis, a Frenchman, who, by his talents and integrity, raised himself to be chancellor of France, died in 1699.

BOUCHET, John, procurer of Poitiers. He wrote annals of Aquitaine, Poitiers, &c., and died in 1550.

BOUCHET, John, a maitre de hotel to the king of France, died in 1684.

BOUCHET, Guillaume, a judge, consul of Poitiers, died in 1607.

BOUCHEUL, John Joseph, an advocate of Dorat, died in 1720.

BOUCHIER, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, the first person who encouraged printing in England, died in 1486.

BOUCICAUT, marechal de France, and viscount Turenne, an eminent warrior, was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and died in England, in 1421.

BOUDEWINS, Michael, a learned physician of Antwerp, where he died in 1681.

BOUDIER, Rene, a native of Trelly, remarkable for his great accomplishments and voluptuousness, died in 1733.

BOUDINOT, Elias, L.L. D., an eminent lawyer of the state of New-Jersey, was a member and president of Congress in 1782, and afterwards director of the national mint, an office which he relinquished for the retirement of private life. He was the uniform and sincere friend of religion, and of the different religious and charitable associations of the country; a liberal benefactor of Princeton College, and, at the time of his death, in 1821, first president of the American Bible Society.

BOUDON, Henry Marie, an ecclesiastic of Evreux, who wrote several devotional books, died in 1702.

BOUDOT, John, a learned bookseller and printer, of Paris, author of a Latin dictionary in 14 vols. 4to., died in 1754.

BOUFLERS, Louis Francois duc de, a distinguished military character, opposed to prince Eugene, and celebrated for his defence of Lisle. He served under marshal Villars, and died at Fontainbleau, in 1711.

BOUFLERS, Louis de, a native of Picardy, born in 1534, known for his remarkable strength and agility.

BOUGAINVILLE, John Peter de, a Frenchman of great learning, and author of several works, died in 1763.

BOUGAINVILLE, M. de, a native of France, whom impartial posterity will deservedly rank high in the list of circumnavigators: his merits having been almost equal to those of the justly celebrated captain Cook. He was killed by a mob in Paris, the 10th of August, 1792.

BOUGEANT, Guillaume Hyacinth, a jesuit, of engaging manners and great wit, author of several works; died at Paris, in 1743.

BOUGEREL, Joseph, an ecclesiastic, author of Gassendi, &c., died at Paris, in 1753.

BOUGOWINE, Simon, a poet at the court of Louis XII.

BOUGUER, Peter, a Frenchman, distinguished for his mathematical knowledge and works; died in 1758.

BOHIER, John, president of the parliament of Dijon, an eminent lawyer and scholar, died in 1746.

BOUHOURS, Dominique, a celebrated French critic, born at Paris, 1628, died in 1702.

BOUILLARD, Don James, a learned Benedictine, died in 1726

BOUILLAUD, Ismael, a native of London, distinguished in every branch of science, and the author of several works, died in 1694.

BOUILLE, M. le marquis de, a French general of great celebrity, descended from a noble family. He opposed the revolution, and was a friend to the king and monarchy; he died in London, in 1800.

BOUILLET, John, a French physician, respected as a professional man, and author of several works, died in 1777.

BOUILLON, Emanuel Theodosius, nephew of Turenne, a cardinal and ambassador of Louis XIV., at Rome, died in 1715.

BOULAI, Cæsar Egasse du, register and historiographer of the university of Paris, and professor of rhetoric in the college of Navarre. The work for which he is chiefly to be remembered is "The History of the University of Paris," 6 vols. folio. He died in 1678.

BOULAINVILLIERS, Henry de, an eminent French writer, born at St. Saise, 1658. He was author of "A History of the Arabians," and of several portions of French history, and died 1722. After his death was published his "Life of Mahomet," which has made him pass for no very good believer.

BOULANGER, Nicholas Anthony, eminent as a mathematician, architect and engineer, died in 1759.

BOULANGER, a famous Augustine preacher, died at Paris, in 1675.

BOULANGER, or BOULLENGER, Claude Francois Felix, a native of Amiens, an advocate at Paris, and a man of extensive erudition, died in 1758.

BOULAY, Edmund du, a herald at arms to the duke of Lorrain, in the 16th century.

BOULLEGER. Vid. BOULANGER.

BOULLENOIS, Louis, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, died in 1762.

BOULLIER, David Renaud, born at Utrecht, and minister of Amsterdam and Leyden. His writings are respectable; he died in 1759.

BOULLONGNE, Louis, a French painter of merit. Several of his pieces are preserved in the churches at Paris, where he died in 1674.

BOULLONGNE, Bon, son of the preceding. With his father's talents, he possessed greater versatility of genius, was patronised by Lewis XIV., he died in 1733.

BOULTER, Dr. Hugh, archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland, died in London, 1742, leaving behind him patriotic establishments and benefactions, particularly to the protestant schools, and other strong testimonies of a truly charitable disposition.

BOULTON, Matthew, a most ingenious and enterprising mechanic and engineer, born at Birmingham, September 3, 1728. The manufactory at Soho, near Birmingham, was erected by him, and in its operations he employed nearly a thousand persons. As the improver of the steam engine, of the apparatus for raising water and other fluids, and the manufacturer of our copper, and some of our silver coin, he has immortalized his name. His life was an uninterrupted application to the advancement of the useful arts, and to the promotion of the commercial interests of the country. Mr. Boulton died at Soho, August 17, 1809, and was interred at Handsworth; being followed to the grave by 600 of his workmen, who had each a silver medal presented to him, which had been struck for the occasion.

BOUQUERANT, a negro of St. Domingo, possessed of courage, sagacity, and eloquence, raised himself to consequence among his fellows, was killed in 1791.

BOUQUET, Don Martin, a Benedictine, made a useful collection of the historians of France: he died in 1754.

BOUQUET, Madame, celebrated for her humanity, in concealing some of the proscribed during the French revolution, paid for the courage with which she suffered death in consequence.

BOUQUET, Henry, a brave colonel in the British army, in 1756, distinguished for several victories over the Indians, under General Amherst, died in 1776, being then a brigadier-general.

BOURBON, Charles, duc de, son of Gilbert, count of Montpensier, constable of France, where through intrigue he was disgraced. He entered the service of Charles V., was made general of his armies, and killed in battle, in 1527

BOURBON, Charles de, son of Charles, duke of Vendome, was a cardinal, and archbishop of Rouen, and was raised to the throne of France on the death of Henry III.; he died in 1590.

BOURBON CONDE, Louis, duc de, a French general of some reputation, died 1740.

BOURBON, Nicholas, a Frenchman, employed in educating the mother of Henry IV. He retired from the intrigues of the court to literary ease, wrote books of epigrams, and died in the 16th century.

BOURCHENEU DE VALBONAIS, John Peter, a magistrate of Grenoble: he wrote a history of Dauphiné, and died in 1730.

BOURCHIER, John, Lord Berners, in the reign of Edward IV., was equally famous for valour and learning. Henry VIII. made him chancellor of the exchequer for life. He also became governor of Calais, where he died in 1532, aged 63. He wrote a comedy, called "Ite in vineam meam," and translated the Chronicle of "Froissart" into English.

BOURDALOUE, Louis, justly esteemed the best preacher that France ever produced, was born at Bourges, 1632, and died in 1704.

BOURDEILLES, Peter de, better known by the name of Brantome, a French courtier in the service of Charles IX. and Henry III., died in 1614.

BOURDEILLES, Claude de, grand nephew of the preceding, was in the service of Gaston of Orleans, retired from court, and died at Paris, in 1663.

BOURDELON, Lawrence, a French ecclesiastic, who wrote for the theatre, but with little success, died in 1730.

BOURDELOT, John, a learned French critic and commentator, who lived at the end of the 16th, and the beginning of the 17th century.

BOURDIGNE Charles, an ecclesiastic, of Angers, died in the 16th century.

BOURDIN, Maurice, anti pope in 1118, under the name of Gregory VIII. He was taken by his rival, and died in prison, in 1121.

BOURDON, Amé, a native of Cambray, who acquired great reputation as a physician, died in 1706.

BOURDON, Sebastian, an eminent French painter, born 1610. He had a genius so fiery, that it would not let him reflect sufficiently, nor study the essentials of his art so much as was necessary to render him perfect in it. Having once laid a wager with a friend that he painted 12 heads after the life, and as large as the life, in one day, he won it, and these heads are said to be among the best things he ever did. He died in 1673.

BOURDONNAYE, Bernard Francis Mahe de la, a native of St. Malo's, distinguished as a warrior and negotiator, was governor of the isles of France and Bourbon, and died in 1754.

BOURDOT, Charles Anthony, a learned advocate of Paris, died in 1735.

BOURG, A[illegible]n, a learned counsellor of the parliament of [illegible]s, was burnt by Henry II. for embracing the doctrines of Calvin, in 1559, though several princes interested themselves for him.

BOURGELAT, Claude, of the academy of Berlin, was of great service to Russia, by promoting the establishment of veterinary schools; he died in 1779.

BOURGEOIS, Louis le, an ecclesiastic, of Contances, wrote some poetry in the 17th century.

BOURGEOIS, Sir Francis, a painter of considerable reputation, born in London, 1756, died January 8, 1811; bequeathing his fine collection of pictures to Dulwich College; and 10,000*l.* for keeping the gallery in order.

BOURGET, dom. John, a Benedictine, of Seez, eminent for learning and piety, was a member of the London antiquarian society, and died in 1776.

BOURGET, Clemence de, a lady of respectable parents at Lyons. As a writer, musician, and poetess, she possessed merit; she died in the 16th century.

BOURGOING, Edmund, an ecclesiastic, who espoused the cause of the Guises during the French civil wars, and was torn to pieces by four horses, in 1590.

BOURGOING, Francis, a native of Paris, author of some homilies. His funeral oration was pronounced by Bossuet, in 1662.

BOURGUET, Lewis, fled to Switzerland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and established there the manufacture of silk, &c. He was professor of philosophy at Neufchatel, and died in 1742.

BOURGUEVILLE, Charles de, lieutenant-general of Caen, and author of a history of that town, died in 1593.

BOURIGNON, Antoinette, a famous enthusiast, of the female sex, born 1616, at Lisle, in Flanders. She came into the world so very deformed, that a consultation was held in the family some days about stifling her as a monstrous birth. But if she sunk almost beneath humanity in her exterior, her interior seems to have been raised as much above it; for, at four years of age, she not only took notice that the people of Lisle did not live up to the principles of christianity which they professed, but was thereby disturbed so much as to desire a removal into some more christian country. Her progress through life was suitable to this beginning. She died at Franeker, in Holland, 1680. Her main principles of religion were nearly the same with those of the Quietists, excluding all external divine worship, and requiring a cessation of reason, wit, and understanding, that God might spread his divine light over them, or cause it to revive in them; without which, the Deity is not sufficiently known.

BOURLET DE VAUXCELLES, Simon Jerome, a French writer of eminence, died at Paris, in 1799.

BOURLIE, Antoine de Guiscard, a native of Perigord, and pensioner of Queen Anne, of England, was accused of treason there, and died in Newgate.

BOURN, Samuel, was educated at Glasgow, minister of a dissenting congregation, and afterwards assistant to Dr. J. Taylor, of Norwich. He was the author of some sermons, and died in 1796.

BOURNE, Richard, a missionary among the Indians at Marshpee, died in 1688.

BOURNE, Joseph, also missionary to the Indians at Marshpee, died 1767.

BOURNE Benjamin, L. L. D., a native of Rhode Island, conspicuous for his talents, was a member of Congress and a judge of the Circuit Court of the United States; he died 1808.

BOURNE, Vincent, an amiable writer, and fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, wrote a volume of elegant poems, and died young.

BOURNE, Edme Bernard, an ecclesiastic and author of sermons, died at Dijon, 1722.

BOURS, Peter, episcopal minister in Marblehead, died in 1782.

BOURSAULT, Edmund, born in Burgundy, 1638; had received little or no education, yet attained to a good style of writing, and produced several dramatic pieces which are still in estimation. He also wrote romances and letters, the latter under the assumed name of Babet. He died in 1701.

BOURSIER, Lawrence Francis, a doctor of the Sorbonne; he wrote several controversial books on divinity and other works, and died 1749.

BOURSIER, Philip, an ecclesiastic of Paris, and author, died in 1763.

BOURVALAIS, Paul Poisson, a famous French financier, rose from obscurity to opulence; he died in 1719.

BOURZEIS, Amable de, an ecclesiastic whose pen was employed by Richelieu and Mazarin. He was the author of some theological tracts, and died in 1642.

BOUSSARD, Godfrey, chancellor of the university of Paris, died 1520.

BOUSSEAU, James, an eminent sculptor, died at Madrid, in 1740.

BOUSSET, John Baptist de, a native of Dijon, celebrated as a musician, died in 1760.

BOUSSET, Rene Drouard de, a Frenchman, eminent as a musician, died at Paris, in 1760.

BOUTARD, Francis, an ecclesiastic, recommended to Louis XIV. by Boussuet, died 1729.

BOUTAUI, Francis de, a professor of law at Toulouse, died in 1733.

BOUTAULD, Michael, a Jesuit of Paris, and author of theological works; died in 1688.

BOUTERONE, Claude, a learned antiquarian of Paris, died 1690.

BOUTHRAIS, Raoul, a native of Chateaudun, author of some books on law, died in 1630.

BOUVART, Michael Philip, a celebrated professor of medicine, at Paris, died in 1787.

BOVADILLA, or BOBADILLA, Don Francisco de, a Spaniard, raised from obscurity to be governor general of the Indies, in 1500. He

sent Columbus a prisoner to Europe, after which he was recalled.

BOVERICK, an ingenious English clock-maker of the 17th century

BOVERIUS, Zacharius, a Capuchin and author of a Latin dictionary, died at Genoa, in 1638.

BOVETTE DE BLEMUR, Jaquelino, early embraced a religious life, and wrote theological works. He died at Chatillon, in 1696.

BOVEY, Catharine, married at the early age of 15, to a gentleman of opulence. To great personal charms, she united a benevolent character, and died in 1726.

BOWER, Archibald, a learned Jesuit, born near Dundee, in Scotland, in 1686, and died Sept. 2, 1766. His principal work, was "A History of the Popes," in 7 vols. 4to; concerning which, as well as his connexion with the Jesuits, he stood accused of much imposture. He also contributed to the compilation of "The Universal History;" but, as is said, not much to the advantage of the work.

BOWLE, John, rector of Idmiston, near Salisbury, born in 1725, had the honour to be one of the first detectors of Lauder's forgeries. He edited a Spanish edition of "Don Quixotte," and also Marston's Satires, and other old English poetry, and died in 1788. See LAUDER.

BOWYER, William, a very learned English printer, born in White Friars, London, 1699, died 1777. To his literary and professional abilities, he added an excellent moral character, the strictest probity, and the greatest liberality. He was in habits of correspondence and intimacy with the greatest men of his time; and many minute particulars of him, that do not come within our plan, may be seen in the "Anecdotes of his Life," published by his partner and successor, Mr. Nichols. To the journeymen of his profession, he left by will, some valuable bequests for the reward of merit, and the comfort of old age: the trust for ever is vested in the Stationers' Company.

BOWDOIN, James, L. L. D., governor of Mass., a philosopher and statesman; he held various distinguished offices in his native state till 1787, assisted in forming the American academy of arts and sciences, at Boston, of which he was the first president: one of the founders, and president of the Massachusetts bank.

BOWEN, Jabez, L. L. D, chancellor of Brown University, judge of the supreme court, and lieutenant governor of Rhode Island, died in 1815.

BOWIE, Robert, an officer of the revolutionary army, and for many years governor of Maryland, was highly esteemed for his integrity, liberality and patriotism; he died in 1814.

BOXHORN, Marc Zuerius, a professor at Leyden, and author of several works, died in 165..

BOYCE, Dr. William, an eminent musician and composer, chiefly of sacred pieces, born 1709, died 1779

BOYD, Robert, a Scotchman, educated at Saumur. James I. wished to appoint him principal of the university, but, as he favoured the puritans, he preferred to become the minister of his native parish. He died in 1629.

BOYD, Mark, Alexander, a warrior, lawyer, and Latin poet, born at Galloway, in Scotland, in 1562, died in 1601.

BOYD, Hugh, born in Ireland about 1746, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and bred to the law; but being of a dissipated turn, he never followed his profession. Having formed connexions in England, he came to London, and through the introduction of Mr. Richard Burke, became acquainted with the most celebrated literary characters. In 1772, he married a lady of considerable fortune; but his habit of extravagance continuing, obliged him to accompany lord Macartney to India, in the capacity of a second secretary; though he afterwards obtained a more lucrative appointment, which he retained till his decease, in 1791 He was author of several political writings; and the celebrated Letters of Junius have been with much confidence ascribed to him, but the evidence adduced, is by no means conclusive. In 1793, he published "The Indian observer," a periodical paper, which was the first attempt of the kind in India, and gained him great reputation. These essays were afterwards collected and printed at Calcutta, in 8vo, 1795, and reprinted in London, 1798.

BOYD, Sir Robert, governor of Gibraltar, who from a private soldier, raised himself merely by merit to the highest rank in the military profession, died in May, 1794

BOYD, Robert, lord, a Scotchman, son of Sir Thomas Boyd, of Kilmarnock, was made a peer by James II., and one of the regents. He carried off the king, and declared himself sole regent during his minority, and afterwards, on account of his misconduct, fled to Antwerp, where he died 1474.

BOYD, William, a highly celebrated preacher, settled at Lamington, died 1808.

BOYDELL, John, a very worthy alderman of London, and most distinguished encourager of the arts of painting and engraving, was born at Dorrington, in Shropshire, Jan. 19, 1719, and intended for a land surveyor, which was the profession of his father; but chance having thrown in his way, "Baddeley's Views of different Country Seats," he determined on quitting the pen for the graver; and, at above 20 years of age, put himself apprentice for seven years to Mr. Toms, whom he served six years, and bought up the seventh. He then applied closely till he had engraved 152 prints, which he published in a book at the price of five guineas. With the profits of this, he set about encouraging other professors of the art; he discovered the talents of Woollet, and employed him to engrave the two famous pictures of "Niobe" and "Phaeton." He soon commenced a great foreign trade in English prints, and realized by his spirit of industry and enterprise a considerable fortune. Having at length established what might be called an English school of engraving, he conceived the noble idea of raising also an English school of painting; and, selecting all the first artists in the kingdom, collected in the course of a few years, at vast expense, the paintings which formed the well-known "Shakspeare Gallery." The long duration of the French war, however, having almost wholly stopped his export trade, in which he had embarked large sums of money, he was, in the spring of 1804, induced to crave permission of parliament to dispose of the Shakspeare Gallery, &c. by lottery. He had the gratification of living to see every ticket sold, but died before the decision of the wheel. The worthy alderman caught his death by a too eager attention to his official duties; for, arriving on the 8th of December, 1804, at the sessions house in the Old Bailey, before the fires were lighted, and standing at a fireplace while one was kindled, the damps were drawn

out from the floor; cold and inflammation of the lungs ensued, and carried him off on the 12th of the same month, in the 86th year of his age.

BOYENVAL, Peter Joseph, a worthless character, employed to denounce the victims in the Luxembourg, at last suffered on the scaffold, in 1795.

BOYER, Abel, a well-known glossographer, born at Castres, in France, 1664, died Nov. 1729. The work he is chiefly known by, is a very excellent French and English, and English and French Dictionary. He wrote also "a French Grammar" in English, which still retains a high rank in our schools.

BOYER, Claude, known as a dramatic writer, died at Paris, 1698.

BOYER, John Baptist Nicholas, a physician, distinguished for his skill and humanity displayed during the plague at Marseilles, in 1720; he died at Paris, 1768.

BOYLE, Richard, an eminent English statesman, distinguished by the title of the great earl of Cork, born in Canterbury, 1566, died 1643; having spent the last as he did the first years of his life, in support of the crown of England against Irish rebels, and in the service of his country.

BOYLE, Roger, earl of Orrery, fifth son of Richard, earl of Cork, born 1621, was created baron Broghill, in the kingdom of Ireland, when but seven years old. He died Oct., 1679, leaving behind him the character of an able general, statesman, and writer. Of his writings, the principal are, six tragedies, two comedies, "Parthenissa," a romance, and a collection of "State Letters," published in folio, 1742.

BOYLE, Robert, a most distinguished philosopher and chymist, and an exceedingly good man, was the 7th son, and 14th child, of Richard earl of Cork, and born at Lismore, in Ireland, 1626-7. He was the inventor of the air-pump; and his numerous philosophical writings have secured him immortal fame. He died 1691.

BOYLE, Charles, earl of Orrery, 2d son of Roger, 2d earl of Orrery, was born 1676, and died 1731. He was eminent as a statesman; but better known, at the present day, for his literary controversy with Dr. Bentley on the authenticity of the epistles of Phalaris. He was also an ingenious mathematician, and inventor of the machine representing the solar system, which is still named after his title, the Orrery.

BOYLE, John, earl of Cork and Orrery, was the only son of Charles, the subject of the preceding article, and born 1706-7. He took his seat in the house of peers, Jan. 1731-2; but, though he distinguished himself by some speeches, he did not greatly cultivate the business of parliament. The delicacy of his health, his passion for private life, and the occasions he sometimes had of residing in Ireland, seem to have precluded him from any regular attendance in the English house of peers. "Whenever (says he, in a private letter to a friend) we step out of domestic life in search of felicity, we come back again disappointed, tired, and chagrined. One day passed under our own roof with our friends and our family, is worth a thousand in another place. The noise and bustle, or (as they are foolishly called) the diversions of life, are despicable and tasteless, when once we have experienced the real delight of a fireside." His principal works are, a translation of "Pliny's Letters, with observations on each Letter, and an Essay on Pliny's Life," and "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift." He died in 1762.

BOYLSTON, Zabdiel, F. R. S., an eminent physician, of Boston, who is particularly known as having first introduced inoculation of the small pox into the British dominions, in 1720, he died in 1766.

BOYLSTON, Nicholas, died in Boston, 1771, aged 56; he bequeathed to Harvard College 1500*l*.

BOYLSTON, John, merchant, of Boston, died in 1795, and left a legacy to his native town.

BOYS, John, an English divine, educated at Cambridge, and dean of Canterbury, author of theological works, died in 1625.

BOYS, William, born at Deal, in Kent, 1735, was bred a surgeon, but devoted much of his time to antiquarian researches, and published, besides other works, an elaborate and valuable "History of Sandwich, with Notices of other Cinque Ports, and of Richborough," 4to, 1792. He died March 15, 1803.

BOYSE, BOYS, or BOIS, John, one of the translators of the Bible, in the reign of James I., was born at Nettlestead, in Suffolk, in 1560, and died 1643, leaving a great many manuscripts behind him, particularly a commentary on almost all the books of the New-Testament. When he was a young student at Cambridge, he received from the learned Dr. Whitaker three rules for avoiding those distempers which usually attend a sedentary life; to which he constantly adhered: the first was, to study always standing; the second, never to study in a window; the third, never to go to bed with his feet cold. Sir Henry Saville styles him ingeniosissimum et doctissimum Boisium.

BOYSE, Samuel, a very ingenious person, but as remarkable for imprudence as for ingenuity, was born in Dublin, 1708. In 1731, he published, at Edinburgh, a volume of poems, addressed to the countess of Eglinton. He wrote also an Elegy upon the death of lady Stormont, entitled, "The Tears of the Muses;" with which lord Stormount was so much pleased, that he ordered Boyse a handsome present. These publications, and the honourable notice taken of them, were the means of recommending him to very high persons, who were desirous of serving him; but Boyse was not a man to be served. He made an improper use of these recommendations, and had often recourse to the meanest arts to procure benefactions. At some times he would raise subscriptions for poems which did not exist; at others, ordered his wife to inform people that he was just expiring, to move the compassion of his friends, who were frequently surprised to meet the man in the street to-day, who was, yesterday, said to be at the point of death. In May, 1749, however, he died, after a lingering illness, in obscure lodgings, near Shoe-lane, where he was buried at the expense of the parish. He was a melancholy instance of the wretchedness, contempt and disgrace, to which the most ingenious persons may reduce themselves, by an abuse of those powers with which nature hath endowed them. The most celebrated of his performances, was his poem, called "Deity," which is styled by Hervey, "a beautiful and instructive poem;" and is also mentioned by Fielding, as "a very noble one."

BOYSE, Joseph, a dissenting minister, born in Yorkshire. He became a popular preacher in London and Dublin, but was engaged in theological disputes, and died in 1728.

BOZE, Claude Gros de, born at Lyons, was distinguished by his knowledge of antiquities

and medals, and respected for his private character, died in 1753.

BRACCIOLINI, dell' api Francis, an Italian poet; he became an ecclesiastic, and died in 1645.

BRACTON, Henry, a celebrated English lawyer, in the 13th century, chiefly known by his learned work, "De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ."

BRACKETT, Joshua, M. D., president of the New-Hampshire Medical Society, distinguished for his zeal and activity in the revolutionary war, died in 1802.

BADBURY, Theophilus, judge of the superior court of Massachusetts, died 1803.

BRADBURY, Thomas, a native of London, educated with Dr. Watts; he was a bold and eloquent preacher, and died 1757.

BRADDOCK, Edward, major-general, and commander in chief of the British forces in America, in 1755, was defeated in an expedition against Fort Du Quesne.

BRADFORD, Samuel, rector of Mary-le-bow, born [illegible] Blackfriars; he edited Tillotson's sermons, was tutor to the primate's children, and d[illegible]n 1731.

BRADFORD, John, an English martyr, in Queen Mary's reign.

BRADFORD, John, a Welsh poet of merit, died in 1780.

BRADFORD, William, second governor of Plymouth colony, removed to America with the first settlers: he was governor, excepting a few years, till his death, 1657, aged 69. He wrote a History of the Plymouth colony from 1602 to 1646; but it was lost in 1775.

BRADFORD, William, an eminent printer, came to America in 1680, was printer to the government; he died in 1752.

BRADFORD, William, an eminent printer, for many years editor of the Pennsylvania Journal, died in 1791.

BRADFORD, William, born in Philadelphia, 1755, attorney-general of the United States, &c. He was an author and poet, and died in 1795.

BRADFORD, William, a physician, afterwards a lawyer, of eminence, in Rhode Island, was a warm and active friend of the revolution, and later in life a senator in congress, and lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island, died 1808.

BRADICK, Walter, author of "Chobelcth, or Royal Preacher," a poem of considerable merit: he was a merchant of Lisbon, and died in 1794.

BRADLEY, Dr. James, Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and astronomical observator at the royal observatory at Greenwich, was born at Shireborn, in Gloucestershire, 1692, and died 1762, in the same county. His observations are extant in perfect order, in 13 vols. folio, and 2 4to. in MS.

BRADLEY, Richard, F. R. S., professor of botany at Cambridge, but his abilities were not adequate to the situation; he died in 1732.

BRADSHAW, Henry, a Benedictine monk, of Chester, in the 14th century, and author of a poem, called the Life of St. Werburgh.

BRADSHAW, John, serjeant at law, was born in Cheshire, and nominated president of the sheriff's court, in London, on the trial of Charles I.

BRADSTREET, Simon, born in London, 1603, came early to America, held several important offices, and rendered many services to the colony, was elected governor, and died in 1697.

BRADSTREET, Simon, minister of Charlestown, Massachusetts, died in 1741.

BRADSTREET, Simon, minister of Marblehead, Massachusetts, distinguished for his classical attainments, died in 1771.

BRADSTREET, John, lieutenant-governor of St. John's, Newfoundland, took Fort Oswego and Fort Frontinac, with great military stores; he was appointed major-general by the king of England, and died in 1774.

BRADWARDIN, Thomas, confessor to Edward III. during his wars in France, became archbishop of Canterbury, in 1348.

BRADY, Dr. Nicholas, an English divine, of good parts and learning, born at Bandon, in the county of Cork, 1659, died 1726. He translated the Æneid of Virgil; but what he is likely to be the longest remembered for, as indeed he is now best known by, is "A new Version of the Psalms of David," in conjunction with Mr. Tate.

BRADY, Robert, a native of Norfolk, eminent as a physician; he died in 1660.

BRAHE, Tycho, a celebrated astronomer, born at Knudstorp, in Denmark, 1546, died 1601. He was the inventor of a new system of the world; but it did not succeed, though he had many followers. He was very superstitious with regard to presages, and very positive and impatient of contradiction to his sentiments.

BRAIGHWAITE, John, the well known constructor of a diving-bell; by which, in 1783, he descended into the Royal George, sunk at Spithead, and brought up the sheet anchor, and many of the guns. In 1788, he recovered from the Hartwell, East Indiaman, lost off one of the Cape de Verd Islands, 38,000*l.* in dollars; 7000 pigs of lead, and 360 boxes of tin. In 1806, he recovered from the Abergavenny, East Indiaman, lost off Portland, 75,000*l.* in dollars, and other valuables, worth 30,000*l.* He died about June, 1818.

BRAILLIER, Peter, an apothecary at Lyons, and author of a curious book on the abuses and ignorance of physicians, 1557.

BRAINERD, David, a native of Connecticut, an eminent preacher, and missionary to the Indians. He published a narrative of some part of his missionary labours, and died in 1747.

BRAINT HIR, supported his uncle, Cadwallon, king of North Wales, against Edwin, king of England, in 620, and was defeated.

BRAKENBURG, Reinier, a painter, of Haerlem, died in 1649.

BRAMAH, Joseph, a very ingenious engineer and mechanist, died at Pimlico, near London, December 9, 1814.

BRAMANTE D'URBINO, Lazarus, a distinguished architect, at Naples and Rome. It was according to his plan, that Pope Julius II. began to rebuild the church of St. Peter, but he died before it was completed, 1514.

BRAMER, Leonard, a disciple of Rembrandt, born at Delft, in 1596.

BRAMHALL, John, a native of Pontefract, in Yorkshire, succeeded to the living of York; he was persecuted in the time of Cromwell, and, after the restoration, was promoted to the see of Armagh, &c.; he died 1663.

BRAN, son of Lyr, father of Caractacus, king of Britain, is said to have assisted in establishing an elective monarchy in Britain; he died about 80 A. D.

BRANCAS, Villeneuve Andrew Francis, abbe of Aulnay, born in the Venaissin, died in 1758. His works are correct in matter, but neither elegant in style, or in the choice of ideas.

BRANCKER, Thomas, a mathematician, rector of Tilston, Cheshire, &c., died in 1676.

BRANDEL, Peter, a painter, born at Prague, and educated under Schroeter, died in 1739.

BRANDI, Hyacinth, a painter, the pupil of Lanfrac, born near Rome, died in 1691.

BRANMULLER, John, professor of Hebrew, at Basil, died in 1596; he wrote funeral orations from the Bible. His son and grandson also wrote some valuable works.

BRANDMULLER, Gregory, a painter, of Basil, died in 1691. He was a pupil of Lebrun, and obtained the prize at the Paris academy.

BRANDOLINI, Aurelio, a native of Florence, eminent as a poet.

BRANDON, Charles, duke of Suffolk, a favourite of Henry VIII., of England; he married Mary, the sister of Henry, and died in 1545.

BRANDT, Rev. John, secretary to the society of antiquaries, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1743, and educated at Lincoln College, Oxford. In 1777, he published "Observations on Popular Antiquities, including the whole of Mr. Bourn's 'Antiquitates Vulgares,' with addenda to every chapter of that work," &c., 8vo. In 1789, he published "The History and Antiquities of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2 vols. 4to. Mr Brand died suddenly, in his study, September 13, 1806.

BRANDT, Gerard, a protestant divine, and minister of Amsterdam, died at Rotterdam, in 1695. He was author of a "History of the Reformation of the Low Countries," in 4 vols. 4to. It is written in Flemish; and the grand pensioner Fagel said once to Bishop Burnet, that it was worth learning Flemish, merely to read Brandt's History.

BRANDT, John, secretary of Antwerp, eminent for his erudition and patronage of science, died in 1619.

BRANDT, Sebastian, counsellor, of Strasburgh, professor of law, and poet, died in 1520.

BRANDT, Sebastian, a chymist, of Germany, who employed a great portion of his life in search of the philosopher's stone; he died in 1521.

BRANDT, Colonel, a famous Indian chief, sided with Great Britain, was engaged in the massacre of Wyoming, on the Susquehannah, and in an attack on Minisink, New-York; he died in 1807.

BRANTOME, vid. BOURDEILLES.

BRASAVOLA, Antonius Musa, professor of medicine at Ferara, was physician to the popes and other princes of Italy, to Francis I. of France, Henry VIII. of England, and Charles V. of Germany; he died in 1555.

BRASBRIDGE, Thomas, a native of Northamptonshire; he was a physician and divine, about 1592.

BRASIDAS, a general of Lacedæmon, who conquered several of the allied cities of Athens, 424 B. C.

BRATHWAITE, or BRAITHWAYTE, Richard, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Warcop, near Appleby, Westmoreland, in 1588, died at Appleton, near Richmond, Yorkshire, May 4, 1673. His works are numerous, but the principal of them are "The English Gentleman," and the "The English Gentlewoman;" "Mercurius Britannicus," and "Regicidium," tragi-comedies.

BRATTLE, Thomas, merchant, of Boston, and principal founder of the church in Brattle-street; died in 1713.

BRATTLE, William, fellow of Harvard College, minister of Cambridge, published a work on logic, and died in 1717.

BRATTLE, WILLIAM, a preacher, lawyer, and physician; he was a member of the general court, and of the council, and major-general of militia in Mass.; he died in 1776.

BRAUWER, Adrian, a painter, born at Harlem, died in 1638.

BRAY, Solomon de, a native of Hariem, eminent as a portrait painter, died 1664. His son, Jacob, a historical painter, died at the end of the 17th century.

BRAY, Sir Reginald, who was instrumental in the advancement of Henry VII. to the throne, and afterwards made high treasurer to that monarch. He had great skill in architecture, as appears from Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, and the chapel of St. George at Windsor, as he had a principal concern and direction in the building of the former, and the finishing and bringing to perfection of the latter, to which he was also a liberal benefactor. Polydore, Vergil, Hall, &c., say, that he was a very father of his country; a sage and grave person; a fervent lover of justice; and one who would often admonish the king when he did any thing contrary to justice or equity. He died August 2, 1501.

BRAY, Thomas, an English divine, born at Marton, in Shropshire, 1656, died 1730, having made himself eminent by his unwearied attention to the practice of benevolence. Most of the religious societies and good designs in London are in a great measure formed on the plans that he projected; particularly the charity schools, the society for reformation of manners, and that for the relief of poor proselytes, &c.

BREARLEY, David, a member of the convention for framing the constitution of the U. S. in 1787; he died in 1790.

BREBEUF, George de, a French poet, born at Torigni, in Lower Normandy, 1618. He was distinguished chiefly by a translation of Lucan; but the best, and as it should seem, the most edifying of his works, is the first book of Lucan Travestied. It is said of Brebeuf, that he had a fever upon him for more than 20 years. He died in 1661.

BREBEUF, Jean de, a distinguished missionary in Canada, was burnt by the savages, 1649.

BRECOURT, Guillaume Martoureau de, a French poet and actor, died in 1685.

BREDA, Peter Van, a painter of Antwerp, died in 1681.

BREDA, John Van, a Flemish painter who exercised his profession in England, died in 1750.

BREDENBACK, Matthias, a controversialist writer of Kerpen, died in 1559.

BREENBERG, Barthol, a painter of some distinction, born at Utrecht, in 1620.

BREESE, Mary, a singular character, born at Lynn, in Norfolk, 1721. She regularly took out a shooting license, kept as good greyhounds, and was as sure a shot, as any in the county. She never lived out of the parish in which she was born and where she died September, 1799. By her desire, her dogs and favourite mare were killed at her death, and buried in one grave with her.

BRECK, Robert, minister, of Marleborough, Mass., distinguished for his knowledge of Hebrew; he died in 1731.

BRECK, Robert, a minister of Springfield, Mass., possessed of superior intellectual endowments, died in 1744.

BRECKENRIDGE, John, senator in Congress from Kentucky, distinguished for his eloquence, died in 1801.

BREGY, Charlotte Saumaise de Chauzin, comptesse de, a maid of honour to Ann of Austria, died in 1693.

BREITKOPF, John Gottlieb Emanuel, a writer and printer, of Leipsic, died in 1794.

BREMONT, Francois de, a Parisian, made secretary to the Royal London Society, and admired for his laborious application and critical discernment; he died in 1742.

BRENNER, Henry, a native of West Bothnia, was made keeper of the royal library at Stockholm, died in 1732.

BRENNUS, a general of Gaul; he invaded Thessaly, &c., and killed himself in 278 B. C.

BRENNUS, a general of Gaul, celebrated for the siege and seizure of Rome, was defeated and totally destroyed by Camillus, 388 B. C.

BRENT, Sir Nathaniel, a native of Woolford, Warwickshire, educated at Merton College of which he became the warden, and was knighted by Charles I, at Woodstock; he died in 1652.

BRENTIUS, or BRENTZEN, John, was born in Swabia, a distinguished friend and follower of Luther, died in 1570.

BRENTON, William, lieutenant-governor and governor of the colony of Rhode Island, died at Newport, 1674.

BREQUIGNY, Lewis George Edward de, author of the history of the revolution of Genoa, &c., died 1795.

BREREWOOD, Edward, a learned antiquary and the first astronomical professor of Gresham College, died in 1613.

BRET, Anthony, author of the life of Ninon de l'Enclos, and many other works. He was a native of Dijon, and died in 1792.

BRETON, Nicholas, a writer of ballads and interludes, in the age of Elizabeth.

BRETONNEAU, Francis, a Jesuit of Tours, author of a life of James II., &c., died in 1741.

BRETONNIER, Barthol Joseph, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, and author of some law tracts, died in 1727.

BRETTEVILLE, Etienne du Boise, a Jesuit of Normandy, author of some theological tracts, died 1688.

BRETTINGER, John James, a native of Zurich, professor of Hebrow and author of an edition of the New Testament from the septuagint: he died in 1776.

BREUGEL, Peter, usually styled Old Breugel, an eminent Dutch painter, chiefly of rural sports, the marches of armies, &c., was born at Breugel near Breda, in 1563, and died 1596.

BREUGEL, Peter, son of the preceding, surpassed in the description of magicians and devils, whence he is called "Hellish Breugel."

BREUGEL, John, 2d son of old Peter, excelled in painting flowers and fruits, and died in 1642. Another of that name called Abraham, born at Antwerp, excelled as a flower and landscape painter, and died in 1672.

BREUL, James du, a Benedictine monk, author of the antiquities of Paris, &c., died in 1164.

BREVAL, John Durant de, rose to the rank of captain under the great Marleborough. He was an author of some merit, and died in 1739.

BREVINT, Daniel, made dean of Lincoln, in 1681, died in 1695.

BREWER, Anthony, a poet highly esteemed among the wits and courtiers in the reign of Charles I.

BREWSTER, William, a very distinguished member and ruling elder of the church of Plymouth; he died in 1644.

BREYNIUS, James, of Dantzic, author of Plantarum exoticarum centuria, &c., died in 1697.

BRIANT, Solomon, an Indian, and minister to the Indians at Marshpee, in Barnstable, Mass., died 1775.

BRIDAINE, N., a famous French preacher of the diocess of Uzes, compared to Demosthenes and Bossuet, died in 1767.

BRIDAULT, John Peter, a French writer, author of manners and customs of the Romans, &c., died in 1761.

BRIDGE, William a leading preacher among the independents of England, died in 1670.

BRIDGE, Thomas, a very worthy minister of the 1st church in Boston, died in 1715.

BRIDGEWATER, Francis Egerton, duke of, opened a communication, by a canal, between Manchester and Worsely, which, together with the Mersey, facilitated the commerce between Liverpool and Manchester. He died in 1803.

BRIDGMAN, John, a native of Exeter, chaplain to James I. During the civil wars, he was a great sufferer in person and property.

BRIDGMAN, Sir Orlando; after the restoration he was made lord chancellor: he was weak and irresolute, and died in 1672.

BRIENNE, Walter de, a native of Champagne, distinguished for his courage at the siege of Acre, against the Saracens; he was afterwards king of Sicily: his son and successor, of the same name, also distinguished himself against the Saracens; he was put to death in 1251.

BRIENNE, John, made king of Jerusalem, in 1210, which he resigned; he afterwards filled the throne of Constantinople.

BRIETIUS, Philip, a learned French geographer, and universal chronologist, born at Abbeville, in 1601, and died librarian of the Jesuit's College, at Paris, 1668.

BRIGGS, Henry, an eminent mathematician, born at Halifax, in Yorkshire, 1556. When Gresham College, in London, was established, he was chosen the first professor of geometry there, in 1596. He died in January, 1630.

BRIGGS, William, a native of Norwich, an eminent physician, of St. Thomas' hospital, died in 1704.

BRIGHAM, Nicholas, a native of Oxfordshire, eminent as a lawyer and poet, died in 1559.

BRIGHT, Francis, first minister of Charlestown, Massachusetts, returned to England in 1630.

BRIGHTMAN, Thomas, rector of Hawnes, Bedfordshire, wrote Latin commentaries on the canticles and apocalypse, died in 1607.

BRILL, Matthew and Paul, natives of Antwerp, and good painters; born in 1550, and 1554, and eminent for performances in history and landscape; Matthew died in 1584; Paul in 1626.

BRINDLEY, James, a most uncommon genius for mechanical inventions, and particularly excellent in planning and conducting inland navigations, was born in 1716, at Tunsted, in Derbyshire, and died at Turnhurst, in Staffordshire, September 27, 1772, having shortened his days by too intense application; for he never indulged or relaxed himself in the common diversions of life, not having the least relish for them; and though once prevailed on to see a play in London, yet he declared that he would

on no account be present at another, because it so disturbed his ideas for several days after, as to render him unfit for business. When any extraordinary difficulty occurred to him in the execution of his works, he generally retired to bed; and has been known to lie there one, two, or three days, till he had surmounted it. He would then get up, and execute his design without any drawing or model; for he had a prodigious memory, and carried every thing in his head.

BRINSMEAD, William, first minister of Marlborough, Massachusetts, died in 1701. He refused baptism to infants born on the Sabbath.

BRINVILLIERS, Maria Margaret d'Aubrai, marchioness of, a French lady, known for her intrigues and crimes; she poisoned her father, two brothers, and her sister, was condemned to have her head cut off, and afterwards to be burnt; the sentence was executed in 1676.

BRIQUEMAUT, and CAVAGNES, two protestants, cruelly put to death soon after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in France, in 1572.

BRISSONIUS, Barnaby, a lawyer of eminence, in France, was ambassador of Henry III. in England, and died in 1591.

BRISSOT, Peter, a native of Fontenay le Compte, in Poictou, eminent as a physician, died in 1522.

BRISSOT, J P., a very eminent French writer on philosophy, politics, and legislation; but, not contenting himself with a high degree of literary fame, he took a distinguished part in the French revolutionary government, and suffered by the guillotine, November 30, 1793, at the age of 39.

BRITANNICUS, John, an Italian critic and grammarian, was born at Palazzolo, near Brescia, about the middle of the 15th century, and died in 1510.

BRITANNICUS, son of Claudius, poisoned by his mother-in-law, who wished to raise her son Nero to the throne, A. D. 55.

BRITO, Bernardo de, a monk of Alneyda, in Portugal, author of a historical account of his country, died in 1617.

BRITTON, Thomas, the famous musical small-coal man, was born at, or near Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire, about the middle of the 17th century, and went from thence to London, where he bound himself apprentice to a small-coal man. He served seven years, and returned to Northamptonshire, his master giving him a sum of money not to set up; but after this money was spent, he returned again to London, and set up the trade of small-coal; which he continued to the end of his life. Some time after his setting up in the coal business, he applied himself to chymistry; and, by the help of a moving elaboratory, contrived by himself, performed such things in that profession, as had never been done before. But his principal object was music: in the theory of which he was very knowing: in the practice not inconsiderable. He was so much addicted to it, that he pricked with his own hand very neatly and accurately, and left behind him a collection of music, mostly pricked by himself, which was sold for near 100*l*. He left an excellent collection of printed books, both of chymistry and music: not to mention that he had, some years before his death, sold by auction a collection of books, most of them in the Rosicrusian faculty, of which he was a great admirer. But what distinguished him most of all, was a kind of musical meeting, held at his own small house, and kept up at his own charges, for many years. This society was frequented by gentry, even those of the best quality, with whom he conversed familiarly, and by whom he was much esteemed; for Britton was as respectable for moral endowments, as he was curious for intellectual. The circumstances of his death are not less remarkable than those of his life. There was one Honeyman, a blacksmith, who was famous for speaking as if his voice proceeded from some distant part of the house, (a ventriloquist, or speaker from his belly, as these persons are called.) This man was secretly introduced by Robe, a Middlesex justice, who frequently played at Britton's concerts, for the sole purpose of terrifying Britton; and he succeeded in it entirely; for Honeyman, without moving his lips, or seeming to speak, announced, as from afar off, the death of poor Britton within a few hours; with an intimation, that the only way to avert his doom, was to fall on his knees immediately, and say the Lord's Prayer. The poor man did so; but it did not avert his doom; for, taking to his bed, he died in a few days, leaving Justice Robe to enjoy the fruits of his mirth. His death happened in September, 1714.

BRIZARD, or BRITARD, John Baptiste, a French actor, eminent in comedy, died in 1790.

BRIZIO, Francisco, a landscape painter, of eminence, of Bologna, died in 1623.

BROCARDUS, James, a wild visionary of Venice, embraced protestantism, and violently attacked popery.

BROCK, John, a useful minister, in Reading, Massachusetts, died in 1688.

BROCKLESBY, Dr. Richard, an eminent English physician and medical writer, died at a very advanced age, December 12, 1797, beloved and regretted by the most distinguished characters, in rank and science.

BRODEAU, John, born at Tours, in 1500, rose to great eminence as a scholar.

BRODEAU, Julian, a native of Tours, wrote a life of Charles du Moulin, and died in 1543.

BROECKHUYSE, or BROUKHUSIUS, John. Vid. BROUKHUSIUS.

BROEK, Elias Vandeen, a native of Antwerp, distinguished for the masterly manner in which he introduced reptiles, &c., into his pictures of flowers and landscapes, died in 1711.

BROGLIO, Victor Maurice, count de, marshal of France, distinguished himself in the service of Lewis XIV.

BROGNI, John de, a swine-herd, born at Brogni, in Savoy; he was raised, by Pope Clement VII., to the dignity of cardinal, and was distinguished for his learning, virtues, and piety; he died in 1426.

BROKESBY, Francis, rector of Pawley, in Yorkshire, author of "A Life of Jesus Christ," and a principal assistant to Mr. Nelson in compiling his "Feasts and Fasts of the Church of England." He was also author of "A History of the Government of the Primitive Church," &c., and died in 1718.

BROME, Adam de, a favourite of Edward II., the founder of Oriel College, Oxford. Died in 1332.

BROME, Alexander de, born in 1620, and died in 1666. He was a warm cavalier, and author of innumerable odes, sonnets and little pieces, in which the round-heads are treated with great keenness and severity. These with his epistles and epigrams, were all printed in one volume 8vo. after the restoration. He published also a version of Horace, by himself and others; with a comedy, called "The Cunning Lovers," 1651; and the world is indebted to him for two volumes of the plays of

BROME, Richard, who lived also in the reign of Charles I., and was cotemporary with Decker, Ford, Shirley, &c. His extraction was mean, for he was originally no better than a menial servant to Ben Johnson; he wrote himself however into high repute. His genius was entirely turned to comedy, and we have 15 of his productions in this way remaining. One of these "The Jovial Crew," has with a little alteration, been revived, and exhibited with great and repeated success. He died in 1652.

BROMFIELD, Edward, an eminent merchant, of Boston, distinguished for his piety; he died in 1756.

BROMFIELD, Edward, a young man of uncommon mechanical genius, of Boston, died in 1746.

BROMPTON, John, a monk in the reign of Edward III. The Chronicon, which passes under his name, is probably the work of some unknown author.

BRONCHORST, John Van, a painter, of Flanders, in the 17th century.

BRONCHORST, John, a painter, born at Leyden, excelled at painting animals and birds in water colours, died in 1661.

BRONCHORST, Peter, a native of Delft, eminent as a painter, died in 1661.

BRONGNIART, Augustus Lewis, an eminent chymist, died at Paris, in 1804.

BRONKHUSINS, or BROEKHUIZEN, John, a learned Dutchman, died in 1797.

BRONSSON, Claude, an elegant advocate, and warm supporter of the protestants in France in the reign of Lewis XIV.

BRONZINO, Agnolo, a painter at Florence, died in 1580.

BROOK, Ralph, York Herald, known for the errors which he discovered in Camden's Britania, died in 1625.

BROOKE, Sir Robert, an eminent judge in the reign of Mary, born at Claverley, in Shropshire, died in 1558.

BROOKE, Sir Robert, one of the most eminent lawyers of his time, and lord chief justice of the common pleas, wrote "An Abridgment, containing an Abstract of the Year Books till the time of Queen Mary," "Cases adjudged from the 6th of Henry VIII. to the 4th of Queen Mary," and "Readings on the Statute of Limitations, made 32d of Henry VIII. c. 2." Sir Robert died in 1558.

BROOKE, Henry, who gained great reputation as a writer, by the "Farmers Letters," published in Ireland, during the rebellion, in imitation of Swift's "Drapier's Letters." He was also author of "The Fool of Quality," a novel of more than ordinary merit. His dramatic works, of which the most celebrated are, "Gustavus Vasa," and "The Earl of Essex," were collected, with his other writings, in 4 vols. 8vo. 1778. He died October 10, 1783.

BROOKE, Mrs. Frances, a lady as remarkable for her virtues, as for her great literary accomplishments. Her principal works are, "Julia Mandeville," and Emily Montague," novels; the "Old Maid," a series of periodical papers; "Virginia," and "The Siege of Sinope," tragedies; "Rosina," and "Marian," musical dramas, and several much esteemed translations from the French. She died January 23, 1789.

BROOME, William, born in Cheshire, as is said, of very mean parents. He was educated upon the foundation at Eton, and appeared early in the world as a translator of the Iliad into prose, in conjunction with Ozell and Oldisworth. He was afterwards introduced to Mr. Pope, and gained so much of his esteem, that he was employed to make extracts from Eustathius, for the notes to the translation of the Iliad; and in the volumes of poetry published by Lintot, commonly called "Pope's Miscellanies," many of his early pieces were inserted. When the success of the Iliad gave encouragement to a version of the Odyssey, Pope, weary of the toil, called Fenton and Broome to his assistance; and taking only half the work upon himself, divided the other half between his partners, giving four books to Fenton, and eight to Broome. To the lot of Broome fell the 2d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th and 23d; together with the burden of writing all the notes. The price at which Pope purchased this assistance was 300*l.* paid to Fenton, and 500*l.* to Broome, with as many copies as he wanted for his friends, which amounted to 100*l.* more. Broome died at Bath, November 16, 1745.

BROOKS, John, L.L.D., governor of Mass. was distinguished as the early friend of the American revolution, as a brave, active, and judicious officer of the American army; as an able and sound statesman, and a true patriot. The friend of Washington, he enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens, and died, lamented by his country, in 1825.

BROOKS, Eleazer, a brigadier in the revolutionary war, and was in the battle of White Plains in 1776, &c.; he died in 1806.

BROSHI, Carlo, a celebrated Italian singer died in 1782.

BROSSARD, Sebastian de, a canon of Meux; he excelled as a musician, and died in 1730.

BROSSE, Guy de la, a physician, author of a treatise on the virtues of plants, founded a garden of medicinal plants at Paris, in 1626.

BROSSES, Charles de, president of the parliament of Burgundy, who wrote letters on the discovery of Herculaneum, &c., died in 1776.

BROSSETTE, Claude, born at Lyons, 1671, published the works of Boileau and of Regnier with historical illustrations; wrote "L'Histoire abregée de la Ville de Lyons," with elegance and precision, and died there in 1746.

BROSSIER, Martha, a very remarkable woman, who pretended to be possessed by the devil, and had nearly occasioned great disorders in France toward the latter end of the 16th century.

BROTIER, L'Abbé, an illustrious and amiable Frenchman, and one of the most distinguished ornaments of the belles lettres in that country, born at Tanay, 1722, died 1789.

BROUE, Peter de la, a native of Toulouse, friend of Bossuet, died in 1720.

BROUGHTON, Hugh, a very learned divine, born in Oldbury, Salop, 1549, died 1612, leaving a very laborious work behind him, called "The Consent of Scriptures," which he dedicated to queen Elizabeth.

BROUGHTON, Thomas, a learned divine, author of the "Bibliotheca Historica Sacra," 2 vols. folio, 1739, and one of the original writers of the "Biographia Britannica," (in the first edition of which work his papers were marked T.) was born at London, July 5, 1704, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, of which his father was minister, and died vicar of Bedminster, near Bristol, 1774.

BROUGHTON, Thomas, a counsellor and lieutenant-governor of South Carolina while a British colony, died in 1737.

BROUNCKER, William, viscount, a native of Castle Lyon, in Ireland, born 1620, died 1684, having distinguished himself chiefly as a mathematician by his "Series for the Quadrature of the Hyperbola."

BROUWER, Adrian, a celebrated Dutch painter, born at Harlem, in 1608. Frans Halts took him from begging in the streets, and instructed him in the rudiments of painting. Humour was his proper sphere; and in little pieces he used to represent his pot companions drinking, smoking tobacco, gaming, fighting, &c. He did this with a pencil so tender and free, so much of nature in his expression, such excellent drawing in all the particular parts, and good keeping in the whole together, that none of his countrymen have ever been comparable to him on that subject. He scorned, however, to work as long as he had any money in his pocket; declared for a short life, and a merry one; and, resolving to ride post to his grave, by the help of wine and brandy, he got to his journey's end, in 1638, at only 30 years of age. He died so very poor, that contributions were raised to lay him privately in the ground; from whence he was soon after taken up, and, as it is commonly said, very handsomely interred by Rubens, who was a great admirer of his happy genius for painting.

BROWN, Robert, a famous schismatic, from whom the sect of the Brownists derived its name. He died 1630. This sect equally condemned episcopacy and presbytery, as to the jurisdiction of consistories, classes, and synods; and would not join with any other reformed church, because they were not sufficiently assured of the sanctity and probity of its members, holding it an impiety to communicate with sinners. Their form of church government was democratical. Such as desired to be members of their church made a confession of their faith, and signed a covenant obliging themselves to walk together in the order of the gospel.

BROWN, Thomas, of facetious memory; but whose wit, being greater than his prudence, brought him frequently within danger of starving. Toward the latter end of Brown's life, however, we are informed by Mr. Jacob, that he was in favour with the earl of Dorset, who invited him to dinner on a Christmas-day, with Dryden, and other gentlemen celebrated for ingenuity; when Brown, to his agreeable surprise, found a bank note of 50*l.* under his plate, and Dryden, at the same time, was presented with another of 100*l.* Brown was born in Shropshire, died in London, 1704, and was interred in the Cloister of Westminster Abbey, near the remains of Mrs. Behn, with whom he was intimate in his life time. His whole works were printed in 1707; consisting of "Dialogues, Essays, Declamations, Satires, Letters from the Dead to the Living, Translations, Amusements, &c." in 4 vols. Much humour, and not a little learning are scattered every where throughout them; but those who think they want delicacy, have certainly abundant reason on their side.

BROWN, John, an ingenious English writer, born at Rothbury, in Northumberland, 1715. Having taken orders, and made himself eminent by many excellent sermons, he fell under the notice of Dr. Osbaldiston, who, when raised to the see of Carlisle, made him one of his chaplains. It was probably about this time that he wrote his poem entitled "Honour," to show that true honour can only be founded in virtue; it was inscribed to lord Lonsdale. His next poetical production, though not immediately published, was his "Essay on Satire," in three parts; it was addressed to Dr. Warburton, who prefixed it to the second volume of Pope's Works by Warburton; with which it still continues to be printed: as well as in Dodsley's Collection. Brown now began to figure as a writer: and, in 1751, published his "Essays on Shaftsbury's Characteristics: a work written with elegance and spirit, and so applauded as, in a short time, to go through five editions. His next appearance in the world was as a dramatic writer; and in 1755, his tragedy of "Barbarossa," was produced upon the stage; and afterwards his "Athelstan," in 1756. Our author had taken his doctor of divinity's degree in 1755. In 1757 came out his famous work, entitled "An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times," 8vo.; famous we call it, because seven editions of it were printed in little more than a year. In 1758, he published a second volume of "The Estimate." Dr. B. put an end to his life in a fit of insanity. Sept 23, 1766, in his 51st year.

BROWN, Moses, an English divine, author of "Sunday Thoughts," "Piscatory Eclogues," &c., born 1703, died 1787.

BROWN, Lancelot; sometimes professionally distinguished by the *prænomen* CAPABILITY; who, by the intuitive force of his own genius, invented a new horticultural system, and carried ornamental gardening to high perfection; was born at Kirkharle in the county of Northumberland, in August, 1715. At an early period of his life he came to London, and was patronised by lord viscount Cobham, the celebrated friend and patron of Pope; and it is generally understood, that scooping out the beautiful valley opposite the temple of concord, at Stowe, was the first of his undertakings; but Richmond, Blenheim, Croome, Luton, Trentham, Redgrave, Wimbledon, Nuneham, the approach to the house through the park at Caversham, &c. will for ages stand memorials of his superior taste and abilities. He possessed a cultivated mind, and his society was courted by men most considerable for their rank or genius. Respecting the term Capability, by which Mr. Brown was frequently distinguished, we have heard, that it arose from a custom he had, when he came to a spot which he thought might be improved, of saying that the place had its capabilities. This may in part be true; but in the pre-eminence of Mr. Brown's own talents may, perhaps, be found the real grounds for the complimentary title. Mr. Brown served the office of high sheriff for the counties of Huntingdon and Cambridge, in the year 1770, and died suddenly in the streets of London, on his return from a visit to the earl of Coventry, on the 6th of February, 1783. His remains are deposited in the chancel of Fenstanton church, in the county of Huntingdon.

BROWN, John, many years professor of divinity among the burgher seceders of Scotland, was born at the village of Kerpoo, in Perthshire, 1722, and died at Haddington, June 19, 1788; having published several works of high repute in the religious world; particularly, a "Self-Interpreting Bible," 2 vols. 4to.; a "Dictionary of the Bible;" and a "Body of Divinity."

BROWN, John, a very eminent English landscape-engraver, and associate of the Royal Academy, born 1741, died Oct. 2, 1801. In bold-

ness, brilliancy, and beautiful variety, Mr. Brown came very nigh to Woollet, whom, indeed, he assisted in some of his most famous pieces.

BROWN, Dr. John, distinguished himself much in Scotland by his medical writings and opinions, and was the author of a new System of Medicine, which has lately been translated into English, in 2 vols. 8vo. It is a singular performance, discovering much originality, and containing many important observations; though in some, he may be thought to carry his peculiar opinions too far. He died Oct. 7, 1788.

BROWN, William, editor of "Reports in Chancery," and "Cases of Appeals to Parliament," 5 vols. 1760; died April 26, 1794.

BROWN, Nicholas, an eminent merchant, of Providence, R. I., died in 1791, patron of the college in that place.

BROWN, Andrew, was in the battles of Lexington and Bunker-hill; he settled in Philadelphia, and established the Federal Gazette, and died in 1797.

BROWN, Moses, a brave officer in the navy of the United States, died in 1803.

BROWN Ulysses, Maximilian de, an eminent general, in the imperial armies; he was mortally wounded in the battle of Prague, in 1757.

BROWN, Francis, D. D., a native of New-Hampshire, was pastor of a congregational church, in Maine, chosen professor of languages in Dartmouth college, and afterwards president of that institution; he died in 1820.

BROWN, Charles Brockden, a native of Pennsylvania, distinguished as holding a high rank, among the American novelists, died in 1810.

BROWN, Thomas, M. D., professor of moral philosophy in the university at Edinburgh, and an eminent metaphysician, died in 1820.

BROWN, Joseph, professor of natural philosophy, in Brown university, was distinguished as a man of profound mathematical and philosophical attainments. He died in 1785.

BROWN, George, archbishop of Dublin, and the first prelate who embraced the reformation in Ireland, was originally an Austin friar, of London, and afterwards became provincial of the Austin monks, in England. After reading some of Luther's writings, he began to inculcate into the people, that they ought to make their application solely to Christ, and not to the Virgin Mary, or the saints. This recommended him to Henry VIII., who promoted him, in March 1534-5, to the archbishoprick of Dublin. He was deprived of his archbishoprick in 1554, the first of queen Mary, under pretence of his being married, but, in truth, on account of his zeal in promoting the reformation, and died about the year 1556.

BROWNE, William, an English poet, born at Tavistock, in Devonshire, died 1645.—An edition of his works, which were become extremely scarce, was published in 1772, in three small volumes; the principal article in which, is "Britannia's Pastorals."

BROWNE, Sir Thomas, an eminent writer, and physician, born in Cheapside, 1605. His most celebrated piece, called "Religio Medici," the Religion of a Physician, was published in 1635. In 1646, he wrote his "Treatise on Vulgar Errors." Wood informs us, that his practice as a physician, was very extensive, and that many patients resorted to him. In 1655, he was chosen honorary fellow of the College of Physicians, as a man "virtute et literis ornatissimus," eminently embellished with literature and virtue. He died on his birthday, October 19, 1682.

BROWNE, Edward, an eminent physician, son of the preceding, was born about 1642, and died in August, 1708. King Charles II., whose physician he was, said of him, that "he was as learned as any of the college, (of which he died president,) and as well bred as any at court."

BROWNE, Simon, a dissenting minister, of uncommon talents, born at Shepton Mallet, in Somersetshire, in 1680. Grounded, and excelling, in grammatical learning, he early became qualified for the ministry, and actually began to preach before he was 20. But the death of his wife and only son, which happened in 1723, affected him so as to deprive him of his reason; and he became, from that time, lost to himself, to his family, and to the world: he sunk into a settled melancholy, quitted the duties of his function, and would not be persuaded to join in any act of worship, public or private. He died in 1732.

BROWNE, Peter, bishop of Cork; in the palace of which See he died, in 1735, after having distinguished himself by some writings; the best known of which is, "The Progress, Extent, and Limits of the Human Understanding."

BROWNE, Isaac Hawkins, an ingenious English poet, born at Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, Jan. 21, 1705-6. His "Pipe of Tobacco," an imitation of Cibber, Ambrose Philips, Thomson, Young, Pope, and Swift, who were then all living, is well known, and is reckoned one of the most pleasing and popular of his performances. In 1754, he published what has been deemed his capital work, "De Animi Immortalitate," in two books. The universal applause and popularity of this poem, produced several English translations of it, in a very short time; the best of which is that by Soame Jenyns, esq., printed in his "Miscellanies." Another translation, by the Rev. Mr. Lettice, was published in 1795. Mr. Browne died 14th Feb. 1760.

BROWNE, Sir William, a physician, (and some time president of the college,) distinguished by many lively essays, both in prose and verse, in Latin and in English, died March 10, 1774. The active part taken by Sir William Browne, in the contest with the licentiates, occasioned his being introduced by Mr. Foote in his "Devil upon Two Sticks." Upon Foote's exact representation of him with his identical wig and coat, tall figure, and glass stifly applied to his eye, he sent him a card, complimenting Foote on having so happily represented him; but, as he had forgot his muff, he had sent him his own. This good-natured method of resenting, effectually disarmed the mimic.

BROWNE, John, a painter, of very considerable estimation in Scotland, died Sept. 12, 1787. Mr. Browne was author of "An Essay on the Music of the Opera."

BROWNE, Arthur, episcopal minister at Portsmouth, N. H., died in 1773.

BROWNE, Arthur, born in Newport, R. I., educated in Ireland, made professor of Greek in Trinity college, Dublin, 1805.

BROWNE, Sir Anthony, born in Essex, made sergeant at law, in Mary's reign, a violent papist: he favoured the succession of Mary, queen of Scots.

BROWNE, Edward, an English divine, 1690.

BROWNE, Patrick, a native of Ireland, took

his degree of M. D., at Leyden; resided some years in the West Indies, and published a history of Jamaica, &c., in 1756.

BROWNWRIG, Ralph, was nominated bishop of Exeter, in 1641. He once boldly advised Cromwell to restore Charles II. to his throne.

BRUCE, Robert, a celebrated Scotch general, who was elected king, in 1306, and was considered as the deliverer of his country, at that time in subjection to Edward I., of England, and labouring under many oppressions. In 1314, Robert defeated the English army, and gained the famous battle of Bannock's Burn; the English forces, according to the Scotch historians, consisted of 200,000 men, commanded by Edward II., and Bruce had but 30,000. Of the English, 50,000 were slain, and 30,000 taken prisoners. In the reign of Edward III., he made reprisals in England; and surprised that monarch in his tent, who narrowly escaped being taken prisoner; and obliged him, in 1328, to sign a treaty of peace, in which he renounced all right and title to Scotland, for himself and his heirs. Bruce died in 1329.

BRUCE, Michael, an elegant Scotch poet, born at Kinnesswood, 1746, died 1767, leaving behind him many beautiful poems, which were published, with others, in a volume, at Edinburgh, 1770.

BRUCE, James, of Kinnaird, near Falkirk, in Scotland, a celebrated traveller into Abyssinia; who, after having encountered innumerable perils in distant regions, in search of the source of the river Nile, met an untimely death by a fall down a staircase, at his seat, at Kinnaird, April, 1794. The account of his travels, which occupied a space of near 6 years, from 1768 to 1773, was published in five vols. 4to, 1790, and abounds with events so extraordinary, and presents instances of perseverance and intrepidity, so wonderful, that were it the production of a man whose character was less disputable, it would appear to be the fabrication of a romantic brain. From the discoveries of Mr. Bruce, however, geography has received material improvements; and, that natural history has acquired new and valuable information, is attested by the celebrated French naturalist, the count de Buffon, in an advertisement prefixed to the 3d volume of his History of Birds.

BRUCIOLI, Anthony, a native of Florence, banished for opposing the house of Medicis; he translated the Bible into Italian, in 1532.

BRUCKER, John James, author of Historia Critica Philosophiæ, &c.; member of the academy of sciences, at Berlin, died in 1770.

BRUERE, Charles de la, a French writer, possessed wit and genius, died in 1754.

BRUEYS, David Augustin, a French writer, of singular history and character, was born at Aix, in 1650, and trained in Calvinism and controversy; but his airy spirit not rightly accomodating itself to serious works, he quitted theology for the theatre. He died at Montpelier, in 1733, and all his dramatic pieces were collected, 1735, in three vols. 12mo.

BRUGES, John of, See VANEYCK.

BRUGIANTINO, Vincent, an Italian poet of inferior merit, in the 16th century.

BRUGUIERES, John William, a botanist and mineralogist, a native of Montpelier, died in 1799.

BRUGNATELLIS, Lewis, M. D., a distinguished physician and chymist, and professor of chymistry and medicine, in the university at Pavia, his native place, died in 1818.

BRUHIER, d'Ablaincourt, Jean Jaques, a prolific writer, and ingenious physician of Beauvais, died in 1756.

BRUIN, John de, an ingenious professor of philosophy and mathematics at Utrecht, died in 1675.

BRUIX, Chevalier de, a French writer, distinguished for his easy, elegant, and facetious powers of diction, died in 1780.

BRULART, Nicholas, a Frenchman, eminent for his services in diplomatic, and political affairs under Henry IV.

BRULART, Fabio, a bishop of Soissons, author of some treatises on eloquence, &c., died in 1714.

BRULEFER, Stephen, an ecclesiastic of St. Maloes, author of some learned treatises, in the 15th century.

BRUMOY, Peter, a very distinguished Frenchman, born at Rouen, in 1688, died 1742, after having signalised himself by his literary productions; the chief of which is, "Le Theatre des Grecs, &c." or "The tre of the Greeks, containing translations of Greek Tragedies, with discourses and remarks upon the Greek Theatre," 3 vols. 4to.

BRUN, Charles le, an illustrious French painter, of Scottish extraction, born 1619. His father was a statuary by profession. It is reported, that at three years of age, he drew figures with charcoal; and at twelve, he drew the picture of his uncle so well, that it still passes for a fine piece. He was author of a curious treatise "Of Physiognomy;" and of another, "Of the Characters of the Passions;" and died in 1690.

BRUN, Anthony, a native of Dole, a politician and ambassador, died in 1654.

BRUN, Lawrence le, an ecclesiastic of Nantes, wrote Virgilius Christianus, &c., and died in 1653.

BRUN, Jean Baptist le, a French writer, died in 1731.

BRUN, Anthony Lewis, a French poet, of inferior note, died in 1743.

BRUN, William le, a Jesuit, author of a Latin and French dictionary, died in 1758.

BRUN, Peter le, a native of Provence, author of some works of merit, an ecclesiastic, died in 1720.

BRUNCK, Richard Philip Frederick, a celebrated scholar and writer, of Strasburg, died in 1803.

BRUNEHAUT, a daughter of Athanagild, king of the Visigoths, married Sigebert I., king of Austrasia, 508.

BRUNELLSCHI, Philip a native of Florence, originally a clockmaker, afterwards distinguished for his knowledge of architecture, died in 1444.

BRUNET, John Lewis, a native of Provence, an able writer on ecclesiastical affairs, born in 1717.

BRUNETTO, Latini, a poet and historian of Florence, died in 1295.

BRUNI, Anthony, an Italian poet, in the service of the duke d'Urbino, died in 1635.

BRUNNER, John Conrad, a learned physician of Switzerland, author of several treatises on medicine, in Latin, died in 1727.

BRUNO, a Romish saint, founder of the Chartreuse, died in 1101.

BRUNO, Jordano, a native of Nola, the friend of Philip Sidney, and Fulke Greville, he was an atheist, and was burnt at the stake, in 1660.

BRUNSFELD, Otho, a physician, born at

Metz, who embraced the opinions of Luther, died in 1534.

BRUNSWICK, prince Leopold of, son of the then reigning duke. Having gone upon the waters at Frankfort, upon the Oder, on the 27th of April, 1785, to relieve the inhabitants of a village that was overflowed, the boat overset, and his royal highness was drowned; thus dying, as he had lived, in the highest exercise of humanity.

BRUNTON, Mary, a native of one of the Orkney islands, and wife of Dr. Alexander Brunton, minister at Edinburgh, authoress of "Self Control," "Discipline," &c., died in 1818.

BRUSCHIUS, Gaspar, a Latin historian and poet of Bohemia, died in 1559.

BRUSONI, Domitius, author of a facetious treatise, called "Speculum Mundi," edited at Rome, in 1518.

BRUSONI, Jerome, a Venetian writer, died in 1600.

BRUTUS, a brother of Ascanius, said to have settled in Albion, to which he gave the name of Britain, soon after the Trojan war.

BRUTUS, Lucius Junius, the avenger of the rape of Lucretia, and founder of the Roman republic, flourished 509 B. C.

BRUTUS, Marcus, a brave general, but blind politician, who hastened the ruin of the Roman republic, by the assassination of Julius Cæsar. He slew himself 42 B. C.

BRUTUS, John Michael, a very learned Venetian, born about 1518, was author of a "History of Florence," printed at Lyons, in 1562.

BRUTUS, Decimus Albinus, conspired with his relation, Marcus Brutus, against his benefactor, Julius Cæsar.

BRUTUS, John, an ecclesiastic of Paris, died in 1762.

BRUYERE, John de la, a celebrated French author, born at Dourdan, in 1644, wrote "Characters," and described the manners of his age, in imitation of Theophrastus; which characters were not always imaginary, but descriptive of real persons. He died in 1696.

BRUYN, Cornelius, a painter, born at the Hague, published an account of his travels, the best edition is that of Rouen, 1725.

BRUYS, Francis, born at Serrieres, published a history of the popes; he died in 1738.

BRUYS, Peter de, founder of the sect, called Petro-Bruissians, a native of Languedoc, was burnt alive in 1130.

BRUZEN, de la Martiniere, Anthony Augustine, educated at Paris, under the famous Richard Simon, his uncle, and died in 1749.

BRY, Theodore de, a painter and engraver, died at Frankfort, on the Maine, in 1598.

BRYAN, Francis, or Briant, an Englishman, accompanied lord Surrey, the English admiral, against France, in 1522, and was knighted for his bravery.

BRYAN, George, a native of Ireland, emigrated to Pennsylvania; delegate to congress in 1765; and afterwards governor of Pennsylvania; he died in 1791.

BRYANT, Jacob, a learned writer on ancient history and mythology, was born at Plymouth, 1715, and educated at Eton; whence he proceeded to King's College, Cambridge. He devoted his whole life to learned research; and the constant result of his labours was, to settle him firmly in a conviction of the truth of the Christian faith. Though belonging to the lay part of the community, his efforts in the cause of religion, were as unceasing as they were satisfactory. His studies were chiefly directed to one object, the developement and establishment of universal truth; which he knew could only be effected by removing the doubts of the sceptic, and softening the heart of the infidel. To this end he bent all his learning and powers. His first avowed publication, was a quarto volume, which appeared in 1767, entitled "Observations and Inquiries relating to various parts of Ancient History, &c., with an account of Egypt, in its most early state, and of the Shepherd Kings." The next was his immortal work, in 3 vols. 4to, 1774, 1776, called "A New System, or an Analysis of Ancient Mythology; wherein an attempt is made to divest Tradition of Fable, and to reduce Truth to its original Purity." He also published "A Treatise on the Authenticity of the Scriptures, and the Truth of the Christian Religion," 8vo, 1792. One of the latest of his numerous works, was "A Dissertation concerning the War of Troy, and the expedition of the Grecians, as described by Homer; professing to show that no such expedition was ever undertaken, and that no such city in Phrygia existed," 4to, 1796. Mr. Bryant died of a mortification in his leg, occasioned by a razure against a chair, in reaching a book from a shelf, in his 89th year, at Cypenham, near Windsor, Nov. 14, 1804.

BRYCHAN, one of the Irish kings, father of one of the three holy families of Britain, died in 450.

BRYDONE, Patrick, author of a "Tour through Sicily and Malta," and of some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, died in Berwickshire, June 19, 1818.

BRYENNUS, Nicephorus, the husband of Anna Comena, refused the throne of Constantinople, and died in 1137.

BUC, George, a learned English antiquary. In the reign of James I., he was appointed master of the revels; on which art he wrote a treatise. He was the first vindicator of Richard III., and published "The Great Plantagenet," a historical poem, in 1635.

BUCER, Martin, born in 1491, at Schelstadt, a town of Alsace. He is looked upon as one of the first authors of the reformation at Strasburgh, where he taught divinity for twenty years, and was one of the ministers of the town. In 1548, Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, gave him an invitation to come over to England, which he readily accepted. In 1549, a handsome apartment was assigned him in the university of Cambridge, and a salary to teach theology. He died in 1551, and was buried at Cambridge.

BUCHAN, Elspeth, or Elizabeth, a modern fanatic, her followers were called Buchanites; they travelled through several parts of Scotland; their doctrines were extremely fascinating to the vulgar. Mrs. Buchan died in 1791.

BUCHAN, Dr. William, an eminent physician, and medical writer, born at the village of Ankrum, in Roxburghshire, 1729, was educated at the grammar-school of Jedburgh, and afterwards matriculated at the university of Edinburgh, with a view to the clerical profession; but he preferred that of physic, which he pursued through life. In 1771, appeared his well-known work, entitled "Domestic Medicine," which has had a degree of success not equalled, perhaps, by any other book in the English language, having passed through above twenty editions, (of we believe 5000 or 6000 each,) and been translated into every European language. It drew upon

him, however, the dislike and persecution of the less liberal part of the faculty; but when it is considered, that the intention of its publication was not to supersede the use of a physician, but to supply his place in situations where medical assistance could not be easily obtained, and to render the medical art more extensively beneficial to mankind, the jealousies and fears of the faculty were surely unbecoming the professors of a liberal science. Dr. Buchan published several other medical works, and died in Percy-street, Oxford-road, Feb. 25, 1805.

BUCHANAN, Claudius, D. D., of Queen's College, Cambridge, M. A., 1796. In Scriptural erudition, he had very few superiors. Deeply versed in the Oriental languages, he conceived that he should best promote the honour of God, and the happiness of mankind, by enabling "every man to read the Holy Scriptures" in his own tongue. He died at Broxbourne, Herts, Feb. 9, 1815, while employed in superintending an edition of the Scriptures for the use of the Syrian Christians.

BUCHANAN, George, an eminent poet and historian, born near Killerne, in the shire of Lenox, in Scotland, in 1506. He was tutor to James I., of Scotland, and employed the last 12 or 13 years of his life in writing the history of his country; in which he happily united the force and brevity of Sallust, with the perspicuity and elegance of Livy. He died at Edinburgh, Sept. 28, 1582. Sir James Melvil, who was of the opposite party to him, and therefore cannot be supposed to be partial in his favour, tells us, that Buchanan "was a stoic philosopher, who looked not far before him; a man of notable endowments for his learning and knowledge in Latin poetry; much honoured in other countries, pleasant in conversation, rehearsing at all occasions, moralities, short and instructive, whereof he had abundance, inventing where he wanted." Dr. Burnet, in his "History of the Reformation," says of him, "he is justly reckoned the greatest and best of our modern writers."

BUCHNER, Augustus, professor of poetry and eloquence, at Wittemberg, died in 1661.

BUCHOLTZER, Abraham, pastor at Friesstadt, author of a valuable work entitled "Index Chronologicus Utriusque Testamenti." He died in 1584.

BUCKELDIUS, William, a native of Volder; he invented an ingenious mode of curing herrings with salt, and died in 1449.

BUCKERIDGE, John, born near Marlborough, preached before King James at Hampton-court, and was made bishop of Rochester, in 1611.

BUCKHOLD, John, a butcher, of Leyden, headed the fanatical mob of anabaptists at Munster: he was put to death in 1536.

BUCKINGHAM. See VILLIERS and SHEFFIELD.

BUCKINGHAM, Thomas, one of the most eminent ministers in Connecticut, settled in Hartford; he died in 1731.

BUCKMINSTER, Joseph Stevens, a native of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, was a distinguished and eloquent preacher, of Brattle-street church, Boston, and lecturer on Biblical criticism at Harvard College; he died in 1812.

BUCQUET, John Michael Baptist, a physician, of Paris, died in 1780, a victim to excessive application.

BUDÆUS, William, a critic and commentator on Greek and Latin authors, born at Paris, 1467, died 1540. Erasmus called him "Portentum Galliæ," The Prodigy of France.

BUDDÆUS, John Francis, successively professor of Coburg Halle and Jena, eminent for clearness, judgment, and taste, died in 1729.

BUDGELL, Eustace, a very ingenious and entertaining writer, born at St. Thomas, near Exeter, 1685. He was concerned with Steele and Addison in writing the Tattler. The Spectator being set on foot in 1710-11, Mr. Budgell had likewise a share with them, all the papers marked with an X. being written by him; as was indeed the whole 8th volume by Addison and himself, without the assistance of Steele. Upon the laying down of the Spectator, the Guardian was set up; and in this work our author had a hand along with Addison and Steele. In the preface, it is said, that those papers marked with an asterisk were written by Mr. Budgell. In the latter part of his life, after having served the office of under-secretary of state, and held other high situations in the government of Ireland, he returned to England, where he became involved in law-suits, which reduced him to a very unhappy situation. On the 4th of May, 1737, he took a boat at Somerset stairs, after filling his pockets with stones, and ordered the waterman to shoot London bridge; but while the boat was going under, he threw himself into the river, where he perished immediately. Upon his bureau was found a slip of paper, on which were written these words:

"What Cato did, and Addison approv'd,
"Cannot be wrong."

BUELL, Samuel, D. D., a presbyterian minister on Long Island, much distinguished for his piety, died in 1798.

BUFALMACO, Bonamico, an eminent Italian painter, who died in 1340. He was the first who put labels with sentences into the mouths of his figures: since followed by bad masters, but more frequently in caricature engravings.

BUFFET, Margaret, a Parisian lady, wrote an interesting eulogy on learned women, &c.

BUFFIER, Claude, a French writer, chiefly on belles lettres, born in Poland, 1661, died 1737. There are many works of this author, which show deep penetration, and accurate judgment; the principal of which is, "Un Cours des Sciences," &c. that is, "A Course of Sciences upon principles new and simple, in order to form Language, the Understanding, and the Heart, 1732," in folio.

BUFFON, George le Clerc, count de, lord of Montbard, marquis of Rougemont, viscount of Quincy, intendant of the French king's gardens and cabinets of Natural History, was one of the most elegant writers in France, in point of style; a man of uncommon genius, and surprising eloquence, and the most astonishing interpreter of nature that perhaps ever existed. He was born at Montbard, in Burgundy, September 7, 1707, and died April 16, 1788. His writings on "Natural History" are invaluable, and will perpetuate his name.

BUGENHAGEN, John, a native of Pomerania, the adversary, and afterwards the friend and missionary of Luther, died in 1558.

BUGIARDINI, Juliano, a painter of Florence, esteemed by Michael Angelo, died in 1556.

BUISTER, Philip, a sculptor, of Brussels, died in 1688.

BUKERTOP, Henry de, an ecclesiastic, of Antwerp, who wrote various works of controversy, died in 1716.

BUKHARI, a learned Arabian of Mecca, author of a book containing traditions on the

Mahomedan religion, died in 256 of the hegira.

BULKLEY, Peter, first minister of Concord, Massachusetts, died in 1659. He was an excellent scholar, and published the "Gospel covenant opened."

BULKLEY, John, son of Peter Bulkley, practised physic in England; he died in 1689.

BULKLEY, Gershom, an eminent minister of New-London, Connecticut, afterwards of Weathersfield, died in 1713, distinguished for his knowledge of chymistry and languages.

BULKLEY, John, first minister of Colchester, Connecticut, died in 1731: classed by Dr. Chauncy among the three most eminent for strength of genius, whom New-England had produced.

BULL, John, a celebrated musician, born in Somersetshire, 1563. He was greatly admired for his fine hand upon the organ, as well as for his compositions. Upon the establishment of Gresham College, he was chosen the first professor of music there; and, not being able to speak Latin, was permitted to deliver his lectures in English. It is uncertain where or when he died; but there is a picture of him yet remaining in the music-school at Oxford.

BULL, George, bishop of St. David's, a very eminent writer and preacher, born at Wells, Somersetshire, March 25, 1634, died February 17, 1709.

BULL, William, speaker of the assembly, and lieutenant-governor of the colony of South Carolina, died in 1755.

BULL, William, M. D., a physician, the first American who obtained a degree in medicine; he died in 1791.

BULL, Henry, a native of Great Britain, came to New-England, and with several others, settled at Newport, Rhode Island. He was afterwards governor of the colony, and died in 1693.

BULLER, Francis, an English judge, published an introduction to the law of Nisi Prius, and died in 1800.

BULLET, John Baptist, dean of the university of Besancon, his works are learned and useful, but display neither grace of diction, nor elegance of style, he died in 1775.

BULLEYN, William, a very learned physician and botanist, born in the Isle of Ely, about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., died 1576.

BULLIALDUS, Ismael, an astronomer, born in the Isle of France, died in 1694.

BULLIARD, N., a French botanist of eminence, died in 1793.

BULLINGER, Henry, a celebrated controversial divine, of Zurich, in Switzerland, in the 16th century.

BULLOCK, Archibald, of Georgia, was a member of the first American Congress, during the memorable year 1776. He died the year following.

BULLOCK, Christopher, an eminent English actor of low comedy, and author of two comedies and four farces, died 1724.

BULTEAU, Louis, a native of Rouen, succeeded his uncle as secretary to the French king, and wrote an abridged history of the Benedictine order. He died in 1693.

BULWER, John, an English physician, of the 16th century, author of several works on physiognomy, &c.

BUNEL, Peter, a native of Toulouse, distinguished as a correct writer of the Latin language, died in 1546.

BUNEL, Jacob, a native of Blois, 1558, eminent as a painter.

BUNEL, William, a physician of Toulouse, published in 1513, a treatise on the plague.

BUNNICK, John, a Flemish painter, excelled in historical pieces, died in 1727. His brother Jacob was eminent in the representation of sea battles.

BUNON, Robert, an eminent dentist at Paris, died in 1748.

BUNYAN, John, author of the justly admired allegory of the "Pilgrim's Progress," was born at Elstow, near Bedford, 1628. His parents, though very mean, took care to give him that learning which was suitable to their condition, bringing him up to read and write: he quickly forgot both, abandoning himself to all manner of wickedness; but not without frequent checks of conscience. One day, being at play with his companions, (the writer of his life tells us), a voice suddenly darted from heaven into his soul, saying, "Wilt thou leave thy sins and go to heaven, or have thy sins and go to hell?" This put him into such a consternation, that he immediately left his sport, and looking to heaven, thought he saw the Lord Jesus, looking down upon him, as one highly displeased with him, and threatening him with some grievous punishment for his ungodly practices. At another time, while he was belching out oaths, he was severely reproved by a woman, who was herself a notorious sinner. This coming from a woman whom he knew to be very wicked, filled him with secret shame, and made him from that time very much refrain from it. His father brought him up to his own business, which was that of a tinker. Being a soldier in the parliament army, at the siege of Leicester, in 1645, he was drawn out to stand sentinel; but an other soldier of his company desired to take his place, to which he agreed, and thereby escaped being shot by a musket ball, which took off his comrade. About 1655 he was admitted a member of a Baptist congregation at Bedford, and soon after chosen their preacher. In 1660, being convicted at the session of holding unlawful assemblies and conventicles, he was sentenced to perpetual banishment, and in the mean time committed to gaol, from which he was discharged, after a confinement of 12 years and a half, by the compassionate interposition of Dr. Barlow, bishop of Lincoln. During his imprisonment he wrote many of his tracts. Afterwards, being at liberty, he travelled into several parts of England, to visit and confirm the brethren, which procured him the epithet of bishop Bunyan. When the declaration of James II. for liberty of conscience was published, he, by the contribution of his followers, built a meeting-house in Bedford, and preached constantly to a numerous audience. He died in London, of a fever, 1688

BUOMMATT dict, an ecclesiastic of Florence, known work on the Tuscan language, died in

BUONACORSI, p, called himself Callimaco Esperiente, h as suspected of forming a conspiracy against P II., and settled in Poland. He w. a life of Attila, &c. and died in 1496.

BUONACORSI, or PERRIN DEL VAGO, an eminent painter, of Tuscany, suckled by a goat, he died 1547.

BUONAFEDE, Appiano, a native of Comacio, better known under the names of Appio Ameo de Faba, and Agapisto Chromazanio;

known also as a poet and an elegant writer; he died in 1792.

BUONAMICI, Lazarus, became professor of belles-lettres in the Sapienza College of Rome: he read lectures on rhetoric at Padua, and died in 1552.

BUONAMICI, Castrucio, a native of Lucca, at first devoted himself to the clerical profession, but afterwards turned his attention to arms, which he bore in the service of the king of Naples. He published several valuable works, and died in 1761.

BUONAPARTE, Napoleon, emperor of France, was born at Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica, in 1769, and educated at the military schools of Brienne and Paris. He commenced his military career as a lieutenant of artillery, and soon afterwards so distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon, and during the civil contentions at Paris, that he was promoted to the command of the army of Italy; with which he fought a series of battles, and gained a succession of victories over the oldest and ablest generals of Europe, which astonished the world, and compelled his enemies to peace. He was for a time equally successful in Egypt, but being repulsed at the siege of Acre, by Sir Sidney Smith, he returned to France, and, in 1799, was appointed first consul of the republic. During his consul ship, he commanded in the campaign of Italy, and gained the glorious battle of Marengo. In 1804, he was crowned emperor, by the Roman pontiff. From this time his usual success attended him, and almost all Europe was at his control, until 1812, when he invaded Russia with an army of 400,000 men. The destruction of Moscow, and the severity of the climate, utterly ruined his army and compelled him to retreat; he attempted boldly to retrieve his misfortunes, but losing the memorable battle of Leipsic, he was driven to France, and compelled to abdicate the throne for the sovereignty of Elba. In less than a year he returned to France, and resumed his imperial authority, without resistance, his old army joining him with acclamations. In June following, hostilities again commenced between him and the allies; he lost the battle of Waterloo, and terminated his political career. He afterwards retired on board a British ship, and was exiled to St. Helena, where he was kept a prisoner until his death, in 1821.

BUONAROTTI, see MICHAEL ANGELO.

BUONDELMONTE, a young Florentine, in the beginning of the 13th century, who promised to marry a daughter of the family of the Amidei, but espoused the more beautiful daughter of the Donati. By the intrigues of the slighted fair and her relations, he was murdered. This murder set the city in commotion, the quarrel became general among the nobility, and the animosity lasted many centuries.

BUONFIGLIO, Joseph Constant, a Neapolitan, author of the mod[illegible] history of Sicily and Venice, and the histor[illegible]sina, 1606.

BUONTALENTI, [illegible]lo, surnamed Girondile, distinguished [illegible] knowledge of architecture, sculpture, [illegible]also, for his miniatures and historical pie[illegible]s; he died in 1608.

BUPALUS, a sculp[illegible] of antiquity, 540 B. C.

BURCH, Edward, an eminent English engraver, whose performances are to be found in every royal cabinet in Europe, died in 1814.

BURCHARD, tutor of Conrad the emperor, made bishop of Worms, died 1026.

BURCHELLO, Dominico, a barber, of Florence, his wit and genius made him the favourite of his countrymen; he wrote sonnets and lighter pieces, and died in 1448.

BURCKHARDT, John Lewis, native of Lausanne, celebrated as a traveller in Africa, under the patronage of the African Association of London, died in 1816.

BURDON, William, an ingenious miscellaneous writer, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1764, died in London, May 30, 1818. Of his works, the best known are, "Materials for Thinking," and a "Life and Character of Buonaparte."

BURE, William de, a bookseller of Paris, known for his knowledge of old, curious, and valuable books, died in 1782.

BURE, Catherine, a learned lady of Sweden; her Latin correspondence with another Swedish lady, Vandelaskylte, displays elegance of language, correctness of style, &c.; she died in 1679.

BURETTE, Peter John, a physician of Paris, an elegant and polished scholar, died in 1747

BURGER, Godfred Augustus, a celebrated German poet, and the writer of that whimsical satire, called "Munchausen's Travels," was born at Wolmerswende, in the principality of Halberstadt, January 1, 1748, and died at Stutgard, June, 1794.

BURGES, Cornelius, took his degree of D.D. at Oxford; he was chaplain to Charles I., and died in 1665.

BURGH, Ulick de, marquis of Clanricarde, author of memoirs relative to the Irish rebellion, died in 1657.

BURGH, James, a worthy and ingenious moral and political writer, born at Madderty, in Perthshire, 1714, died 1775 Of many excellent works that he left behind him, "Political Disquisitions." 3 vols., and "Youth's Friendly Monitor," are the best known, and most esteemed.

BURGOYNE, Rt. Hon. John, a privy-counsellor of Ireland, lieutenant general in the British army, and author of four dramatic pieces, viz. "The Heiress," "The Maid of the Oaks," "The Lord of the Manor," and "Richard Cœur de Lion." He surrendered his whole army to General Gates, at Saratoga, during the American revolution, and died Aug. 4, 1792.

BURIDAN, John, a French philosopher, in the 14th century.

BURIGNY, Levesque de, a native of Rheims, wrote a treatise on the authority of the popes, &c.; he died in 1785.

BURKE, Edmund, a celebrated orator and statesman, born in the county of Cork, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1730. After staying the usual time at the university of Dublin, he went over to London, and entered himself as a student of the Middle Temple. He soon, however, commenced political writer; and, so masterly were his style and arguments, that at his first productions (published anonymously) were universally attributed to lord Bolingbroke. His "Philosophical Inquiry into the Origin of our Ideas on the Sublime and Beautiful" soon made him known to the literati; and he thenceforth became a public man. In 1765, Mr. Burke came into parliament, and immediately joined to the character of a most elegant writer, that of a most eloquent speaker; he died July 8, 1797.

BURKITT, William, born at Hitcham, in Northamptonshire, 1650, died 1703. He was a pious and charitable man, who wrote several books, and among the rest, a "Commentary upon the New-Testament," in the same plain, practical, and affecting manner in which he preached.

BURLAMAQUI, John James, an illustrious

civilian, born at Geneva, in 1694, was afterwards professor of civil law there. In his "Principles of Natural Law," written in French, he is supposed to have incorporated all the best things from Grotius, Puffendorf, and their commentator, Barbeyrac. He published, some time after, the "Principles of Political Law," which was written in the same language, and equally well received. He died in 1748.

BURLEIGH. See CECIL.

BURLEY, Walter, an English priest, wrote commentaries on Aristotle, &c.

BURMAN, Francis, of Leyden, professor of theology, at Utrecht, wrote commentaries on the Pentateuch, &c., died in 1679.

BURMAN, Francis, son of the preceding, was also professor at Utrecht, and wrote on the persecution of Diocletian: he died in 1719.

BURMAN, Peter, professor of history and eloquence, in the university of Leyden, and editor of the Latin classics, of which, he published Virgil, Ovid, Petronius, Quintilian, Suetonius, Justin, Velleius, Phædrus, &c., and died in 1740.

BURMAN, John, of the same family, professor of Botany and medicine at Amsterdam, published some works, about 1739.

BURN, Dr. Richard, vicar of Orton, in Westmoreland, born at Winton, in that county, died Nov. 20, 1785. He was author of two celebrated books, one on the "Office of a Justice of Peace," the other on "Ecclesiastical Law;" both of which have gone through several editions.

BURN, John, son of the preceding, revised his father's works with additions, died in 1802.

BURNABY, Andrew, D. D., an English divine, vicar of Greenwich, and archdeacon of Leicester. He published his travels in North America, sermons, &c., and died in 1812.

BURNET, Gilbert, bishop of Salisbury, born at Edinburgh, in 1643. He was a very zealous promoter of the revolution which finally placed the present family on the English throne. As a writer, he is distinguished by his "History of the Reformation," published between 1679 and 1681, and for which he had the thanks of both houses of parliament. In 16..., he published his "Exposition of the 39 articles of the Church of England;" and after his death, which happened in March, 1714-5, his "History of his Own Times, with his Life annexed," was published by his son, Thomas Burnet, esq., afterwards Sir Thomas.

BURNET, Elizabeth, third wife of bishop Burnet, published a method of devotion, a book of merit, and died in 1709.

BURNET, William, son of the celebrated bishop Burnet, appointed governor of New-York and New-Jersey, in 1720; of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, in 1728, and died 1729.

BURNET, Dr. Thomas, a Scotch physician, author of Thesauras Medicinæ Practicæ, and other medical works.

BURNETT, Dr. Thomas, a most ingenious and learned writer, born at Croft, Yorkshire, 1635. His most celebrated work, "The Sacred Theory of the Earth," was originally published in Latin, in 2 vols. 4to; the first two books, "concerning the Deluge and Paradise," in 1681; the two last, "concerning the burning of the world, and the New Heavens and New Earth," in 1689. The uncommon approbation which this work met with, and the particular encouragement of Charles II., who was exceedingly taken with it, put the author upon translating it into English. It would be endless to transcribe all the high encomiums that have been passed on this work by various eminent authors. He died in 1715.

BURNEY, Dr. Charles, an eminent musician and general scholar, born at Shrewsbury, April 7, 1726, died at Chelsea College, of which he was organist, April 12, 1814, in his 88th year. His "General History of Music," 4 vols. 4to; his "Present State of Music in France, Italy, the Netherlands, Holland, and Germany;" and "Account of the Musical performances in commemoration of Handel," are valuable additions to British literature, from the knowledge which they impart, and the elegance with which they are written. He also wrote the "Life of Metastasio;" a work highly estimable for its candour, information, judgment, and taste.

BURNEY, Dr. Charles, son of the foregoing, was born at Lynn, Norfolk, Dec. 6, 1757, and bred at the Charter House, and Caius College, Cambridge. He greatly distinguished himself by the depth of his literary researches, and by his extraordinary skill in the Greek language. He obtained great eminence as the master of classical academies, successively at Hammersmith and Greenwich, was D. D., L. L. D., and F. R. S., rector of St. Paul, Deptford, and of Cliffe, both in the county of Kent, and died Dec. 28, 1817.

BURNS, Robert, a native of Scotland, who, in the humble employment of a ploughman, discovered a most extraordinary genius for poetical composition. Dissatisfied with his low station, he was about to emigrate to Jamaica, to seek a better fortune; and, with a view to procure money for his passage, a coarse edition of his poems were published at Edinburgh. They were soon noticed by the gentlemen in that city; and some extracts, with an account of the author, were given in "The Lounger," a periodical paper then in the course of publication. Subscriptions were then set on foot for a new edition of his works, and Burns was made an exciseman, with an income of about 50*l.* a year. This pupil of nature, however, this poet of inspiration, possessed in the same degree, the powers and the failings of genius. His talents were often obscured, and his constitution was at length impaired, by excess. His manners not being capable of melioration, and his propensity to intemperance being ungovernable, the attentions paid to him were not lasting; and he sunk under poverty and distress, leaving a widow pregnant, and five infant children. He died July 21, 1796, in the prime of life.

BURRHUS, Afranius, a Roman commander, under Claudius and Nero.

BURR, Peter, a judge, and afterwards chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Connecticut, in 1711.

BURR, Jonathan, a native of England, came to America, in 1639, and was settled in the ministry at Dorchester; he died in 1641.

BURR, Aaron, pastor of the presbyterian church at Newark, N. J., in 1742; elected president of Princeton College in 1748, died in 1757. He was distinguished for his learning, &c., and published occasional discourses, &c.

BURRILL, John, speaker of the house of representatives of Mass., and member of the council, died in 1721.

BURRILL, James, a native of Providence, and a distinguished lawyer of that place, was attorney general, and judge of the supreme court of Rhode Island, and at the time of his death, in 1820, a senator in congress.

BURRINGTON, George, proprietary governor of North Carolina, was dismissed from the office for his vices, and afterwards murdered in England, about 1734.

BURROUGH, Edward, a native of Westmoreland, obtained from Charles II. the suspension of the persecution against the quakers in New-England.

BURROUGHES, Jeremiah, a nonconformist, became preacher of Stepney and Cripplegate churches, and died in 1646.

BURROUGHS, George, a minister of Salem, Mass., one of the victims of the witchcraft delusion, in 1692.

BURROW, Sir James, master of the crown-office, and some time president of the Royal Society, published four volumes of "Reports," and a volume of "Decisions of the Court of King's Bench upon Settlement cases, from 1732 to 1772, (to which was subjoined "An Essay on Punctuation,") and died Nov. 5, 1782.

BURT, John, minister of Bristol, R. I., ordained in 1741, died 1775, a sound divine.

BURTON, Henry, an ecclesiastic, born at Birsall, in Yorkshire, made B. D. at Oxford, was clerk of the closet to prince Henry, and after his death, to Charles. His writings are all controversial, and generally full of invectives. He died in 1648.

BURTON, William, author of "A History of Leicestershire," born at Lindley, in that county, in 1575, died in 1645.

BURTON, Robert, known to the learned by the name of Democritus, junior, was brother of the preceding, and born also at Lindley, Feb. 8, 1576, died Jan. 1639-40. He was a man of general learning, a great philosopher, an exact mathematician, and (what makes up for the peculiarity of his character) a very curious calculator of nativities. He was extremely studious, and of a melancholy turn; yet an agreeable companion, and very humorous. "The Anatomy of melancholy," by Democritus, junior, as he calls himself, shows that these seemingly different qualities were mixed together in his composition. This book was printed first in 4to, 1621, afterwards many times in folio, to the great profit of the bookseller, who, as Mr. Wood tells us, got an estate by it. "Burton upon Melancholy," says archbishop Herring, (Letters, 1777, 12mo,) "is an author the pleasantest, the most learned, and the most full of sterling sense.—The wits of queen Anne's reign, and the beginning of George I., were (he adds) not a little beholden to him." Dr. Ferriar, in "Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester," published 1793, and in "Illustrations of Sterne," published 1799, has detected in this book the source of many of Sterne's most admired writings. See also an able critic on this subject, in the European Magazine, for Oct. and Nov. 1793.

BURTON, William, an excellent critic and antiquary, died in 1657.

BURTON, William, a physician, but better known as author of "A History of the county of York," 2 vols. folio. He was born at Ripon, in 1697, and died at York, in 1759.

BURTON, John, a learned divine, born at Wembworth, in Devonshire, 1696, died in 1771, leaving some ingenious writings, collected under the title of "Opuscula Miscellanea."

BURTON, Ezekias, prebendary of Norwich, eminent for his learning and piety, died in 1681. His discourses were published by Tillotson.

BURY, Arthur, D. D. at the restoration, he obtained a prebend of Exeter, and in 1665, was made chaplain to the king.

BURY, Elizabeth, daughter of captain Lawrence, excelled in her knowledge of mathematics, and the learned languages; she died in 1720.

BURZUE, a learned Persian philosopher and physician, in the reign of Chosroes, surnamed Nuschirvan the Just.

BUS, Cæsar de, a native of Cavaillon, atoned for the irregularities of his youth, by a pious life, devoted to the reformation of the clergy. He died in 1607.

BUSBEQUIUS, or BUSBEC, Auger Gislen, born at Commines, a town in Flanders, in 1522. In 1554, he was appointed ambassador at Constantinople, where he acquired a perfect knowledge of the state of the Ottoman empire, and the true means of attacking it with success; on which subject he composed a very judicious discourse, entitled, "De re militari contra Turcam instituenda consilium." He died in Oct. 1592.

BUSBY, Richard, born at Lutton, in Lincolnshire, 1606. In 1640, he was appointed master of Westminster school; and, by his skill and diligence in this most laborious and important office, for the space of 55 years, bred up the greatest number of eminent men in church and state, that ever adorned at one time any age or nation. This great man, after a long and healthy life, the consequence of his chastity, sobriety, and temperance, died April 6, 1695, aged 89, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He had composed several books for the use of his school, and had the reputation of being a very severe disciplinarian.

BUSCHETTO DA DALICHIO, an eminent architect and mechanic of the 11th century.

BUSCHING, Dr. Anthony Frederick, an eminent German, author of "A New Treatise of Geography," which has been translated into several languages, and particularly into English, in 6 vols. 4to. He died at Berlin, in May, 1793, aged 69.

BUSCKIUS, a man, a German scholar, wrote some Latin poems, and commentaries on classical authors, and died in 1534.

BUSHELL, Thomas, a native of Worcestershire, a zealous royalist, and master of the royal mines in Wales, died in 1674.

BUSLEIDEN, Jerome, a statesman, in the service of Charles V., died in 1517

BUSSIERE, John de, a learned Jesuit, author of a history of France, &c., died in 1678.

BUSSY, Roger Rabutin, count of, a Frenchman, memorable for wit and misfortunes, was born in Burgundy, April 3, 1618. He wrote many works, satirical, historical, and moral; but is chiefly known by his "Letters," which are much esteemed. He died in 1693.

BUTE, John, earl of, viscount, and baron Mountstuart, &c. This nobleman was, in 1763, appointed prime minister. The nation being nearly exhausted by a long and expensive, though successful, war with France, he concluded a peace, and then retired to enjoy a life of learned leisure. He was a lover and encourager of learning and learned men, especially when genius and respectable character were united in the same person. It was on this principle that he asked and obtained of his majesty a pension of 300*l.* a year for Dr. Johnson. Among many instances of his love to the arts, the earl of Bute printed, at his own expense, a botanical work, in 9 4to. vols., of plants appertaining only to England. Only 12 copies were

printed; the expense of which amounted to 1000*l*. Copies were presented to the queen, to the late duchess of Portland, M. de Buffon, lady Susan Mackenzie, lady Banks, and lord Mountstuart. Those remaining were reserved for legacies, and the plates were destroyed. His lordship died March 10, 1792.

BUTLER, William, a physician, born at Ipswich. Some anecdotes are recorded of him, which exhibit him as a capricious madman; he died in 1618.

BUTLER, Charles, a native of Hampshire, author of a popular work on bees, called the feminine monarchy, &c.. died in 1647.

BUTLER, Samuel, a poet of a very singular cast, born at Strensham, in Worcestershire, 1612. He lived some time, (though it is not known in what capacity,) with Sir Samuel Luke, a gentleman of an ancient family in Bedfordshire, and a famous commander under Oliver Cromwell. While he resided in this gentleman's family, it is generally supposed that he planned, if he did not write, the celebrated "Hudibras," under which character it is thought he intended to ridicule that knight. When this poem became known, it was necessarily admired: the king quoted, the courtiers studied, and the whole party of the royalists applauded it. Every eye watched for the golden shower which was to fall upon the author. But praise was his whole reward. It is reported, indeed, that the king once gave him 300 guineas; but of this temporary bounty we find no proof. He died September 25, 1680; and was buried at the private expense of a Mr. Longueville, of the Temple, in the church-yard of Covent Garden. About 60 years afterwards Mr. Barber, a printer, mayor of London, and friend to Butler's principles, bestowed on him a monument in Westminster Abbey. In the mean obscurity passed the life of Butler, a man whose name can only perish with his language. The mode and place of his education are unknown; the events of his life are variously related; and all that can be told with certainty is, that he was poor.

BUTLER, James, duke of Ormond, a very celebrated statesman and warrior, in the reign of Charles II., to whose restoration he materially contributed. He was born in London, 1610, and died in 1688.

BUTLER, Joseph, bishop of Durham, a prelate of most distinguished piety, born at Wantage, Berks, 1692. His deep learning and comprehensive mind appear sufficiently in his writings, particularly in a work entitled, "The Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed, to the constitution and course of Nature." He died in 1752.

BUTLER, Thomas, earl of Ossory, son of the preceding, was confined in the tower eight months by Cromwell. After the restoration, he abashed Shaftsbury, by an exertion of his powers, in the vindication of his father. He died in 1680.

BUTLER, Alban, a Roman catholic, director of the English College of St. Omer's, died in 1782.

BUTLER, Richard, a brave officer during the war of the revolution, killed at the defeat of General St. Clair, in 1791.

BUTLER, Thomas, a brave officer in the revolutionary war. In 1797, he commanded in Tennessee, and brought the Indian war to a successful termination. He died in 1805.

BUTT, George, D. D., an English divine, acquired some distinction as a poet. He published a volume of sermons, and died in 1795.

BUTTS, Sir William, a physician to Henry VIII., one of the founders of the Royal College of Physicians.

BUXTON, Jedediah, a man of most extraordinary natural talents for calculation, born at Elmeton, a village in Derbyshire, 1705. He was never taught to read or write; but could, by the force of memory, solve in a very short time the most complicated questions respecting the multiplication, division, reduction, &c., of figures; yet, beyond mere calculation, his ideas were hardly above those of infancy. He died about 1775.

BUXTORFF, John, the name of two learned professors of Hebrew at Basil, father and son, who are allowed a place among those of the first rank for rabbinical learning. The father died in 1629, the son in 1664.

BUXTORFF, John, nephew of the preceding, succeeded him in the Oriental chair of Basil, and was esteemed for his extensive erudition. He died in 1732.

BUY DE MORNAS, Claude, born at Lyons, author of a valuable atlas of geography and history, died in 1783.

BUZANVAL, Nicholas Choart de, a French prelate, relinquished the profession of law for the church, and died in 1679.

BUZOT, Francis Nicholas Leonard, one of the heroes of the French revolution, born in 1760.

BYFEFIELD, Nathaniel, a native of England, settled in Bristol, Rhode Island, and died in 1735.

BYFIELD, Nicholas, a native of Warwickshire, who wrote some voluminous tracts on divinity; he died in 1622.

BYLES, Mather, D. D., a poet and political writer of some note, minister in Boston, where he was born in 1706.

BYNÆUS, Anthony, a native of Utrecht, skilled in classical and historical learning, died in 1698.

BYNG, George, lord viscount Torrington, was born in 1663. His eminent abilities as a naval commander raised him successively to the high offices of rear admiral of England, treasurer of the navy, and first lord of the admiralty. He was father of the unfortunate admiral John Byng, who, after having given many proofs of courage, was, on a dubious sentence for neglect of duty, shot at Portsmouth, March 14, 1757. His lordship died in 1733.

BYNKERSHOEK, Cornelius Van, professor of law at Leyden, &c., author of Observations on the Roman Laws, &c., died in 1743.

BYRD, William, a native of Virginia, died about the middle of the last century. He collected a very large and valuable library.

BYRGE, Justus, an ingenious mathematician and instrument-maker in France, flourished at the end of the 16th century.

BYRNE, William, a very distinguished landscape engraver. His best performances are, The Antiquities of Great Britain, after Hearne; Views of the Lakes after Farington; and Smith's Scenery of Italy. His chief excellence consisting in his aerial perspective, and the general effect of his chiaro-oscuro, he was more agreeably and more beneficially employed in finishing than in etching; and hence he generally worked in conjunction with his pupils; to whom his strong recommendation was, to study nature, Vivares, and the best examples of the French

school. Among the pupils of Mr. Byrne, we know no one who has done more credit either to his instructer in the art, or to himself, than Mr. Landseer, engraver to his late majesty. Mr. Byrne died September 24, 1805, aged 62.

BYROM, John, a poetical writer, and inventor of a new system of short-hand, born at Kersal, near Manchester, 1691, died in 1763.

BYRON, Lord George Gordon, an English nobleman, distinguished as the greatest poet of the age in which he lived, author of "Childe Harold," "Don Juan," and other poems, died at Missolonghi, while assisting the Greeks in their glorious struggle for freedom, in April, 1824.

BYTHNER, Victorinus, a native of Poland, eminent for his knowledge of Hebrew, died in 1664.

BZOVIUS, Abraham, a learned Polander. The chief of his works is, "A Continuation of Baronius' Annals from 1198 to 1572." He died in 1637.

CA

CAB, Ben Zohair, an Arabian poet, the opponent, and afterwards the friend, of Mahomet; died in the first year of the hegira.

CABADES, or COBAD, a king of Persia, deposed, but afterwards recovered his authority, which he left to his son in 531.

CABANIS, Peter John George, a French physician, the associate of Mirabeau, and one of the council of 500 during the revolution, died in 1808.

CABASILAS, Nilus, archbishop of Thessalonica, wrote against the supremacy of the pope: he was succeeded by his nephew, Nicholas, in the 14th century.

CABASSOLE, Philip de, chancellor and chief minister of the queen of Sicily, and cardinal d' metropolitan of Constantinople; died in 1372.

CABASSUT, John, professor of the canon law at Avignon, died in 1685.

CABEL, Adrian Vander, of Riswick, eminent as a painter; he died in 1695.

CABESTAN, or CABISTAING, William de, a poet, murdered by the husband of his mistress, who eat his heart unknowingly, and died with grief.

CABOT, John, a Venetian, who first discovered the continent of America, in 1497.

CABOT, Sebastian, son of the preceding, accompanied his father in his voyage, in 1497, and afterwards made several voyages; he died in 1557.

CABOT, George, an eminent statesman, was a member of the United States' Senate from the state of Mass., and president of the Hartford Convention. He was distinguished as a man of great strength of mind, of sound and correct judgment, of unsullied honour, and the strictest integrity, and was the friend and associate of Washington.

CABOT, Vincent, author of "Les Politiques," in 4 vols., of the 14th century.

CABRAL, or CABRERA, Pedro Alvares, a Portuguese, sent, in 1500, by king Emanuel, with a fleet to the East Indies. He was driven upon the coast of Brazil, and gave the name to Santa Cruz.

CADALOUS, a bishop of Parma, made pope under the title of Honorius II., died in 1664.

CADAMOSTO, Lewis, a famous Venetian navigator, born in 1422, visited the Madeiras, the Canaries, &c.

CADMUS, king of Thebes, who brought 16 letters into Greece. The poets say that he left his country in quest of his sister Europa, and went into Bœotia, where one of his company was devoured by a dragon, which Cadmus slew, and sowed its teeth in a field, whence sprung up an army of men who destroyed one another.

CADMUS, a Milesian, author of a history of India.

CADOG, founder of some churches in Wales, in the 15th century.

CADOG, a bard of the 6th century, called the Wise.

CADOGAN, William Bromley, a respected minister of St. Giles', Reading, and St. Luke's; died in 1797.

CADWALADYR, last king of the Britons, in 660 he was conquered by the Saxons.

CADWALADYR, Cesail, a Welsh bard of some merit, in the 16th century.

CADWALLADER, ——, an eminent physician of Philadelphia, and among the first who wrote on medical subjects; flourished about 1740.

CADWALLADER, John, a brigadier-general in the American army, during the revolution, died in 1786.

CADWALLON, prince of North Wales, defeated by Edwin of England, in 620.

CADWGAN, a prince of South Wales, was assassinated in 1110.

CÆCILIANUS, bishop of Carthage, was expelled from office by a council, in 311.

CÆCILIUS STATIUS, a comic poet in the age of Ennius.

CÆLIUS AURELIANUS, or, as some have called him, Lucius Cælius Arianus, an ancient physician of Sicca, in Numidia, in Africa. We are obliged to him for the knowledge of many dogmas which are not to be found but in his books "De celeribus et tardis Passionibus." He wrote, as he himself tells us, several other works; but they have all perished. This, however, which has escaped the ruins of time and barbarism, is highly valued as being the only monument of the Medicina Methodica which is extant. He is allowed by all to be admirable in the history and description of diseases. Le Clerc places him in the 5th century.

CÆSAR, Caius Julius, an illustrious Roman general and historian, born 98 B. C. By his valour and eloquence he acquired the highest reputation in the field and in the senate; beloved and respected by his fellow-citizens, he enjoyed successively every magisterial and military honour that the republic could bestow, consistent with its own free constitution; but, at length, having subdued Pompey, the great rival of his growing power, his boundless ambition effaced the glory of his former actions; for pursuing his favourite maxim, "that he would rather be the first man in a village, than the second in Rome," he procured himself to be chosen perpetual dictator; and, not content with this unconstitutional power, his faction had resolved to raise him to the imperial dignity, when the friends of the civil liberties of the republic rashly and basely assassinated him in the senate-house, where they should only have seized him, and brought him to a legal trial for usurpation. By this impolitic and treacherous measure, they defeated their own purpose, involving the city in consternation and terror, which produced general anarchy

and paved the way to the revolution that they wanted to prevent; for, after his death, the republic, though for some time it preserved the forms of liberty, became an absolute monarchy, the constant fate of all governments, whatever freedom they might once have, when luxury and profligate manners have grown universal. The activity of Cæsar's spirit was such, that, as he himself said, "he thought nothing done, while there was any thing left to do." However, amidst all his concerns, civil and military, he found time to be the author of many works; none of which have been preserved from the ravages of time, except seven books, "De Bello Gallico."

CÆSAR, Sir Julius, a learned civilian, born near Tottenham, in Middlesex, 1557, died in 1639.

CÆSARALPINUS, Andreas, an eminent philosopher and physician, born at Arezzo, 1559, died in 1603.

CAFFA, Melchior, a distinguished sculptor, who adorned the churches of Rome and Italy, died in 1687.

CAFFARELLI DU FALGA, N., a French officer of great courage; died in 1801.

CAFFIAUX, D. Joseph, a native of Valenciennes, a writer on history, music, &c.

CAFFIERI, Philip, an eminent sculptor, of Rome, died in 1755.

CAGLIARI, Paul, a most excellent painter, born at Verona, in 1532. He was styled by the Italians, *Il pittor felice*, "The happy painter." There is scarcely a church in Venice which has not some piece or other of his; and his picture of The Marriage at Cana, in the church of St. George, is to be distinguished from his other works, as being not only the triumph of Paul Veronese, but almost the triumph of painting itself. He died of a fever at Venice, in 1588, and had a tomb and a statue of brass erected in the church of St. Sebastian.

CAGLIOSTRO, count Alexander, a man so called, but whose real name was Joseph Balsamo, was born at Palermo, 1743. His whole life was a series of the most astonishing cheats, mummeries, and impostures; and his ingenuity in every species of fiction and deceit exceeds all that has been recorded in the annals of ancient or modern roguery. For some enormities in Rome he was committed to the castle of St. Angelo, in which he died toward the end of 1794.

CAGNACI, called Gaulassi from his deformity, an Italian painter of the 18th century.

CAGNATI, Marsilio, a physician of Verona, settled at Rome, professor of philosophy, in the age of Paul V.

CAHAGNES, James, professor of medicine at Caen, died in 1612.

CAHUSAC, Lewis de, a Frenchman, author of the tragedy of Pharamond, and some romances, died in 1759.

CAIAPHAS, the high-priest who condemned our Saviour, and afterwards committed suicide.

CAIET, Peter Victor Palma, a Frenchman, doctor of the Sorbonne, who from a Calvanist became a Catholic: he was author of a valuable chronology, and died in 1610.

CAIETAN, Constantine, a Benedictine, editor of the works of Peter Darien, died at Rome, in 1650.

CAIETAN, a cardinal, born in 1469, at Caieta, a town in the kingdom of Naples. His proper name was Thomas de Vio; but he took that of Caietan, from the place of his nativity. He gave a literal translation of the Old and New Testaments, from the originals; excepting Solomon's Song and the Prophets, which he had begun, but did not live to proceed far in; and the Revelations of St. John, which he designedly omitted; saying, that, to explain them, it was necessary for a man to be endued, not with parts and learning, but with the spirit of prophecy.

CAILLER, Nicholas Lewis de la, a French mathematician and astronomer, friend of Cassini; died in 1792.

CAIN, the eldest son of Adam, who slew his brother Abel.

CAIRO, Francisco, an eminent painter of religious subjects, born at Milan, in 1598.

CAIUS, or KAYES, Dr. John, a distinguished English physician, author of several learned works, died in 1573.

CAIUS, John, poet-laureat to Edward IV.

CAIUS, Thomas, a distinguished linguist in England, prebendary of Sarum, died in 1572.

CAIUS, a Roman saint, made bishop of Rome in 283.

CALABER, an ancient Greek poet, author of a supplement to Homer's Iliad.

CALABROIS, Matthias Preti, a painter, of Calabria, died at Malta, in 1699.

CALAMY, Edmund, a very eminent divine among the non-conformists; born at London, 1600, died 1666.

CALAMY, Benjamin, an eminent divine and excellent preacher, died vicar of St. Lawrence, Jewry, 1686. The pieces that he printed in his lifetime were, 7 sermons on several occasions; 13 others were published in one volume, after his death.

CALAMY Edmund, an eminent divine among the non-conformists; made D. D. by the universities of Scotland. He wrote several controversial works, and died in 1732.

CALANDRUCCI, Giacintho, a painter, of Rome, died in 1707.

CALANUS, a Indian brahmin, who burned himself before Alexander, 325 B. C.

CALAS, John, an unfortunate merchant, of Toulouse, unjustly condemned, on the charge of murdering his own son, in 1762.

CALASIO, Marius, a Franciscan, at Rome: author of a valuable concordance of the Hebrew Bible, published in 1621.

CALCAGNINI, Celio, a native of Ferrara, and a distinguished scholar, died in 1540

CALCAR, John de, an eminent painter, at Naples, died in 1546.

CALDERINI, Domizio, born at Toris, professor of belles lettres, and translator of Pausanias into Latin; he died in 1478.

CALDERONI DE LA BARCA, Don Pedro a celebrated Spanish officer, ecclesiastic, and dramatic writer. In the latter character, he may, perhaps, deserve the name of the Spanish Shakspeare. He flourished about 1640, and his dramatic works make 9 vols. 4to.

CALDERWOOD, David, a famous divine of the church of Scotland, and a distinguished writer in behalf of the presbyterians, in the 17th century. He wrote "The True History of Scotland."

CALDWALL, Richard, an eminent English physician, died in 1585.

CALEB, a Hebrew, sent by Moses, with Joshua, into Canaan.

CALED, or KHALED, one of Mahomet's friends, called, from his courage, the sword of God, died in 639.

CALEF, Robert, a merchant, of Boston, who published a work against witchcraft, in 1700; he died in 1720.

CALENDARIO, Philip, celebrated for the porticoes which he erected round the palace of St. Mark, at Venice, about 1354.

CALENTIUS, Elisius, a poet and philosopher, preceptor of Frederic, son of the king of Naples, and author of many works; he died in 1502.

CALEPINO, or DA CALEPIO, Ambrose, a native of Bergamo, author of a vocabulary of the Latin tongue; died, blind, in 1511.

CALIAVIRI, Luca, an Italian painter, who excelled in sea views, landscapes, &c.; died in 1715.

CALIGULA, the Roman emperor and tyrant, began his reign A. D. 37, with every appearance of becoming the real, not the titular, father of his people; but at the end of eight months he was seized with a fever, which, it is supposed, left a frenzy upon his mind, for his disposition totally changed, and he committed the most atrocious acts of impiety, cruelty, and folly; such as proclaiming his horse consul, feeding it at his table, introducing it to the temple in the vestments of the priests of Jupiter, and causing sacrifices to be offered to himself, his wife, and his horse. After having murdered many of his subjects with his own hands, and caused others to be put to death without any offence, he was assassinated by a tribune of the people, as he came out of the amphitheatre, A. D. 41, in the 29th year of his age.

CALLARD, John Baptiste, a celebrated author, and professor in the university of Caen, died in 1718.

CALLENDER, Elisha, minister of the 1st Baptist Church, Boston; of a peaceful disposition, and exemplary life.

CALLENDER, John, an eminent Baptist minister and writer, in Rhode Island; he published a history of Rhode Island, and died in 1748.

CALLIACH, Nicholas, professor of belles lettres at Padua, died in 1707.

CALLICRATIDAS, a Spartan general, who perished in a naval battle, 405 B. C.

CALLIERES, Francis de, an eminent statesman and poet, in the time of Lewis XIV., died in 1717.

CALLIMACHUS, an ancient Greek poet, born at Cyrene, a town in Africa; but when, we cannot precisely determine. Suidas relates that Callimachus wrote above 800 pieces, of which we have now remaining only a few hymns and epigrams.

CALLIMACHUS, of Corinth, an architect, and inventor of the Corinthian order, flourished about 540 B. C.

CALLINUS, of Ephesus, an ancient Greek poet, the inventor of elegiac verse, flourished about 776 B. C.

CALLIPPUS, a celebrated Athenian astronomer, the first observer of the revolutions of eclipses, flourished 336 B. C.

CALLISTHENES, a philosopher, disciple and relation of Aristotle, by whose desire he accompanied Alexander the Great in his expeditions; but proving too severe a censurer of the hero's conduct, he put him to the torture (on suspicion of a treasonable conspiracy,) under which he died 328 B. C.

CALLISTUS, Johannes Andronicus, a native of Thessalonica, and professor of philosophy, at Constantinople, in 1453; he died in France.

CALLIXTUS I., elected pope, in 209; he suffered martyrdom four years afterwards.

CALLIXTUS II., Guy, pope, in 1119, held the first Lateran council, and died in 1124.

CALLIXTUS III., elected pope in 1455; he was a learned and pious man, and died in 1458.

CALLIXTUS, George, a Lutheran divine, professor at Hemstadt, founder of the sect called Callixtins; he died in 1656.

CALLOT, James, a famous engraver, born at Nancy, in 1593. Evelyn, who was a very good judge of his merit, speaks of him as one who "gave the utmost reputation to his art of which it is capable; and attained, if ever any did, to its sublimity, and beyond which it seems not possible for human industry to reach." He died in 1636.

CALMET, Augustin, a Frenchman, born in 1672, died 1757. He was a man of vast erudition, and a wonderfully voluminous writer; as witnesseth the following list. 1. "A literal commentary upon all the Books of the Old and New Testament," 23 vols. 4to. 2. "Dissertations and Prefaces of his Commentaries," printed separately, with 19 new Dissertations, 3 vols. 4to. Perhaps there are none of his writings more useful than these. 3. "The History of the Old and New Testament," 4 vols. 4to. 4. "A Historical, Critical, and Chronological Dictionary of the Bible." 5. "Ecclesiastical and Civil History of Lorrain," 3 vols. folio. 6. "Bibliotheque of the Writers of Lorrain, folio. 7. "Universal History, sacred and profane," 15 vols. 4to, of which eight only were printed. 8. "Dissertations upon Apparitions, Demons, Witches, &c." 9. "Literal, Historical, and Moral Commentary, upon the Rules of St. Benedict," 4to. All these works are written in the French language.

CALMO, Andrew, a Venetian, famous as an actor, and comic writer, died in 1571. His best piece is Rodiana.

CALO, John, or Johannitz, a Bulgarian, made an independent king, by Innocent III.

CALONNE, Charles Alexander de, an eminent French statesman, successor to Necker, as comptroller general of finances; he died in 1802.

CALOVIUS, Abraham, a native of Brunswick, divinity professor at Radstock, died in 1686.

CALPRENEDE, Gautier de la, author of some curious romances, died in 1663.

CALPURNIUS, a Sicilian poet of the 3d century, author of seven eclogues.

CALVART, Denys, a painter, of Antwerp, whose pictures are admired for dignity and taste, died in 1619.

CALVERT, James, a non-conformist, of York, an author, and instructer of some note, died in 1698.

CALVERT, George, a statesman, born at Kipling, in Yorkshire, 1582, died 1632. He obtained from Charles I., a patent, to him and his heirs, for Maryland, in the north of Virginia. He was private secretary to Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards principal secretary of state; but, becoming a Roman Catholic, the king continued him only as a privy counsellor, and made him Baron Baltimore.

CALVERT, Leonard, brother of Cecelius Calvert, the proprietor and first governor of Maryland, in 1633.

CALVERT, Benedict Leonard, was governor of Maryland in 1727. He resigned the office five years afterwards, and died on his return to England, in 1732.

CALVERT, Philip, was governor of Maryland from 1660 until 1662.

CALVERT, Charles, son and heir of Lord Baltimore, was governor of Maryland in 1662.

CALVERT, Charles, came to America as go

vernor of Maryland, in 1720, and afterwards held other offices in the colony.

CALVERT, Frederick, Lord Baltimore, proprietor of Maryland, was distinguished as a man of learning, and an author; he died in 1771.

CALVI, Lazaro, a famous painter, of Genoa, in the 16th century

CALVIN, John, one of the chief reformers of the church, in the 16th century, born at Noyon, in Picardy, July 10, 1509, died May 27, 1564. He was a man whom God had endowed with very eminent talents; a clear understanding, a solid judgment, and a happy memory: he was a judicious, elegant, and indefatigable writer, and possessed of very extensive learning, and a great zeal for truth. His extreme rigour, however, procured him many enemies. Indeed, it very ill became a reformer to defend (as he did) the burning of heretics.

CALVISIUS, Sethus, a German, distinguished as a chronologer, born in 1559.

CALZA, Antonio, a painter, in the 17th century, pupil to Carlo Cignani.

CAMARGO, Mary Ann Cupi de, a celebrated stage dancer, who exhibited at Brussels and Paris, died in 1770.

CAMASSEI, or CAMACE, Andrew, an Italian painter, who studied under the Sacchies, died in 1657.

CAMBACERES, N., an eloquent preacher, made archbishop of Rouen, died in 1808.

CAMBAT, a French musician, who first introduced operas into France, died in 1677

CAMBIS-VELLERON, Joseph Lewis Dominic, marquis de, a French nobleman, born in 1706, distinguished for his writings.

CAMBRIDGE, Richard Owen, an elegant English poet, critic, and miscellaneous writer, was born in London, in 1717, and educated at Eton school; whence he removed to St. John's College, Oxford. His poetical works are numerous; but the most celebrated of them is a mock-heroic poem, called "The Scribleriad," in six books; the object of which is, to expose to ridicule false taste and false science: it is a masterly piece of humour, and should be read as much for instruction as amusement. He also wrote 22 papers in that well known periodical collection of essays, called "The World," and died September 17, 1802. In 1803, a complete collection of his works was published by his son, in one volume 4to., and very well received.

CAMBYSES, king of Persia, after Cyrus; he was cruel and vindictive; 529 B. C.

CAMDEN, William, one of the most illustrious men of his age, born at London, May 2, 1551. The work which has immortalized his name, is his "Britannia;" being "A History of the ancient Inhabitants of Britain, their Origin, Manners, and Laws," which appeared in 1586, in Latin. In 1593, he succeeded Dr. Edward Grant, as head master of Westminster school; and in 1597, published a new Greek Grammar, entitled "Grammatices Græcæ Institutio compendiaria, in usum Regiæ Scholæ Westmonasteriensis," which was received in all the public schools of England: and its author was, the same year, promoted to be Clerencieux king at arms. In 1604, he published his "Remains of a greater work concerning Britain, the Inhabitants thereof, their Languages, Names, Surnames, Empresses, wise Speeches, Poesies, and Epitaphes." This was a collection of things which had been communicated to him while he was gathering materials for his "Britannia." In 1615, Camden published, in Latin, his Annals of Queen Elizabeth; and he died November 9, 1623. A historical lecture was founded by him at Oxford; and, by foreigners, he has been styled the Pausanias of England.

CAMDEN, Lord. See PRATT.

CAMERARIUS, Joachimus, an exceedingly learned German, born in 1500. Vosius calls him "The Phœnix of Germany." He died in 1575.

CAMERARIUS, Joachim, a German, devoted to the study of medicine, botany, &c., died in 1598.

CAMERON, John, a Scotchman, professor of Greek at Glasgow; he was considered favourable to the catholics in his writings, and died in 1625.

CAMILLA, daughter of king Metabus, celebrated by Virgil for her valour.

CAMILLUS, Marcus Furius, an illustrious Roman, banished on suspicion of peculation, died 365 B. C.

CAMOENS, Lewis, a celebrated Portuguese poet, called the Virgil of Portugal, from his much admired poem, "The Lusiadas, or Conquest of the Indies by the Portuguese," was born at Lisbon, in 1527, and died in 1579, to the eternal reproach of his countrymen, miserably poor and unregarded. His poem was, a few years since, admirably translated into English by W J. Mickle, Esq.

CAMPANELLA, Thomas, an Italian philosopher, of great eminence, who was persecuted by rivals, and put to the torture, but was rescued by Richelieu, died in 1639.

CAMPANO, John Antonio, a poor shepherd, who afterwards became a professor at Perugia, and a bishop, wrote the life of Braccio, and died in 1477.

CAMPANO, Novarese, an Italian, author of commentaries on Euclid, in the 13th century.

CAMPBELL, John, first minister of Oxford Massachusetts, died in 1761.

CAMPBELL, Lord William, governor of the province of South Carolina, was mortally wounded in an attack on Sullivan's Island, in 1776.

CAMPBELL, Archibald, an Englishman, beheaded as a traitor, at Edinburgh, in 1661.

CAMPBELL, Archibald, son of the preceding, was condemned for seditious measures, and beheaded in 1685.

CAMPBELL, George, D. D., professor of Church History at St. Andrews, published several works, and died in 1757

CAMPBELL, Dr. John, an eminent historical, biographical, and political writer, born at Edinburgh, March 8, 1707-8. Among many other works, he was either sole author of, or principally concerned in, the following: "The Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough;" "Ancient Universal History;" "Lives of the English Admirals;" "Hermippus Redivivus; or, the Sage's Triumph over Old Age and the Grave;" "Voyages and Travels," 2 vols. folio; "Biographia Britannica," (in which work his papers may be known by the initials E. and X.;) "The Preceptor;" "Present State of Europe;" "The Modern Universal History;" and "A Political Survey of Britain." Dr. Campbell died December 28, 1775.

CAMPBELL, Dr. George, an eminent divine and theological writer, of Scotland, principal and professor of divinity in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, born in 1719, died April 6, 1796, leaving several valuable works; the chief of which are, "A Dissertation on Miracles," "Philosophy of Rhetoric," and

"A New Translation of the Four Gospels from the Greek, with Preliminary Dissertations and Notes," &c. published in 1789.

CAMPBELL, Colin, a Scotch architect, author of "Vitruvius Britannicus," in 3 vols., died in 1734.

CAMPBELL, John, 2d duke of Argyle, and duke of Greenwich, a distinguished military character in the time of George I., died in 1743.

CAMPBELL, Archibald, a learned bishop of Aberdeen, author of several celebrated works, died in 1744.

CAMPEGGIO, Lorenzo, a Roman cardinal, sent to England to settle the affairs of Catharine's divorce, died at Rome, in 1539.

CAMPER, Peter, a celebrated physician and naturalist, of Leyden, author of 6 vols. 8vo. on philosophy and natural history, died in 1789.

CAMPHUYSEN, Dirk, a painter, of Dorcum, eminent in landscape pieces, born in 1586.

CAMPI, Bernardin, an Italian painter, of eminence, died in 1584.

CAMPI, Galeazzo, an Italian painter, who excelled in miniatures and history, died in 1536.

CAMPIAN, Edmund, a learned English writer, who became a Roman catholic, and was hanged for aiding the cause of the pope, in 1581.

CAMPISTRON, Jean Galbert, a distinguished French dramatic writer, died in 1723.

CAMPO, Antonio, an Italian historian, of eminence, in 1585.

CAMPRA, Andrew, of Aix, greatly admired for his musical compositions, died in 1744.

CAMPS, Francois de, a native of Amiens, author of dissertations on medals, died in 1723.

CAMPSON, Gauri, an able and humane sultan of Egypt, slain in battle with the Turks, in 1516.

CAMUS, John Peter, a French prelate, and eloquent preacher, author of several pious romances, died in 1652.

CAMUS, Stephen la, an exemplary doctor of the Sorbonne, and bishop of Grenoble, died in 1707.

CAMUS, Antoine le, a physician, and author of several medical works, died at Paris, in 1772.

CAMUS, Charles Stephen Lewis, a learned French mathematician, died in 1768.

CAMUSAT, Nicholas, a learned French author, of Troyes, died in 1655.

CANANI, John Baptist, a native of Ferrara, professor of medicine, said to have discovered the valves of the veins, died in 1590.

CANAYE, Philip, sieur du Fresne, an ambassador of Henry IV., of France, died in 1610.

CANDAULES, king of Lydia, murdered by Gyges, 718 B. C.

CANDIAC, John Lewis Eliz. de Montcalm, a child of extraordinary powers in France, read Latin at four, and Greek and Hebrew at six; he died in 1726.

CANDITO, Peter, a historical painter, of Bruges, 1548.

CANEAH, or CANGHAH, an Indian philosopher, physician, and astronomer.

CANER, Henry, D. D., minister of King's Chapel, Boston; he published some sermons, and died in England, in 1792.

CANGE, Charles du, a celebrated French historian, critic, and antiquary, born in 1610, died in 1688.

CANGIAGO, or CAMBISI, Lewis, a celebrated painter, of Genoa, died in 1585.

CANINI, Angelo, a learned Italian linguist and author, died in 1557

CANISIUS, Henry, professor of canon law at Ingolstadt, an author of eminence, died in 1609.

CANITZ, baron of, a popular poet and statesman of Germany, died in 1699.

CANN, John, an Englishman, author of a Bible, with marginal notes.

CANAMARES, John, a peasant of Catalonia, who, in a fit of insanity, attacked king Ferdinand, and nearly killed him; he was strangled in 1492.

CANO, Alonzo, a native of Grenada, eminent as a painter, sculptor and architect, died in 676.

CANO, or CANUS, Melchior, a native of Toledo, bishop of the Canaries; died 1560.

CANOVA, Antonio, the most eminent sculptor of the age, died at Venice, in 1822. His statues are owned by the rich and noble throughout Europe, and are highly valued; one, of Washington, is at Raleigh, N. C.

CANTACUZENUS, Johannes, a celebrated Byzantine historian, much esteemed as the author of a "History of *his Own Times*," in four books. Besides this *history*, he wrote also some theological works; particularly "An Apology for the Christian Religion against that of Mahomet," in four books. He died 1411, aged above 100 years.

CANTARINI, Simon, a painter, pupil and friend of Guido, died in 1648.

CANTEL, Peter Joseph, a Jesuit of Caux, eminent as an author, died in 1579.

CANTEMIR, Demetrius, born in Tartary, 1673; died 1723. He was author of some considerable works. 1. "A History of the Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire," in Latin 2. "The system of the Mahometan Religion." 3. "The present state of Moldavia," in Latin, with a large map of the country.

CANTEMIR, Antiochus, son of the above; born at Petersburg, 1710; died 1744. The Russians before him had nothing but some barbarous songs; he was the first who introduced any civilized poetry among them. Besides a translation of Anacreon, and the Epistles of Horace, he gave them, of his own, Satires, Odes, and Fables. He also made several foreign works known to them; as, 1. "The Plurality of Worlds;" 2. "The Persian Letters;" 3. "The Dialogues of Algarotti upon Light," &c.

CANTERUS, William, a distinguished linguist of Utrecht, who wrote several philological works; he died in 1575.

CANTON, John, an ingenious and very eminent English natural philosopher, born at Stroud, Gloucestershire, 1718, died 1772.

CANTWELL, Andrew, an eminent practitioner and writer on medicine, of Tipperary, died in 1764.

CANUS, or CANO, a Spaniard, who accompanied Magellan round the world.

CANUTE, a king of Denmark and Norway, also sovereign of England; he died in 1026.

CANUTE, or KNUD, surnamed the Great, king of Denmark, took part of England from Edmund Ironsides, and afterwards seized the whole kingdom; he died in 1035.

CANUTE, IV., king of Denmark, a liberal benefactor to the church, slain by one of his subjects, in 1087.

CANUTI, Dominico, a self-taught Italian painter of eminence, died in 1678.

CAPACCIO, Julio Cæsare, author of a history of Naples, and was tutor to prince Urbano; he died in 1631.

CAPASSO, Nicholas, of Naples, professor of civil law, and a poet; he died in 1743

CAPECIO, Scipio, a Neapolitan Latin poet and law professor at Naples, in the 16th century.

CAPEL, Arthur, lord, a virtuous nobleman whose anachment to the cause of Charles I. proved his ruin; he was beheaded in 1648.

CAPEL, Arthur, earl of Essex, ambassador to Denmark, &c. murdered by some one unknown.

CAPELL, Edward, a gentlemen known as the editor of Shakspeare's works, in 10 vols. 8vo., and the author of three large volumes, in 4to. under the title of "Notes and various readings of Shakspeare; together with the school of Shakspeare, or extracts from divers English books that were in print in the author's time, evidently showing from whence his several Fables were taken, and some parcel of his dialogue," &c. Besides the works already mentioned, Mr. Capell was the editor of a volume of ancient poems called "Prolusions;" and the alterer of "Antony and Cleopatra," as acted at Drury Lane, in 1758. He was born at Troston, near Bury, in Suffolk, June 11, 1713, and died Feb. 24. 1781.

CAPELLA, Marcianus Minius Felix, a Latin poet of the 5th century.

CAPELLO, Bianca, a Venetian lady, an adultress, mistress, and afterwards wife of Francis, the grand duke of Cosmo's son, she was poisoned by her brother-in-law, in 1587.

CAPELLUS, Lewis, an eminent French protestant and learned divine, born at Sedan, a town in Champagne, about 1579. He was so very deeply skilled in the Hebrew, that the learned bishop Hall calls him the great oracle of all that studied Hebrew in France. His principal work is "Critica Sacra," a collection of various readings and errors, which he thought were crept into the copies of the Bible through the fault of the transcribers; it must have been, however, a work of prodigious labour, since the author acknowledges that he had been 36 years about it. Capellus died 1658.

CAPILUPUS, Camillus, an Italian writer, who published the stratagems of Charles IV. against the Hugonots.

CAPILUPUS, Lælius, brother of the preceding, author of some Latin poems printed in 1560.

CAPISTRAN, John, a famous preacher in the Romish Church, and persecutor of the Hussites, died about 1356.

CAPISUCCHI, Blasius, distinguished himself at the siege of Poictiers against the Hugonots, in 1569.

CAPISUCCHI, Paul, a canon of the Vatican, and employed by the pope in the celebrated divorce of Henry VIII.; he died in 1539.

CAPITO, Wolfgang, a German protestant divine, author of a Hebrew grammar, died in 1542.

CAPITOLINUS, Julius, a Latin historian in the 3d century.

CAPMANY, Don Antonio de, an eminent Spanish writer, born in Catalonia, and died at Madrid, in 1810.

CAPORALI, Cæsar, an Italian writer, governor of Atri, and author of some comedies; he died in 1601.

CAPPE, Newcome, a dissenting minister, educated by Doddridge, and author of works on divinity; he died at York, in 1801.

CAPPELLO, Bernardo, a native of Venice, eminent as a poet.

CAPPERONIER, Claude, a Frenchman, at first a tanner, but became a professor of Greek, in the university of Basil; he died in 1744.

CAPRANICA, Nicholas, a learned Italian, secretary to pope Martin V., bishop and cardinal; died in 1452.

CAPRIATA, Peter John, a Genoese, author of a history of Italy, from 1613 to 1660.

CARACALLA, Marcus Aurel Antonin, a cruel Roman emperor; assassinated in 217.

CARACCI, Lewis, Augustine, and Hannibal, celebrated painters of the Lombard school, and all of Bologna, in Italy, flourished in the 16th century. Had the Caracci had no reputation of their own, yet the merit of their disciples, in the academy which they founded, would have rendered their name illustrious in succeeding times: among these were Guido, Domenichino, Lanfranco, &c.

CARACCIO, Anthony, a Roman nobleman of the 17th century, author of some tragedies, and an admired epic poem in 40 cantos.

CARACCIOLI, John, secretary and favourite of Joan II., queen of Naples.

CARACCIOLI, Robert, a noble ecclesiastic, bishop of Aquino, eloquent as a preacher and a politician; he died in 1495.

CARACCIOLI, Lewis Anthony a native of Paris, of a noble family, author of 4 vols. of letters, pretended to be the correspondence of Ganganelli, pope Clement XIV.

CARACTACUS, a famous king of the ancient Britons, called Silures, (inhabiting South Wales.) Having valiantly defended his country against the Romans for seven years, he was at length defeated, and, flying to Cartismundi, queen of the Brigantі, (inhabitants of Yorkshire,) was by her treacherously delivered up to the Romans, and led in triumph to the emperor Claudius then at York; where his noble behaviour and heroic, but pathetic speech, obtained him not only his liberty, but the esteem of the emperor, A. D. 52.

CARADOC, a British historian, who wrote a history of Wales, died in 1156.

CARAFI, a Mahometan doctor, author of a defence of Mahomet, died in 684 of the hegira.

CARAMUEL DE LOBKOVITSH, John, a native of Madrid, bishop; afterwards a general, and then again a monk. He was possessed of great powers, and died in 1682.

CARAVAGIO, Michael Angelo Amerigida, an Italian painter, distinguished for his adherance to nature; he died in 1609.

CARAUSIUS, a native of Flanders, who, exciting the jealousy of Maximian, fled to Britain, and proclaimed himself emperor: he was assassinated in 293.

CARDAN, Jerom, a physician, and one of the most ingenious men of his age, was born at Pavia, in 1501. He speaks in his writings, of his own good and bad qualities with a frankness that shows a mind of a very peculiar cast; and believes himself under the care of a particular genius. He wrote a very great number of books, and died in 1575.

CARDI, Ludovici, an admired painter, of Italy, died in 1613.

CARDONNE, Dionis Dominic de, a Frenchman, keeper of the MSS. in the royal library, Paris, died in 1783.

CAREW, George, earl of Totness, born in Devonshire, in 1557, and died 1629. He wrote a work entitled "Pacata Hiberniæ, or the History of the late Wars in Ireland." Besides this work, he collected several chronologies, charters, letters, monuments, and materials belonging to Ireland, in four large manuscript volumes, which are still extant in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

CAREW, Thomas, one of the most celebrated wits of king Charles' court. He was much respected by the poets of his time, particularly Ben Jonson, and Sir William Davenant, and died about 1639; leaving behind him several poems, and a masque, called "Cœlum Britannicum," performed at Whitehall, on Shrove Tuesday night, Feb. 18, 1633, by the king's majesty, the duke of Lenox, the earls of Devonshire, Holland, Newport, and several other young lords, and noblemen's sons.

CAREW, Richard, author of the "Survey of Cornwall," was born in that county, in 1555. His "Survey" was published in 4to, at London, in 1602. Of this work, Camden has spoken in high terms, and acknowledges his obligations to the author. He died Nov. 6, 1620.

CAREW, Sir George, brother to the subject of the last article, was, from 1597, to 1609, employed on embassies from the British court, to those of Poland and France: on his return from which latter place, in 1609, he drew up, and addressed to James I., "A Relation of the State of France; with the characters of Henry IV., and the principal Persons of that Court."

CAREW, BAMFYLDE MOORE, was the son of a clergyman, at Bickley, in Devonshire, and was himself intended for the church; but, at the age of fifteen, embraced the gipsey's vagrant life: and, by his ingenuity and dexterity in raising supplies for his brotherhood, by begging under various deceptions, so ingratiated himself with them, that they elected him their king. He was born in July, 1693, and is supposed to have died about 1770.

CAREW, Sir Alexander, a Cornish gentleman, governor of St. Nicholas' island and fort at Plymouth; he was beheaded in 1644, for his disloyalty.

CAREY, Harry, a man distinguished by both poetry and music; but perhaps more so by a certain facetiousness, which made him agreeable to every body. He wrote "The Contrivances," a farce; "Chrononhotonthologos," a mock tragedy; "The Honest Yorkshireman," a farce; "The Dragon of Wantley," and afterwards a sequel to it, entitled "The Dragoness;" both which were esteemed true burlesques upon the Italian opera. He was at length reduced to circumstances of distress; and, about 1744, in a fit of desperation, laid violent hands upon himself, and put a period to a life which had been led without reproach. It is to be noted, and it is somewhat singular in such a character, that in all his songs and poems on wine, love, and such kinds of subjects, which are very numerous, he seems to have manifested an inviolable regard for decency and good manners. It is said to have composed the famous English song of "God Save the King."

CAREY, George Saville, son of the preceding, was bred to the profession of a printer, and was one season, at least, on the stage, at Covent Garden. He was author of a "Lecture on Mimicry," which he delivered with good success, and of several light dramatic performances. He also published, in 1799, some entertaining sketches of the different watering places of England, and died in his 64th year, July 14, 1807. He was a posthumous child, and inherited the misfortunes of his father; but he inherited also his talents in a great degree, though they took another direction. He inherited too his moral qualities; for though he wrote a vast number of lyric compositions, they are all intended to awaken patriotic, generous, and amiable emotions.

CARIBERT, or CHARIBERT, a licentious king of Paris, died in 567.

CARINUS, Marcus Aurelius, was invested by his father, the emperor Carus, with the purple, and killed three years after.

CARLETON, Sir Dudley, an English statesman and political writer, born at Baldwin Brightwell, in Oxfordshire, in 1573, died 1631

CARLETON, George, a native of Northumberland, bishop of Landaff, and member of the synod of Dort. He died in 1628.

CARLETON, Guy, Lord Dorchester, a distinguished British officer, in America, successor to Sir Henry Clinton, in 1782; he died in England, in 1808.

CARLINI, Agostino, R. A., an eminent statuary, and keeper of the royal academy of London. He was a native of Genoa; went early in life to England; and was an artist of great celebrity, for the skill and grace with which he executed drapery. Died Aug. 14, 1790

CARLOMAN, eldest son of Charles Martel, succeeded him in the kingdom of Austrasia, in 741.—Another, the son of Lewis the German, king of Italy, and emperor.—Another, brother of Lewis III., and sole king of France, in 882, died in 884.

CARLONE, John, a Genoese painter, who excelled in the art of foreshortening, died in 1630.

CARLOS, Don, son of Philip, king of Spain, deformed in his person, and violent in his temper; he was condemned to death for exciting an insurrection, in 1568.

CARLYLE, Joseph Dacre, vicar of Newcastle, and professor of Arabic, at Cambridge, distinguished himself greatly by his proficiency in Oriental literature, and died at his vicarage, April 12, 1804, aged 45.

CARMATH, an impostor, who, in 891, opposed the doctrines of Mahomet, and advanced others equally unscriptural.

CARMICHAEL, Gerrhom, a native of Glasgow, professor of moral philosophy, died in 1738.

CARMICHAEL, Frederic, son of the preceding, settled as a clergyman at Edinburgh. He published a volume of sermons which were admired, and died in 1751.

CARNEADES, a celebrated Greek philosopher. His birth is placed in the fourth year of the 162d Olympiad. Plutarch has preserved me following apothegm of Carneades: "Princes learn nothing well but riding; for their masters flatter them, and those who wrestle with them, suffer themselves to be thrown; but a horse considers not whether a private man or a prince, a poor man or a rich, be on his back; and if his rider cannot rule him, he throws him."

CARO, Hannibal, a very celebrated Italian poet, and orator, born at Civita Nuova, in 1507. He translated Virgil's "Æneid" into his own language, very delicately and faithfully; in short, with such purity of style, and propriety of expression, that the best judges did not suppose him to have fallen the least short of his original. He translated also Aristotle's "Rhetoric," and "Two Orations of Gregory Nazianzen," with a "Discourse of Cyprian." He wrote a comedy likewise, which Balzac has spoken well of, and a miscellany of his original poems was printed at Venice, in 1584. His sonnets have been deservedly admired. He died in 1566.

CAROLAN, ——, a most celebrated Irish bard, though blind, born in 1670, died at Alderford, Roscommon, in March, 1738. Carolan, on many occasions, proved himself a truly musical genius. In the beginning of the last cen-

fury, Lord Mayo brought from Dublin a celebrated Italian performer. Carolan, who was at that time on a visit at his lordship's country-seat, found himself greatly neglected, and complained of it, one day, in the presence of Geminiani. When you play in as masterly a manner as he does," said his lordship, "you shall not be overlooked." Carolan wagered with the musician, that although he was almost a total stranger to Italian music, yet he would follow him in any piece that he played; and that he would himself afterwards play a voluntary, in which the Italian should not follow him. The proposal was acceded to, and Carolan was victorious. That Carolan was as fine a poet as he was a musician, may be seen in the Gent. Magazine, lxxxiv. pt. 2. p. 39.

CAROLINE, daughter of John Frederic, margrave of Brandenburg Anspach, was crowned queen of England, in 1727. She is spoken of in high terms, as a woman, and ruler.

CAROLINE AMELIA ELIZABETH, consort of George IV., of England, died August, 1822 Having been separated from her husband soon after their marriage, her character was most unjustly traduced, by the friends of the king; but two rigid examinations of her conduct, if they did not attest her innocence, entitle her to commiseration, as the object of base and cruel persecution.

CAROLOSTADT, or CARLOSTADIUS, Andrew Bodenstein, professor of divinity, and minister, at Basil. He espoused, in the fullest extent, the tenets of Luther, and died in 1541.

CAROTO, John Francis, an Italian painter, who died in 1546.

CAROTO, John, brother and pupil to the preceding. Paul Veronese was his pupil.

CARPENTER, Nathaniel, dean of Ireland, a man of great learning, particularly in mathematics. He wrote on geography and philosophy, and died in 1635.

CARPENTER, Peter, an eminent French writer, who assisted in the edition of the Glossary of Ducange, in 6 vols. folio: he died in 1767.

CARPENTIER, N. a native of Beauvais, a great calculator and arithmetician. He wrote some treatises on his profession, and died in 1778.

CARPI, Ugo da, a painter, celebrated for the discovery of painting in chiaro-obscuro died in 1500.

CARPI, Girolamo, an Italian painter, who imitated Correggio's manner with great success, died in 1556.

CARPONE, Jullo, a Venetian painter, celebrated for his bacchanals, triumphs, and sacrifices, died in 1674.

CARPOCRATES, a heretic of Alexandria, who revived and improved the gnostic theory, about 130.

CARPZOVIUS, Benedict, an able professor of law at Wittemberg, died in 1624. He left four sons, each of them eminent as professors, divines, or writers; and one of these left a son, who was also a man of great learning.

CARR, Robert, a Scotchman, raised by James I. to the title of duke of Somerset. He murdered Sir Thomas Overbury, and died in 1638.

CARR, John, L. L. D., an usher, and afterwards master of the school at Hertford, and known as the translator of Lucian, died in 1807.

CARRA, John Lewis, a French demagogue, for a time popular with the republicans of Paris. His party was proscribed by Robespierre, and he was hurried to the guillotine in 1793. He was the author of many works

CARRANZA, Bartholomew, archbishop of Toledo. He was accused of heresy, and sent to Rome, where he died in 1576. He was a learned and virtuous man.

CARRE, Lewis, an able mathematician, member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and pupil of Malebranche, died in 1711.

CARRERA, Peter, a priest of Sicily, author of a treatise on chess, in 4to., and of a history of Catana, died in 1647.

CARRIER, John Baptist, a member of the French national convention, and one of the most atrocious among them. He invented new modes of torturing the innocent inhabitants of La Vendee, and came to the guillotine in 1794.

CARRIER, Thomas, remarkable for longevity died at Colchester, Connecticut, in 1735, aged 109.

CARRIERA, Rosa Alba, a Venetian portrait painter in crayons. She painted the royal family at Paris, and was admitted member of the academy of painting there, and died in 1761.

CARRIERES, Lewis de, a catholic priest, who published a French commentary on the Bible, in 24 vols., died in 1717.

CARRINGTON, Edward, an officer of the army during the American revolution, who, as quarter-master-general under General Greene, rendered important services to the southern army. He was afterwards a representative in congress from Virginia, and died in 1810.

CARROUAGES, an artist, of Pavia, who made a clock which would strike fire, and light a lamp.

CARSTARES, William, a Scotch divine and political writer, who has left some valuable "State Papers" illustrative of Scotch history. He was born at Cathcart, near Glasgow, in 1649, and died in 1715.

CARSUGHI, Rainer, a Jesuit, in Tuscany, known as the author of an elegant poem in Latin, on the art of writing well; he died in 1769.

CARTE, Thomas, a very learned English historian, born at Clifton, Warwickshire, in 1686. His most important works were, "The History of the Life of James, duke of Ormond, from his birth, in 1610, to his death, in 1688," in 3 vols., folio; and a "History of England," in 4 large folio volumes. Notwithstanding our author's peculiar opinions and prejudices, his history is undoubtedly a work of great merit in point of information. It is written with eminent exactness and diligence, and with a perfect knowledge of original authors. Mr. Carte died in 1754.

CARTELL, Christopher, a naval officer, sent by Queen Elizabeth, in company with Drake, to the West Indies, where he displayed great courage and intrepidity; he died in 1592.

CARTER, Francis, F. S. A., author of "A Journey from Malaga to Gibraltar," 2 vols. 8vo., died August 1, 1783.

CARTER, Elizabeth, a venerable ornament to literature, of the female sex, was daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Carter, and born at Deal, in Kent, December 17, 1717, died in London, February 19, 1806. Mrs. Carter was an admirable Greek and Latin scholar, wrote French and Italian with great fluency and elegance, and was conversant in the German, Spanish, and Portuguese. She was author of Nos. 44 and 100 of The Rambler, and published a volume of her poems about the year 1762, replete with attic wit, chaste philosophic fancy, and harmony of numbers; but the work that established her reputation as a learned lady was, a complete translation from the Greek of the works of "Epictetus," with notes.

CARTER, John, an eminent antiquarian draftsman, and critic, in ancient English architecture, was born in London, June 22, 1748, and died at Pimlico, September 8, 1817; having been many years a laborious contributor to that incomparable depository of antiquarian knowledge, the Gentleman's Magazine.

CARTERET, John, earl of Granville, employed by George I. in various important services. In 1721, he was made secretary of state, and in 1724, was sent viceroy to Ireland. He was also in favour with George II., and died in 1763, greatly beloved.

CARTERET, Philip, governor of the province of New-Jersey, died in 1682.

CARTEROMACO, Scipio, a learned professor of Greek at Venice, and a celebrated classical author, died in 1513.

CARTES, Rene des, an eminent French philosopher and mathematician, born at La Haye, in Touraine, March 31, 1596. In 1633, he wrote his "Treatise of the World," and in 1636, his "Treatise of Mechanics." He died in 1650, having extended the limits of geometry as far beyond the place where he found them, as Sir Isaac Newton did after him. He first taught the method of expressing curves by equations.

CARTIER, James, a French navigator, who made important discoveries in Canada, in 1534, and published memoirs of Canada.

CARTISMANDUA, queen of the Brigantes, in Britain, discarded her husband, Venusius, to marry his armour-bearer, Velocatus.

CARTWRIGHT, William, born at Northway, near Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, in 1611, died in 1643. Ben Jonson said of him, "My son Cartwright writes all like a man." There are extant, of this author's, four plays, besides other poems, which were printed together in 1651, accompanied by above 50 copies of commendatory verses. Prefixed is a portrait.

CARTWRIGHT, Christopher, an English divine, well skilled in Hebrew. He wrote several works, and died in 1652.

CARTWRIGHT, Thomas, a puritan, of great eminence and learning, born in Hertfordshire. He was a sharp and powerful controversialist, and was much persecuted, being obliged to quit the kingdom for safety. He wrote a practical commentary on the four gospels, and on the proverbs, and died in 1603, in great poverty.

CARTWRIGHT, Thomas, chaplain of King Charles, and prebendary of St. Paul's. He went with James II. in his flight to France, and afterwards to Ireland, and died in 1689. His works have been published.

CARTWRIGHT, John, commonly called Major, distinguished himself by his gallantry while young, as lieutenant of the British navy; he espoused the cause of America, in 1774, in several works of talent; in 1776, declined, on principle, a very advantageous proposition to accompany Lord Howe in his expedition against the colonies; and down to the time of his death, in 1824, was a zealous and able, though perhaps sometimes an intemperate, advocate of reform in the English government. His works are numerous, but almost wholly political.

CARVAJAL, Lawrence de, a Spaniard, who wrote the lives of Ferdinand and Isabella, in whose court he was a counsellor.

CARVALHO D'ACOSTA, Anthony, a Portuguese mathematician, geographer, and astronomer, born in 1650, died in 1715. He left a topographical history of his own country, in 3 vols. folio

CARVER, John, first governor of Plymouth colony, distinguished for prudence, integrity, and firmness.

CARVER, Jonathan, a native of Connecticut, who published "Travels into the most interior parts of America," and died in 1780, in want of the necessaries of life.

CARUS, Marcus Aurelius, a Roman emperor, in 283. He was killed by lightning.

CARY, Robert, a learned chronologer, born at Cookington, Devonshire, in 1615, died in 1688. He published "Palæologia Chronica, a Chronological Account of Ancient Time, in three parts; 1. Didactical; 2. Apodeictical; 3. Canonical;" in 1677.

CARY, Lucius, eldest son of Henry I., viscount Falkland, born in Oxfordshire, in 1610. Before he was 23, he had read all the Greek and Latin fathers; was member of parliament in 1640, and soon after secretary to the king. He was killed at the battle of Newbury, bravely fighting for his king, aged 34.

CARY, Henry, earl of Monmouth, was educated with Charles I. He was a man of learning, having translated, from various authors, seven folios and two 8vos.; he died in 1661.

CARY, Felix, a learned Frenchman, who wrote the history of Marseilles, of Thrace, and of Bosphorus, by medals.

CARY, Thomas, lieutenant-governor of N. Carolina, was removed from office, and afterwards sent to England for trial, for attempting to excite a rebellion about 1709.

CARY, Thomas, minister of Newburyport, Mass., he published some sermons, and died in 1808.

CARYL, Joseph, one of Cromwell's chaplains; author of a tedious commentary on Job, in 3 vols. 4to.; died in 1673.

CARYLL, John, was secretary to queen Mary, the wife of James II., and followed the fortunes of his abdicating master, who rewarded him first with knighthood, and then with the honorary titles of earl Caryll and baron Dartford. How long he continued in that service is not known; but he was in England in the reign of queen Anne, and was author of two plays; 1. "The English Princess; or, the death of Richard III.," 1667, 4to.; 2. "Sir Salomon; or, the Cautious Coxcomb," 1671, 4to.

CASA, John de, a most polite Italian writer of the 16th century, born at Florence, who became in time, archbishop of Benevento. He died 1556. His "Galateus seu de Morum elegantia," is the most esteemed of all his works in prose. His poetry was very licentious.

CASANOVA, Mark Anthony, a Latin poet of Rome, who displayed great wit and keen satire, died in 1527.

CASAS, Bartholomi de las, a Spaniard and bishop of Chiapa, born at Seville, 1474. At 19 he attended his father who went with Columbus to the Indies, in 1493. Upon his return, he became an ecclesiastic, and a curate in the isle of Cuba; but quitted his cure and his country, in order to devote himself to the service of the Indians, who were then enslaved to the most ridiculous superstitions, as well as the most barbarous tyranny. The Spanish governors had long since made christianity detested by their unheard-of cruelties, and the Indians trembled at the very name of Christian. This humane and pious missionary resolved to cross the seas, and to lay their cries and their miseries at the feet of Charles V. The affair was discussed in council and the representations of Casas so sensi-

by art... the emperor, that he made ordinances as severe to the persecutors as favourable to the persecuted; but these ordinances were never executed, and the governors continued to tyrannise as usual. Casas employed above 50 years in America, labouring with incessant zeal that the Indians might be treated with mildness, equity and humanity; but instead of availing any thing, he drew upon himself endless persecutions from the Spaniards, and died in 1566.

CASATI, Paul, a Jesuit of great learning, who persuaded queen Christiana, of Sweden, to abjure her religion, and turn Catholic. He was the author of an excellent treatise on optics after he was blind. He died in 1707.

CASAUBON, Isaac, a learned critic and commentator, born at Geneva, 1559, and died 1614. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument erected to his memory.

CASAUBON, Meric, son of the preceding, born at Geneva, 1599, died 1671. He was skilled in various parts of literature: but his chief talent lay in critical learning; in which he was probably assisted by his father's papers. He was a divine; but is chiefly memorable for having refused considerable offers made to him by Oliver Cromwell, to write the history of the civil war; and for the refusal of a present from him, tendered without conditions, though he was in indigent circumstances.

CASCHI, an eloquent Mahometan preacher at Medina, author of commentaries on the Koran.

CASCHIRI, a Mahometan, author of the lives of Mussulman saints, died in 261 of the hegira.

CASE, Thomas, a non-conformist, during the civil wars, who wrote and preached against the royalists. He was confined six months in the tower. His works are chiefly sermons; he died in 1682.

CASE, John, an English quack and astrologer. He said to Dr. Radcliffe, "Let me have all the fools for my patients, and you may have the rest."

CASEL, John, a learned professor of philosophy at Helmstadt, died in 1613.

CASENEUVE, Peter, a native of Toulouse; he wrote the life and miracles of Edmund, king of England, and died in 1652.

CASES, Peter James, one of the first painters of the French school, died in 1745.

CASIMIR, Matthias Sarbiewski, a Jesuit, of Poland, and an excellent Latin poet, born 1597. The odes, epodes and epigrams of this poet have not been thought inferior to some productions of the finest wits of ancient Greece and Rome; and Grotius, D. Heinsius and others have not scrupled to affirm, that he is not only equal, but sometimes superior, even to Horace himself. Casimir had a great regard for Virgil; and had actually begun to imitate him, in an epic poem, called "The Lesciades," which he had divided into 12 books; but died before he had made any great progress in the work, April 2, 1640, since which there have been many editions of his poems.

CASIMIR I., king of Poland, an excellent prince, who did much toward civilizing his subjects; he died in 1058.

CASIMIR II., king of Poland, surnamed the Just, died in 1194.

CASIMIR III., king of Poland, surnamed the Great; he was a great warrior, and conquered Russia: he died in 1370.

CASIMIR IV., king of Poland, made war successfully against the Teutonic knights. He commanded that the Latin tongue should be the vernacular language of his kingdom, which is observed to this day. He died in 1492.

CASIMIR, John, married the widow of his brother, Ladislaus, and became king of Poland; but the ingratitude of his subjects made him resign his crown, and he died in France, in 1672.

CASLON, William, eminent in an art of the greatest consequence to literature, the art of letter-founding, was born in 1692, at Halles Owen, Shropshire. Though he justly attained the character of being the Coryphæus in that employment, he was not brought up to the business; but served a regular apprenticeship to an engraver of ornaments on gun-barrels; and, after the expiration of his term, carried on this trade in Vine-street, in the Minories. He did not, however, solely confine his ingenuity to that occupation, but employed himself likewise in making tools for the bookbinders and for the chasing of silver plate. While he was engaged in this business, the elder Mr. Bowyer accidentally saw in a bookseller's shop, the lettering of a book uncommonly neat; and inquiring who the artist was by whom the letters were made, was hence induced to seek an acquaintance with Mr. Caslon. Not long after, Mr. Bowyer took Mr Caslon to Mr. James' foundry in Bartholomew Close. Caslon had never before that time seen any part of the business; and being asked by his friend if he thought he could undertake to cut types, he requested a single day to consider the matter, and then replied that he had no doubt but he could. Upon this answer, Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Bettenham, and Mr. Watts, lent him 500*l.* to begin the undertaking; and he applied himself to it with equal assiduity and success. In 1720, the society for promoting Christian knowledge deemed it expedient to print, for the use of the eastern churches, the New Testament and Psalter in the Arabic language. These were intended for the benefit of the poor Christians in Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Egypt; the constitutions of which countries did not permit the exercise of the art of printing. Upon this occasion, Mr. Caslon was pitched upon to cut the fount; in his specimens of which he distinguished it by the name of English Arabic. After he had finished this fount, he cut the letters of his own name in pica Roman, and placed them at the bottom of one of the Arabic specimens. The name being seen by Mr. Palmer, the reputed author of a "History of Printing," (which was, in fact, written by Psalmanazar) he advised our artist to cut the whole fount of pica. This was accordingly done; and the performance exceeded the letter of the other founders of the time. He arrived at length to such perfection, that his workmanship was frequently exported to the continent. He removed about 1735 into Chiswell-street, Moorfields, where his foundry became, in process of time, the most extensive that existed. Having acquired opulence in the course of his employment, he was put into the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, in which office he died, January 23, 1766.

CASNODYN, a Welsh poet, who flourished at the beginning of the 14th century.

CASSAGNES, James, abbé de, a French poet and preacher, who died mad, because he was compared with Cotin, a very poor and unpopular preacher, in 1679.

CASSAN, a christian, who renounced his religion to become king of Persia, died in 1304.

CASSANA, Nicholo, a Venetian painter, who died in 1713. His conspiracy of Cataline is greatly admired.

CASSANA, brother of the preceding, was eminent in drawing beasts and birds.

CASSANDER, king of Macedonia, died 304 B. C.

CASSANDER, George, an eminent French divine, who was long engaged in the fruitless labour of reconciling the catholics and protestants, died in 1566.

CASSANDER, Francis, a Frenchman, who was an able translator of the Greek and Latin classics, died in 1695.

CASSANDRA, Fidele, a Venetian lady, of great learning in philosophy and the languages, died, aged 102, in 1567.

CASSENTINO, Jacobodi, an eminent painter, the founder of the Florentine academy, died in 1356.

CASSERIO, Julio, rose from a state of poverty, to be professor of anatomy and medicine at Padua. He was first taken, as a domestic, into the family of Fabricius, who instructed him; he died in 1616.

CASSIAN, a monk, of the 5th century, who wrote some works, and founded a monastery at Marseilles.

CASSIBELAN, or CASSIVELAUNUS, a king of Britain, at the time of the invasion of Julius Cæsar.

CASSINI, Johannes Dominicus, a celebrated astronomer, born in Piedmont, in 1635. At the age of 15, the senate invited him to teach mathematics at Bologna. He was made astronomer royal of France in 1669, and after enriching science with a thousand new discoveries and observations, died in 1712.

CASSINI, John James, son of the preceding, inherited the talents and fame of his father, and took his place as royal astronomer of France. His works were in high estimation, and are valuable at this day; he died in 1756.

CASSINI DE THURY, Cæsar Francis, successor of John James, born in 1714, distinguished for his early and rapid progress in science, died in 1784.

CASSIODORUS, Marcus Aurelius, a man of eminence in many respects, and called, by way of distinction, "the senator," was born in Italy, about 463. His principal writings are, "De Divinis Lectionibus," "De Orthographia," and "De Rebus Gestis Gothorum." He wrote also a commentary upon the Psalms, and several other pieces, theological and critical, and died at near 100 years of age.

CASSIUS, Caius, brother-in-law of Brutus, one of Cæsar's murderers. He caused one of his slaves to kill him, that he might not fall into the hands of his enemy, 42 B. C.

CASSIUS, Longinus Lucius, a Roman magistrate of great integrity, 115 B. C.

CASSIUS, Avidius, a Roman general, who proclaimed himself emperor, and was soon after assassinated.

CASSIUS, Parmensis, a Latin poet, put to death by Augustus.

CASSIUS, Severus Situs, a Roman orator, of the Augustan age, eloquent, but violent against individuals.

CASTAGNO, Andrew del, a painter, of Tuscany, who assassinated Dominico de Venise, from whom he obtained the secret of painting in oil. Castagno revealed this on his death-bed, and died in 1478.

CASTALDI, Cornelius, an eminent poet, in Latin and Italian. He founded a college at Padua, where he died in 1557.

CASTALIO, Sebastian, born at Chatillon, on the Rhone, in 1515. His works are very considerable, on account both of their quality and their number; they discover great knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and are chiefly on Scriptural subjects. He died in 1563.

CASTEELS, Peter, a painter, of Antwerp. He published 12 plates of birds, designed and etched by himself, and died in 1749.

CASTEL, Lewis Bertrand, a Jesuit and mathematician, of Montpelier. He published a system of mathematics, a treatise on gravity, and on optics; all highly esteemed: he died in 1757.

CASTELL, Edmund, a divine of the 17th century, and compiler of a very learned and laborious work, called "Lexicon Heptaglotton." He was also eminently assistant to Dr. Walton, in the celebrated edition of the "Polyglott Bible," and died in 1685.

CASTELLI, Bernard, a Genoese painter and engraver, of eminence, died in 1629.

CASTELLI, Valerio, son of the preceding, was particularly skilled in painting battles, and died in 1659.

CASTELLI, Benedict, a native of Brescia, who assisted Galileo in his astronomical observations, died in 1644.

CASTELNAU, Michael, ambassador in the service of Charles IX. of France. Memoirs of his embassies are published, in 2 vols. folio; he died in 1592.

CASTELNAU, Henriette Julia de, wife of count de Murat, authoress of several pleasing and elegant works, died in 1716.

CASTELVETRO, Lewis, an Italian critic, famous for his parts, but more famous for his spleen and ill-nature, was born at Modena, in 1505. He distinguished himself chiefly by his "Commentary upon Aristotle's Poetics;" where, Rapin assures us, he always made it a rule to find something to except against in the text of Aristotle. He died in 1571.

CASTI, l'abbé, an Italian poet, author of several works of merit, died in 1803.

CASTIGLIONE, Joseph, a native of Ancona distinguished as a poet and critic, died in 1616.

CASTIGLIONE, Balthazar, an eminent Italian nobleman and poet, was born at Mantua, in 1478. He applied himself to the study of painting, sculpture, and architecture, as appears from a book that he wrote in favour of these arts, and made so great a progress in them, that Raphael Urbin and Buonarotti, though incomparable artists, never thought their works perfect, unless they had the approbation of Castiglione. He died in 1529. Besides his incomparable book, "The Courtier," in which work we may perceive how intimate he was with the Greek and Latin authors, (having gleaned together the first flowers of their wit, and treasured up, as it were, in a single casket, the richest jewels of antiquity,) he composed many Latin and Tuscan poems, which, with some of his letters, are placed at the end of the English version of "The Courtier," published at London, in 1727.

CASTIGLIONE, Benedict, an eminent Italian engraver, born in 1616, died in 1670

CASTIGLIONE, Francisco, son and pupil of the preceding, and equally respectable as a painter.

CASTILE, Alphonsus X. of, who has commonly been called "The Wise," was born in

1203, and is now more famous for having been an astronomer than a king. He understood astronomy, philosophy, and history, as if he had been only a man of letters, and composed books upon the motions of the heavens, and on the history of Spain, which are highly commended. He died in 1284.

CASTILLO, Ferdinand de, a Dominican, of Spain, who wrote an account of his order; he died in 1593.

CASTILLO-Y-SAAVEDRA, Antony del, a Spanish painter, who died of grief, because he was excelled, in 1667.

CASTRIES, N., marshal de, an able French general, who served in the seven years' war, died in 1800.

CASTRO, Alphonso de, a Spanish Franciscan friar, who went to England with Philip II. He was an able preacher, and died in 1558.

CASTRO, John de, a native of Lisbon, a distinguished military officer, afterwards, governor of the East Indies, died in 1548.

CASTRO, Paul de, professor of law at Florence, Bologna, Sienna, and Padua, died in 1437.

CASTRUCIO, Castracani, a celebrated general, found, when an infant, in a heap of leaves, in Tuscany. He rose to the highest rank of military fame, and died in 1328.

CASWELL, Richard, governor of North Carolina from 1777 to 1780, and from 1785 to 1787. He discharged several other offices with reputation, and died in 1789.

CAT, Claude Nicholas le, surgeon to the Hotel Dieu, at Rouen, an eminent philosopher, raised to the rank of nobility by the French king, died in 1768.

CATEL, William, of Toulouse, author of a history of the courts of that city, died in 1626.

CATELLAN, Maria Claire Priscilla Marguerite, a lady of Narbonne, whose odes were much admired; she died in 1745.

CATESBY, Mark, an English naturalist, who wrote the natural history of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahamas, an elegant work, 2 vols. folio; he died in 1749.

CATHARINE, a daughter of Charles VI., of France, who married Henry V. of England, and afterwards Owen Tudor, a Welchman. She died in 1438.

CATHARINE of ARRAGON, daughter of Ferdinand, V., and wife of Henry VIII. She was a woman of many virtues.

CATHARINE DE MEDICIS, only daughter of Laurentius de Medicis, born at Florence, in 1519, married, 1533, the dauphin, afterwards Henry II., of France. She was three times regent of France; and, during her administrations, made a conspicuous figure in the annals of Europe, by her political genius. She died in 1589.

CATHARINE of SIENNA, a Romish saint, who, at the age of eight, is said to have vowed perpetual celibacy; she died in 1380.

CATHARINE of PORTUGAL, daughter of John IV., and wife of Charles II., by whom she was treated unkindly; she died in 1705.

CATHARINE of BOURBON, sister to Henry IV., and wife of Henry of Lorraine, died in 1604.

CATHARINE ALEXIEVNA, a country girl of the name of Martha, born of very indigent parents, in Livonia. In 1701 she married a dragoon of the Swedish garrison, at Marienburgh; but before evening of the wedding-day, the place was besieged by the Russians: the bridegroom was killed, and the victor, general Bauer, smitten with her beauty, made her his mistress. Prince Mentshicoff next beheld her, and she lived with him a short time.—In the 17th year of her age, she became the mistress of Peter the Great, who, on the 29th of May, 1711, married her privately in Poland, and the 20th of Feb., 1712, publicly solemnized the marriage, at Petersburg, and presented her with the diadem and sceptre. At his death, in 1725, she was proclaimed sovereign empress of all the Russias, and, to her death, the 17th of May, 1727, showed herself worthy of her high fortune.

CATHARINE II., empress of Russia, a woman of most extraordinary natural talents for governing a state, and civilizing a rude nation; but of insatiate lust, and unbounded ambition; to the indulgence of which latter passion, she waded through blood, flowing from the slaughter of thousands and tens of thousands. She was born May 2, 1729, and married in 1745, to the grandson of Peter the Great. Having caused her husband to be deposed (if not worse dealt with) in 1762, she was proclaimed empress. She died suddenly, in November, 1796, and was succeeded by her only son Paul Petrowitz, the father of Alexander I., the present emperor of Russia.

CATHARINUS, Ambrose, an Italian, bishop of Minori. He wrote against Luther, and died in 1553.

CATILINA, Lucius Sergius, a noble Roman, whose extravagance reduced him to narrow circumstances, and having been refused the consulship, became leader of a conspiracy to murder the consuls and senate of Rome, rifle the public treasury, and burn the city: which conspiracy was discovered by Cicero, at that time consul, 62 B. C. He was slain in battle the same year, on the plains of Tuscany.

CATINAT, Nicholas, an illustrious French general, under Louis XIV., born at Paris, 1637, died in 1712.

CATINEAU, N. a bra man, who headed the Vendeans during the revolution; he fell at the siege of Nantes.

CATO, Marcus Portius, commonly called the Censor, born at Tusculum, in the year of Rome, 519; that is, about the year 232 B. C. No man was ever better qualified than he for the office of censor, nor could better discharge the duties of it. He made use of his severity, eloquence, and exemplary life, to give a check to the luxury and growing vices of the Romans; which gave occasion to say, that he was not less serviceable to the republic of Rome, by making war against immorality, than Scipio, by his victories over his enemies. He wrote several works: "A Roman History," a book "concerning the Art of War," and one on "Agriculture," and died in the year of Rome 604.

CATO, Uticensis, great grandson to the former, was educated under his uncle Livius Drusus, and very early showed valour and generosity; having, at 14 years old, desired a sword to kill the tyrant Sylla. He was a lover of philosophy, in which he rigidly followed the doctrines of the stoics; this furnished him with that bravery of soul which he manifested on all occasions. His first campaign was in 681, against Spartacus: afterwards he led 1000 foot into Asia, where, for the small number of his attendants, he was laughed at, but was never moved with it; returning, he was made quæstor, which

post he filled with honour. To keep out a very bad man, he put in for the tribunate. He sided with Cicero, against Catiline, and opposed Cæsar in the senate, on that occasion. His enemies sent him to recover Cyprus, which Ptolemy had forfeited, thinking to hurt his reputation by so difficult an undertaking; yet none could find fault with his conduct. He laboured to bring about an agreement between Cæsar and Pompey, but, seeing it in vain, sided with the latter. When Pompey was slain, he fled to Utica, and Cæsar pursuing him, he advised his friends to begone, and his son to trust to Cæsar's clemency; then lay down upon his bed, read Plato upon the Immortality of the Soul, twice over, and thrust a sword through his body, of which he died, 46 B. C., aged 48.

CATO, Valerius, a Latin poet, in the age of Sylla, died 30 B. C.

CATROU, Francis, a very distinguished jesuit, born at Paris, in 1659. He was the author of some very considerable works; as, 1. "A General History of the Empire of the Mogul;" 2. "A History of the Fanaticism of some Protestant Religions; of Anabaptism, of Davidism, and of Quakerism;" 3. "A Translation of Virgil, with notes critical and historical;" and 4. "A Roman History;" which has been translated into several languages, and is reckoned his capital work. He died in 1737.

CATTHO, Angelo, was in the service of Lewis XI., as astrologer and physician. He pretended to foretell future events, and died in 1497.

CATULLUS, Caius Valerius, a Roman poet, born at Verona, 86 B. C. He is far unlike our modern poets, who usually complain of the coyness and insensibility of their fair ones; he speaks of his Lesbia, as a woman who asked him, how many kisses would satisfy him? To which he answered, "that he desired as many as there are grains of sand in the deserts of Libya, and stars in the heavens." Although possessing a superior genius, he was, as many others have since been, po[illegible] He died in the flower of his age, and the height of his reputation, when he was about 30 years old.

CATZ, James, a Dutch statesman, and poet, born in Zealand, 1577, died 1660.

CAULET, Francis Stephen de, a French prelate, who opposed the king's right of disposing of ecclesiastical benefices, died in 1680.

CAULIAC, Guy de, a French anatomist, and physician to the popes Clement VI., and Urban VII.

CAVALCANTI, Bartholomew, an Italian, who served pope Paul III., in both military and political capacities, died in 1562.

CAVALIER, John, celebrated for his bravery in the wars of the protestant insurgents, against Lewis XIV. He died in 1705.

CAVALIERI, Bonaventure, an Italian, professor at Bologna, and disciple of Galileo, died in 1647.

CAVALLINI, Pietro, a painter of celebrity at Rome, died in 1364.

CAVALLO, Tiberius, F. R. S., an eminent writer on natural philosophy, born at Naples, March 30, 1749, settled in England, 1771, and died in London, Dec. 26, 1809; having published, among other valuable works, "Treatises on Electricity;" on the "Air," and Aerostation;" on "Magnetism;" and "Elements of Natural History."

CAVANILLES, Antonio Joseph, a Spanish botanist, was educated among the jesuits, and appointed tutor to the sons of the duke de l'Infantado. In 1801, he was intrusted with the care of the royal gardens of Madrid, where he died in 1804.

CAVE, Dr. William, a learned divine, born 1637, died 1713. He was author of some large and learned works, relating to ecclesiastical antiquity; particularly, "The History of the Lives, Acts, Deaths, and Martyrdoms, of those who were cotemporary with the Apostles, and of the principal Fathers within the first three centuries of the Church," and "Historia Literaria, &c.;" in which he gives an exact account of all who had written upon Christianity, either for or against it, from Christ to the 14th century.

CAVE, Edward, born at Newton, in Warwickshire, Feb. 29, 1691, and celebrated for having planned and brought to perfection, "The Gentleman's Magazine," which has been published upwards of 90 years, and is considered one of the most successful and lucrative periodical works that history has upon record. Mr. Cave died Jan. 10, 1754.

CAVEDONE, Jacomo, an Italian painter, died in 1660.

CAVENDISH, Thomas, a celebrated English circumnavigator, died about 1593.

CAVENDISH, Sir William, born about 1505. Cardinal Wolsey took him into his splendid family, which consisted of one earl, nine barons, and about 100 knights, gentlemen, and inferior officers. He served the cardinal as gentleman-usher, and was admitted into more intimacy with him than any other servant, and therefore would not desert him in his fall, but was one of the few, who stuck close to him when he had neither office nor salary to bestow. This singular fidelity, joined to his abilities, recommended him to his sovereign, who received him into his own family and service. He afterwards held high offices of state under Edward VI., and Mary I., and died in 1557. Sir William Cavendish wrote the life of his old master, Cardinal Wolsey, and therein gives him a very high character; affirming that, in his judgment, he never saw the kingdom in better obedience and quiet, than during the time of his authority, nor justice better administered.

CAVENDISH, William, duke of Newcastle, born in 1592, died in 1676. He rendered great services, in a military capacity to Charles I. and II.; and after the restoration, retired to indulge his natural disposition in literary pursuits. He wrote a celebrated "Treatise on Horsemanship," of which a most excellent edition was, a few years ago, printed in England; and four comedies. His second wife, Margaret, was a woman of great wit, and some learning: for, besides the life of the duke, and her own, she wrote a great number of folio volumes, and published 26 plays, in several of which there are scenes and songs written by the duke. Her grace died in 1673.

CAVENDISH, William, first duke of Devonshire, an able statesman, and friend of Lord Russell, was active in procuring king William III. to invade England, and died in 1707.

CAVENDISH, Lord John, son of the fourth duke of Devonshire, and chancellor of the exchequer; he opposed Lord North's administration, and died in 1796.

CAVENDISH, Lord Frederic, chose a military life, was a field marshal, and died in 1803

CAVENDISH, Hon. Henry, a very ingenious natural philosopher, born Oct. 10, 1731, died at Clapham, Feb. 24, 1810. Though not much heard of in the common paths of life, he was well known and highly distinguished in the scientific world. He had studied and rendered himself familiarly conversant with every part of Sir Isaac Newton's philosophy; the principles of which he applied, about the year 1770, to an investigation of the laws on which the phenomena of electricity depend. Pursuing the same science, on the occasion of Mr. Walsh's experiments with the torpedo, he gave a satisfactory explanation of the remarkable powers of electrical fishes: pointing out that distinction between common and animal electricity, which has since been amply confirmed by the brilliant discoveries in galvanism. Having turned his attention very early to pneumatic chymistry, he ascertained, in 1766, the extreme levity of inflammable air, now called hydrogen gas. On this discovery, many curious experiments, and particularly that of aerial navigation have been founded. In the same path of science, he made the important discovery of the composition of water, by the union of two airs; and that laid the foundation of the modern system of chymistry, which rests principally on this fact, and that of the decomposition of water, announced soon afterwards by M. Lavoisier. As the purity of atmospherical air had been a subject of controversy, Mr. Cavendish contrived essential improvements in the method of performing experiments with a eudiometer; by means of which, he was the first who showed, that the proportion of pure air in the atmosphere is nearly the same in all open places. The other and much larger portion of our atmosphere, he sagaciously conjectured to be the basis of the acid of nitre; an opinion which he soon brought to the test, by an ingenious and laborious experiment, which completely proved its truth; whence this air has now very generally obtained the name of nitrogen. Among the labours of his latter days, is the nice and difficult experiment, by which he determined the mean density of the earth: an element of consequence in delicate calculations of astronomy, as well as in geological inquiries. Even in the last year of his life, at the advanced age of 77, he proposed and described improvements in the manner of dividing large astronomical instruments; which, though not yet executed, promise very great advantages. These pursuits, together with reading of various kinds, by which he acquired a deep insight into almost every topic of general knowledge, formed the whole occupation of his life; and were, in fact, his sole amusement. From his attachment to such occupations, and the constant resource he found in them, together with a shyness and diffidence natural to his disposition, his habits had, from early life, been secluded. He is said to have left behind him 1,200,000l. Mr. Cavendish was great uncle to the duke of Devonshire.

CAVOYE, Lewis, marquis de, a French military officer, of great bravery, died in 1716.

CAUSSIN, Nicholas, a French Jesuit, and confessor to Lewis XIII., was born at Troyes, in Champagne, in 1580, and died at Paris, July, 1651. He published, among other works, "The Holy Court," a moral work, which has been often reprinted, and translated into Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and English; and "Sacred Tragedies."

CAWDREY, Daniel, an ejected non-conformist and a member of the Westminster assembly of divines, died in 1664.

CAWTHORNE, James, a very agreeable poet, born at Sheffield, in 1721. In 1743, he was chosen master of Tunbridge School; and this place he held till his death, which happened by a fall from his horse, in 1761. His poetical compositions were collected and published in 4to, in 1771.

CAWTON, Thomas, a non-conformist, and a good Hebrew scholar, died in 1677.

CAXTON, William, the first who introduced the art of printing with fusile types into England, was born in the Weald of Kent, about the latter end of the reign of Henry IV. Being about 15, he was put apprentice to Mr. Robert Large, a mercer, who, after having been sheriff and mayor of London, died in 1441, leaving by will 34 marks to his apprentice, William Caxton; a considerable legacy in those days, and an early testimony of Caxton's good behaviour and integrity. Caxton went abroad to settle the same year that his master died, and was intrusted by the mercer's company to be their agent or factor in Holland, Zealand, Flanders, &c. In 1464, a commission was granted to him and Richard Whitehill, Esq., by Edward IV., to continue and confirm the treaty of trade and commerce between his majesty and Philip, duke of Burgundy, or, if they found it necessary, to make a new one. They are styled in the commission, ambassadors and special deputies. A marriage was concluded, in July, 1468, between the king's sister, lady Margaret of York, and the duke's son, Charles, he being then duke of Burgundy; and when the lady arrived at the duke's court at Bruges, Caxton appears to have been of her retinue. He was now either one of her household, or held some constant post under her; because, as he says, he received of her a yearly fee or salary, besides many other good and great benefits. Being more expert than most others in penmanship and languages, it is highly probable that he was employed by the dutchess in some literary way. As soon as he had acquired the mystery of the new invention of printing, (which he did not accomplish, he says himself, without great expense,) he was employed by her in translating out of French a large volume, and afterwards in printing it. It appeared under the title of "The Recuyell of the History of Troye;" and is the first book, we now know of, that was printed in the English tongue: the date being September 19, 1471, at Colen (Cologne.) By the edition of the "Game of Chess," dated in 1474, Caxton appears to have been then settled in England; and this book is allowed, by all the typographical antiquaries, to have been the first specimen of the art among us; and as such, has been so valued, that it is said, the earl of Pembroke, for a fair copy thereof, which was given him by Mr. Granger, presented him with a purse of forty guineas. The next performance of Caxton, of which the date is ascertained, is, "The Dictes and Sayinges of the Philosophers, translated out of French by Antone erle Ryvyres lord Scerles, emprynted by William Caxton, at Westmestre, 1477." Caxton printed several other pieces, either of his own composition, or translated by him. His last work was a translation from the French of "The Holy Lives of the Fathers Hermites living in the Deserts;" and we are informed by Wynken de Worde, that he finished his life and translation together, on the same day, in 1491.

CAYLUS, Anne Claude, Count de, a French

writer, born at Paris, in 1692. His chief work is, "Recueil d'Antiquites Egyptiennes, Etrusques, Grecques, Romaines, et Gauloises," 7 tom. 4to., 1752-67. He died in 1765.

CAZES, Peter James, a French painter and an ingenious artist, died in 1754.

CAZOTTE, James, mayor of Pierry, who, for his attachment to the French king, was guillotined in 1792.

CEBA, Ansaldo, a Genoese, of reputation as a politician, orator, and poet, died in 1623.

CEBES, the author of a little beautiful Grecian remain, entitled, "A picture of Human Life." Of this author we have no account, save that he is once mentioned by Plato, and once by Xenophon.

CECCO DE ASCOLI, or FRANCIS DE GLI STABILI, of Ascoli, a professor at Bologna; was burnt by order of the inquisition, in 1327.

CECIL, William, lord Burleigh an eminent English statesman, whose loyalty to his sovereign queen Elizabeth, and his patriotism, preserved the religion and the civil polity of England from falling a prey to sovereign tyranny and popish superstitions. He was born at Bourn, in Lincolnshire, 1521, held the office of lord high treasurer of England 27 years, and died 1598. A collection of his state papers was published by Haynes, 1740; and a continuation of them by Murdin, 1760.

CECIL, Richard, an eminent divine of the church of England, died in 1810.

CECROPS, an Egyptian, founder of the Athenian monarchy, 1556 B. C.

CEDRENUS, George, a Grecian monk, lived in the 11th century, and wrote "Annals, or an abridged History, from the beginning of the World to the reign of Isaac Comnenus, emperor of Constantinople," who succeeded Michael IV. in 1057.

CELESTI, Andrea, a Venetian painter, died in 1706.

CELESTIN I., was pope 10 years; he condemned the doctrines of Nestorius, and died in 432.

CELESTIN II., was pope 5 months, and died in 1143.

CELESTIN III., was pope 7 years, and died in 1198.

CELESTIN IV., was pope 18 days, and died in 1241.

CELESTIN V., elected pope in 1294, which office he afterwards resigned; he was imprisoned by his successor, and died in 1296.

CELLARIUS, Christopher, born in 1638, at Malcalde, in Franconia, died in 1707. He published good editions of above 20 Latin and Greek authors. His works relate chiefly to grammar, to geography, to history, and to the oriental languages. Those in geography are well known as excellent helps to the understanding of ancient authors.

CELLIER, Remi, a benedictine of Bar le duc, wrote a biographical history, and died in 1761.

CELLINI, Benevento, a celebrated sculptor and engraver, of Florence, born in 1500, died in 1570.

CELSUS, Aurelius Cornelius, a philosopher and physician, who flourished under the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. He wrote upon several subjects, as we learn from Quintillian; upon rhetoric, for which he is often quoted and commended by this great master; upon the military art; upon agriculture; and we have still extant of his eight books "De Medicina," which are written in very fine Latin.

CELSUS, an epicurean philosopher of the 2d century, who wrote a book against the Christian religion, which was answered by Origen. The work of Celsus is lost.

CELTES, Conrad, a Latin poet, who died at Vienna, in 1508, after having obtained the laurel.

CENSORINUS, Appius Claudius, a Roman senator, raised to the throne by his soldiers, in 270.

CENSORINUS, a Roman grammarian of the 3d century.

CENTLIVRE, Susannah, a celebrated comic writer, who had so early a turn for poetry, that, as one of her biographers tells us, she composed a song before she was seven years old. She is the author of 19 dramatic pieces, and several little poems. Her talent was in comedy, particularly the contrivance of plots and incidents. She died Dec. 1, 1723.

CENTORIO, Ascanius a native of Milan, eminent as a soldier and philosopher, lived in the 16th century.

CERATINUS, James, or Teyng, a Hollander who obtained a Greek professorship by means of Erasmus, and died at Louvain, in 1530.

CERCEAU, John Anthony du, a French Jesuit, known as a Latin poet, died in 1730.

CERDA, John Lewis de la, a Spanish Jesuit, and an author of great learning and candour, died in 1643.

CERDON, a heretic of the 2d century, who rejected the Old Testament and part of the New.

CERETA, Laura, an Italian lady, eminent for her knowledge of philosophy, and the learned languages, died in 1498.

CERINI, Giovanni Dominico, an Italian painter, whose pieces are esteemed; he died in 1681.

CERINTHUS, a disciple of Simon Magus, about A. D. 54, a heretic who denied the divinity of Christ.

CERISANTES, Mark Duncan de, son of a Scotch physician at Saumur; he was sent ambassador to Turkey by Richelieu, and died in 1648.

CERMENATI, John de, an Italian historian, who published an account of Milan, from 1307 to 1313.

CERRATO, Paul, a native of Montserrat, of the 15th century, he wrote Latin poems.

CERUTI, Frederic, a native of Verona, and an author, died in 1579.

CERUTI, Joseph Antony Joachim, a Jesuit, and professor at Lyons, and a member of the national assembly, died in 1792.

CERVANTES. See SAAVEDRA.

CERVETTO, an Italian, of extraordinary character in the musical world. He played the bass at Drury-lane Theatre, and died January 14, 1783, in his 103d year. One evening, when Mr. Garrick was performing the character of Sir John Brute, during the drunkard's muttering and dozing till he falls asleep in the chair, (the audience being most profoundly silent and attentive to the admirable performer,) Cervetto, in the orchestra, uttered a very loud and immoderately-lengthened yawn! The moment Garrick was off the stage, he sent for the musician, and with considerable warmth reprimanded him for so ill-timed a symptom of somnolency; when the modern Naso, with great address, reconciled Garrick to him in a trice, by saying, with a shrug, "I beg ten tousand pardons! but I always do so ven I am ver musch

please'" Mr. Cervetto was distinguished among his friends of the galleries by the ludicrous name of Nosey, from the prominency of his nasal feature.

CESALPINUS, a celebrated Italian writer on botany, born in 1519, died in 1603.

CESALPINUS, Andrew, an Italian physician, born about 1159.

CESARINI, Julian, a Roman cardinal, employed by several popes, was slain in 1444.

CESARINI, Virginio, a learned Roman, chamberlain to Urban VIII., died in 1624.

CESAROTTI, Melchior, an Italian poet, professor of rhetoric, and afterwards of Greek and Hebrew, in Padua, his native city, died in 1808.

CESPEDES, Paul, a Spanish painter, of merit, and a writer, died in 1608.

CEZELI, Constance de, wife of Barri de St. Aunez, governor of Leucate under Henry IV., celebrated for her bravery.

CHABANES, James de, a Frenchman, of great bravery, who fell at the battle of Pavia, in 1525.

CHABANON, N. de, member of the academy of belles lettres, and an author, died at Paris, in 1792.

CHABOT, Francis, a capuchin, was a violent jacobin, cruel in his sentiments, and was guillotined in 1794.

CHABRIAS, an Athenian general, who took Cyprus, and died 355 B. C.

CHABRIT, Peter, an advocate in the parliament of Paris, of great erudition, died in 1785.

CHABRY, Mark, a distinguished painter and sculptor, died at Lyons, in 1727.

CHAIS, Charles, born at Geneva, pastor of a church at the Hague, distinguished as a preacher and scholar, died in 1786.

CHAISE, Father de la, a Jesuit, of uncommon abilities, and confessor to Louis XIV., born at Forez, in the province of Lyons, about 1626. The learned Huetius, bishop of Avranches, calls him "a man incredibly well versed in all parts of learning, of philosophy and divinity in particular."

CHALCIDIUS, a Platonic philosopher, of the 3d century.

CHALCONDYLES, Laonicus, an Athenian, of the 15th century, who wrote a history of the Turks.

CHALCONDYLES, Demetrius, a native of Athens, and one of those learned men whom Pope Nicholas V. sent to Rome to translate the Greek authors into Latin. Under his inspection and care was first published at Florence, in 1499, the "Greek Lexicon" of Suidas. He died about 1510.

CHALES, Claudius Francis de, a Jesuit, of Chamberi, a royal professor at Lyons, and author of several works, died in 1678.

CHALIER, Marie Joseph, a French revolutionist, of sanguinary character; he was guillotined in 1793.

CHALKLEY, Thomas, a preacher among the Quakers, in Pennsylvania, in 1701, died in Portola, while on a visit, in 1741; he published some works on religion.

CHALLE, Charles Michael Angelo, a professor of painting in the Paris academy, died in 1778.

CHALMERS, Lionel, M. D., a learned physician, of South Carolina, published several respectable works on medical subjects, about 1767.

CHALONER, Sir Thomas, born at London, about 1515. He was much employed in embassies and negotiations with foreign courts; and died in 1565, leaving behind him a work called "The right ordering of the English Republic." He also discovered the first alum mines in England.

CHALONER, Sir Thomas, educated at Oxford, was tutor to the prince of Wales, and died in 1615.

CHALONER, James, son of the preceding, educated at Oxford, was one of King Charles' judges, and died in Holland, in 1661.

CHALONER, Edward, head of Alban hall, Oxford, a good preacher and learned divine, died in 1625.

CHALOTAIS, Lewis Rene Caradeuc de la, known as the author of a work on the Jesuits, died in 1715.

CHAMBAUD, Lewis, author of a French Dictionary and Grammar, and other useful school-books, died in 1776.

CHAMBERLAINE, Robert, an Englishman and author of several works, died in the 17th century.

CHAMBERLAYNE, Edward, born at Odington, in Gloucestershire, in 1616, died in 1703 He wrote many books; the best known of which is, "Angliæ Notitia; or, the Present State of England."

CHAMBERLAYNE, John, son of the preceding, and continuator of that useful book, "The Present state of England," was born about 1670, and died in 1724, having published many ingenious critical, theological, and moral works.

CHAMBERS, Sir Robert, a learned judge, educated at Oxford, chief justice in Bengal, and president of the Asiatic society, died in 1803.

CHAMBERS, Ephraim, author of the celebrated Dictionary of Arts and Sciences which goes under his name, was born at Milton, in the county of Westmoreland. When he became of a proper age, he was put apprentice to Mr. Senex, the globe-maker, a business which is connected with literature, and especially with astronomy and geography. It was during Mr. Chambers' residence with this skilful mechanic, that he contracted that taste for science and learning, which accompanied him through life, and directed all his pursuits. It was even at this time that he formed the design of his grand work, the "Cyclopædia;" and some of the first articles of it were written behind the counter. He died May 15, 1749. The first edition of the Cyclopædia was published in 1728, in 2 vols. folio. Another edition, with considerable improvements, by Dr. Rees, was begun to be published, in weekly numbers, in 1778, and was, in 1785, completed in 4 vols. January 1, 1802, Dr. Rees commenced the publication of an edition still farther enlarged, which has been recently completed in 45 vols. 4to.; most highly adorned, and fully illustrated, by engravings, in a style of excellence well suited to the exalted merit of the work itself; which is at once an ornament to its editor, and to the country.

CHAMBERS, Sir William, an eminent architect, whose name will be transmitted to late posterity as the builder of that great national ornament, Somerset Place. This superb structure was begun in 1776, and inhabited in 1785. Sir William was by birth a Swede, but was brought over to England at two years of age He wrote an excellent "Treatise on Civil Architecture," a "Dissertation on Oriental Gardening," published "Designs for Chinese Buildings," &c., and died March 8, 1796.

CHAMIER, Daniel, a French protestant, pro

fessor of divinity at Montauban. He drew up the famous edict of Nantes, and was killed in 1621.

CHAMILLARD, Stephen, a Jesuit, of Bourges, eminent as a scholar and antiquary, died in 1730.

CHAMILLART, Michael de, an excellent billiard player, was promoted to high offices of state by Lewis XIV., and died in 1721.

CHAMOUSSET, Charles Humbert Pierron de, judge in the parliament of Paris, a man of universal benevolence, died in 1773.

CHAMPAGNE, Philipof, a celebrated painter, born at Brussels, in 1602, died in 1674.

CHAMPAGNE, John Baptiste de, born at Brussels, was professor of the academy of painting at Paris, and died in 1683.

CHAMPEAUX, or CAMPELLENSIS, William de, professor of philosophy at Paris, where Abelard was his pupil, died in 1121.

CHAMPFORT, N., a Parisian, devoted to literature, and a friend of the revolution. He destroyed himself in 1794.

CHAMPIER, Symphorien, Camperius, or Campeguis, a Frenchman, and physician to the duke of Lorraine, died in 1540.

CHAMPION, Joseph, an Englishman, eminent as a penman.

CHAMPLAIN, Samuel de, a Frenchman, sent on a voyage of discovery to America by Henry IV. An American lake bears his name. He died in 1635.

CHAMPMESLE, Mary Desmares de, a French actress of celebrity, died in 1698.

CHANCELLOR, Richard, a celebrated English navigator, was engaged in an exploring voyage, in 1553.

CHANDLER, Mary, an English lady, distinguished by her talent for poetry, born at Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, in 1687, died September 11, 1745.

CHANDLER, Samuel, an eminent dissenting minister and theological writer, born at Hungerford, Berks, in 1693, died in 1766.

CHANDLER, a native of England, and a baptist minister, settled on Ashley river, South Carolina, died in 1749.

CHANDLER, Edward, an English prelate and an author, died in 1750.

CHANDLER, Thomas Bradbury, D. D., an eminent episcopal minister and writer, of Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, published several works in defence of episcopacy; he died in 1790.

CHANDLER, Richard, D. D., an eminent English divine and antiquary, died in 1810.

CHANTEREAU LE FEVRE, Lewis, a native of Paris, and an author, died in 1658.

CHANUT, Peter, a Frenchman, sent as ambassador to Sweden and Holland, died in 1662.

CHAPELAIN, John, a French poet, born at Paris, in 1595, chiefly distinguished himself by a heroic poem, called "La Pucelle, ou France Delivree," and died in 1674.

CHAPELLE, Claude Emanuel Lullier, a celebrated French poet, born at Chapelle, in 1621. He is said to have been a very pleasant, but withal a very voluptuousman, and died in 1686.

CHAPELLE, John de la, secretary to the prince of Conti, whose life he wrote, died in 1723.

CHAPELLIER, Isaac Rene Guy de, a native of Rennes, a zealous advocate of liberty; he was guillotined in 1792.

CHAPMAN, George, born in 1557, and highly celebrated in his time for his dramatic writings, and poetry. He translated "Homer's Iliad and Odyssey," which are still looked upon with some respect. He wrote 17 dramatic pieces, and died in 1634.

CHAPMAN, Dr. John, an eminent English divine, critic, and vindicator of the Christian religion, against Morgan, Tindal, and others, was born in 1704, and died 1784.

CHAPMAN, William, an Englishman, who, among many other useful discoveries and improvements, was the first who, about 1758, gave the idea, and at sea established by practice, the invaluable secret of making salt water fresh. He died at Newcastle, Oct., 1793.

CHAPMAN, George, a schoolmaster at Dalkeith, and afterwards at Dumfries, author of several works on education, died in 1806.

CHAPPE D'AUTEROCHE, John. Vid. AUTEROCHE.

CHAPONE, Hester, an elegant English poet, and moral writer, born of a respectable Northamptonshire family, of the name of Mulso, Oct. 27, 1727. Her pen was always directed to moral purposes; and virtue, far from showing repulsive austerity in her representations, was distinguished by endearing graces. She will long be distinguished on the rolls of literature for her "Letters on the Improvement of the Mind addressed to a Young Lady," 2 vols. 12mo. 1773, and "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse," 12mo, 1775. Mrs. C. died at Hadley, in Middlesex, Dec. 25, 1801.

CHAPPEL, William, a very learned and pious divine, bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, in Ireland, born at Lexington, in Nottinghamshire, in 1582, died 1649. He published, the year before his death, "Methodus Concionandi;" that is, "The Method of Preaching;" which, for its usefulness, was translated into English. To this bishop, among other divines, has been ascribed the composition of that excellent book, "The Whole Duty of Man."

CHAPUZEAU, Samuel, a native of Geneva, and preceptor to William III., of England, died in 1701.

CHARAS, Moses, a physician, at Paris, well known as an author, died in 1698.

CHARDIN, Sir John, a famous voyager, was born at Paris, in 1643, but went to London upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685. He went to Persia and the East Indies, and trafficked in jewels. Charles II., king of England, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He died at London, in 1713. His "Voyages" have always been much esteemed, as very curious and very true.

CHARELON, a Jesuit missionary, employed many years among the Indians in Michigan.

CHARENTON, Joseph Nicholas, a French Jesuit, and missionary to China, for 15 years; he died in 1735.

CHARES, a Grecian statuary, who immortalized himself by the Colossus of the Sun, at Rhodes, which has been reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world.

CHARETTE DE LA COINTRIE, Francis Athanasius de, a French royalist, who signalized himself by an able resistance against the republican forces, in la Vendee; he was taken and shot in 1796.

CHARITON, a native of Cyprus, and an author, in the 4th century.

CHARKE, Charlotte, was youngest daughter of Colley Cibber, the actor, and afterwards poet laureat. At eight years old she was put to school, but had an education more suitable to a boy than a girl; and as she grew up, followed

the same plan, being more frequently in the stable than in the bedchamber, and mistress of the currycomb, though ignorant of the needle. Her adventures during the remainder of her life, are nothing but one variegated scene of distresses, of a kind which no one can be a stranger to, who has either seen, or read accounts of those most wretched of all human beings, the members of a mere strolling company of actors. In 1755 she went to London, where she published the "Narrative of her own Life," to which death put a period, and at the same time, to one continued course of misery, the inevitable consequence of folly, imprudence, and absurdity, in 1759.

CHARLEMAGNE, or CHARLES I., king of France by succession, and emperor of the West by conquest, in 800, (which laid the foundation of the dynasty of the Western Franks, who ruled the empire 472 years, till the time of Rodolphus Auspergensis, the founder of the house of Austria.) Charlemagne was as illustrious in the cabinet as in the field; and, though he could not write his name, was the patron of men of letters, the restorer of learning, and a wise legislator; he wanted only the virtue of humanity to render him the most accomplished of men; but when we read of his beheading 4500 Saxons, solely for their loyalty to their prince, in opposing his conquests, we cannot think he merits the extravagant encomiums bestowed on him by some historians. He died in 814, in the 74th year of his age.

CHARLES II., surnamed the Bald, succeeded to the French crown in 840, was elected emperor by the pope and the Roman people, in 875, and poisoned in 877.

CHARLES III., or Simple, succeeded to the throne of France in 893. He was unequal to the government of a kingdom, and at last died in prison, in 929.

CHARLES IV., the Fair, succeeded to the French throne in 1322, and died in 1328.

CHARLES V., or Wise, succeeded to the throne of France in 1364. By his abilities and courage, the English were dispossessed of nearly all their provinces in France. He died in 1380.

CHARLES VI., succeeded to the French throne in 1380. His inexperience, and a civil war, weakened the kingdom, and the defeat at Agincourt, completed his misfortunes. He died in 1422.

CHARLES VII., surnamed the Victorious, succeeded to the throne in 1422. By his great vigour and activity, he drove the English from his kingdom, and died in 1461.

CHARLES VIII., called the Affable, ascended the throne in 1483. After having conquered Italy, and being crowned king of Naples, and emperor of Constantinople, he was driven into France, and died in 1498.

CHARLES IX., ascended the throne in 1560. During his reign, the fatal massacre of St. Bartholomew took place, which renders his name odious. He died in 1574.

CHARLES, the Fat, son of Lewis, the German, was elected king of Italy, and emperor, in 881. By the intrigues of his prime minister, he was driven from his throne, and died in 888.

CHARLES IV., grandson of the emperor Henry VII., ascended the imperial throne, in 1347. He founded the university of Prague, and died in 1378

CHARLES V., eldest son of Philip, of Austria, ascended the Spanish throne in 1516, and was elected emperor of Germany, in 1518. He resigned his crowns in 1555, retired to a cloister and died in 1558.

CHARLES VI. was proclaimed king of Spain, in 1703, and elected emperor of Germany, in 1711. A great part of his reign was spent in war; he died in 1740.

CHARLES VII., elector of Bavaria, in 1726; he contested the imperial throne with Maria Theresa, and died in 1745.

CHARLES I., king of Spain, was Charles V., emperor of Germany.

CHARLES II., son and successor of Philip IV., of Spain, in 1665, was the last of the eldest branch of Austrian princes who reigned in Spain. He died in 1700.

CHARLES III., king of Spain, son of Philip V., was a monarch of ability and virtue; he died in 1789.

CHARLES I., king of England, ascended the throne in 1625. His reign was turbulent, and in the civil wars he was defeated. He was at last tried before a self-created court of his subjects, and condemned, and executed, in 1648.

CHARLES II., king of England, was in Holland at the time of the death of Charles I., and was restored to the throne in 1660. He wanted the virtues of his father, and was licentious and immoral; he died in 1685.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS X. ascended the throne of Sweden in 1654. He was a prudent and warlike monarch, and died in 1660.

CHARLES XI., son and successor of the preceding, was successful in war, and respected as a just prince; he died in 1697.

CHARLES XII., of Sweden, was born June 27, 1682, and set off in the style, and with the spirit of Alexander the Great. His preceptor asking him what he thought of that hero? "I think," says Charles, "that I should choose to be like him" "Aye, but," said the tutor, "he only lived 32 years." "Oh," answered the prince, "that is long enough, when a man has conquered kingdoms." Impatient to reign, he caused himself to be declared of age at 15; and, at his coronation, he snatched the crown from the archbishop of Upsal, and put it upon his head himself, with an air of grandeur that struck the people. His whole reign was one continued scene of warfare, and concluded at the siege of Frederickshall, in Norway, December, 1718; where, as he was visiting the works of his engineers by star-light, he was struck upon the head by a ball, and killed upon the spot. He might be called the Quixotte of the north, carrying all the virtues of the hero to an excess, which made them as dangerous and pernicious as the opposite vices. His firmness was obstinacy; his liberality, profusion; his courage, rashness; his severity, cruelty; he was, in his last years, less a king than a tyrant, and more a soldier than a hero. The projects of Alexander, whom he affected to imitate, were not only wise, but wisely executed: whereas Charles, knowing nothing but arms, never regulated any of his movements by policy, according to the exigencies of the conjuncture; but suffered himself to be borne along by a brutal courage, which often led him into difficulties, and at length occasioned his death. He was, in short, a singular, rather than a great man.

CHARLES I., king of Naples, and brother to the king of France, was an able and politic prince; he died in 1285.

CHARLES II., king of Naples, surnamed the Lame, employed himself in promoting peace

and commerce, and the practice of religion among his people; he died in 1309.

CHARLES III., king of Naples, grandson of the preceding, obtained the kingdom in 1380, and died in 1386.

CHARLES II., king of Navarre, surnamed the Bad. Cruelty and artifice marked his conduct; he died in 1387.

CHARLES MARTEL, son of Pepin Heristal, and duke of Austrasia, conquered France, defeated and slew 375,000 of the Saracens, and died in 741.

CHARLES, duke of Burgundy, surnamed the Warrior, was generally successful, but at last slain, in 1477.

CHARLES, count of Flanders, in 1119. He was benevolent and virtuous, but was slain in 1124.

CHARLES I., duke of Lorraine, claimed the French crown, but was defeated, and died in 994.

CHARLES II., duke of Lorraine, a prudent and warlike prince, died in 1430.

CHARLES IV., duke of Lorraine, was fond of military glory, but lost his dominions, and died in 1675.

CHARLES V., of Lorraine, nephew of Charles IV., entered the service of the emperor Leopold, and acquired great military renown; he died in 1690.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, of Lorraine, grandson of Charles V., was general of the imperial armies, and a brave warrior; he died in 1780.

CHARLES EMANUEL, duke of Savoy, surnamed the Great, an ambitious prince, and brave warrior, died in 1630.

CHARLES EMANUEL II., son of Victor Amadeus I., and duke of Savoy, in 1638. He was an amiable and benevolent prince, and died in 1675.

CHARLES EMANUEL III., son of Victor Amadeus II., duke of Savoy, in 1730. He was a good prince, and died in 1773.

CHARLES EDWARD, grandson of James II., of England, known as the Pretender, landed in Scotland, in 1745, and defeated the British troops, but was afterwards defeated, and returned to France, where he died in 1788.

CARLETON, Walter, an English physician of eminence, died in 1707.

CHARLEVAL, Charles Faucon de Rey, lord of, a French author of genius, who died in 1693.

CHARLEVOIX, Peter Francis Xavier de, a learned Jesuit, celebrated for his travels, died in 1761.

CHARMIS, a physician at Rome, under Nero.

CHARNACE, Hercules Girard, baron de, sent ambassador to Sweden by Richelieu, died in 1637.

CHARNOCK, John, born November 23, 1756, entered a gentleman-commoner of Merton College, Oxford, 1774, died in the King's Bench prison, May 16, 1807; leaving behind him, among other works, "Biographia Navalis;" 6 vols. 8vo. 1794, &c; "A History of Marine Architecture," 3 vols. 4to., 1802; and a "Life of Lord Nelson," 1806. His father, who was a man of large fortune, totally forsook him in his distress; but buried him, with great ceremony and expense, at Lea, near Blackheath, in the same grave which, within two years after, received both his father and mother.

CHARNOCK, Stephen, an eminent divine among the presbyterians and independents, who published his works in 2 vols. folio, and died in 1680.

CHARNOIS, N. Vacheur de, the author of some popular romances, was barbarously murdered at Paris, in 1792.

CHARONDAS, a legislator, born in Sicily, flourished about 400 B. C.

CHARPENTIER, Francis, dean of the French academy, a man of learning and abilities, died in 1702.

CHARRIER, Mark Anthony, a French lawyer, and member of the states general, in 1789, who boldly denounced all innovations. He was condemned to death, in 1794.

CHARRON, Peter, born at Paris, in 1541, died in 1603. He wrote a book called "Les Trois Veritès," The Three Truths, which he published in 1591. These three truths are the following: 1. That there is a God and a true religion; 2. That of all religions the Christian is the only true one; 3. That of all the Christian communions, the Roman Catholic is the only true church. His celebrity, however, was established by his "Books of Wisdom," which have been twice translated into English.

CHARTIER Alan, secretary to Charles VI. and VII., of France, acquired great celebrity as a writer, and died in 1449.

CHARTIER, Rene, a physician to the French king, and editor of the works of Hippocrates and Galen, in the 17th century.

CHASSENEUX, Bartholomew de, president of the parliament of Provence, who boldly opposed the prosecution of the Vaudois. He was poisoned in 1541.

CHASTEL, John, the son of a woollen-draper at Paris, who attempted to kill Henry IV., of France, December 27, 1594. This prince, having taken a journey to the borders of Artois, had returned to Paris that very day. He was in the chamber of his mistress, Gabriella d'Estree, who lived then at the hotel de Bouchage, and as he was going to embrace Montigni, he was struck in his under lip with a knife, which broke a tooth in his mouth. John Chastel, who gave him that blow, and designed to cut his throat, was then but 18 or 19 years old. He had no sooner given it, than he dropped his knife, and hid himself in the crowd. Every body stood amazed, being at a loss to know who the villain was; and he was likely to escape; but somebody happened to cast an eye upon him, and he was taken at a venture; the wildness of his look, as it is said, betraying him. He was sentenced to death by a decree of the parliament, December 29, 1594, and suffered the same day by the light of flambeaux. Being drawn on a sledge to la Place de Grève, (a place of execution like Tyburn, in England,) he there had the flesh of his arms and thighs torn off with red-hot pincers; and his right hand, in which he held the knife wherewith he endeavoured to commit the murder, cut off; afterwards his body was drawn and quartered by four horses pulling several ways, and his members and corpse thrown into the fire, and burnt to ashes, and the ashes thrown up into the air.

CHASTELAIN, Claude, a French ecclesiastic and author, died in 1712.

CHASTELLUX, Francis John, marquis de, field marshal of France, served in America, in the war of the revolution, was known as an author, and died in 1788.

CHAT DE RASTIGNAC, Raymond de, a brave French officer, killed in 1696.

CHAT DE RASTIGNAC, Lewis James de, of the same family was bishop of Tours; he died in 1750.

CHATEAUBRIAND, Frances de Foix, wife of the count of that name, and mistress of Francis I.; she died in 1537.

CHATEAU BRUN, John Baptist Vivien de, of Angouleme, eminent as a dramatic writer, died in 1775.

CHATEAURENARD, Francis Lewis Rousselet, count de, an admiral of France, distinguished for his courage, died in 1716.

CHATEL, Tanneguy de, a French general, was intrusted with important embassies, and died in 1449.

CHATEL, Peter du, or CASTELLANUS, educated at Dijon, was a learned Grecian scholar; he died in 1552.

CHATEL, Francis du, a Dutch painter, of the 17th century.

CHATELARD, N. du, a French gentleman, passionately fond of Mary, queen of Scots.

CHATELET, Paul du Hay, lord de, a man of integrity, and an author, died in 1636.

CHATELET, Gabrielle Emilie, marchioness de, a most illustrious French writer on philosophical subjects, in which she is said to have rivalled Leibnitz and Newton. She wrote "Institutes of Physics," a work considered as a masterpiece of eloquence and reasoning, being a commentary on Leibnitz's philosophy. This learned lady was born in Picardy, in 1706, and died in 1749.

CHATTERTON, Thomas, a most astonishing genius, born at Bristol, November 20, 1752, and educated at a charity-school on St. Augustin's Back, where nothing more was taught than reading, writing, and accounts. At 14 years of age, he was articled clerk to an attorney at Bristol, with whom he continued about three years; and, though his education was thus confined, he discovered an early turn toward poetry and English antiquities, and particularly toward heraldry. In April, 1770, he left Bristol, disgusted with his profession, and irreconcileable to the line of life in which he was placed; and going to London, in hopes of advancing his fortune by his pen, he sank at once from the sublimity of his views to an absolute dependence on the patronage of booksellers. He continued to write incessantly in various periodical publications; but all these exertions of his genius brought in so little profit, that he was soon reduced to the extremest indigence; so that, at last, oppressed with poverty and disease, in a fit of despair, he put a period to his existence, August, 1770, with a dose of poison. In 1777, were published, in one vol. 8vo., "Poems supposed to have been written at Bristol, by Thomas Rowley and others, in the 15th century: the greatest part now first published from the most authentic copies, with an engraved specimen of one of the MSS. To which are added, a preface, an introductory account of the several pieces, and a glossary." And, in 1778, were published, in one vol. 8vo., "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, by Thomas Chatterton, the supposed author of the Poems published under the names of Rowley, &c." Concerning the authenticity of the poems under the name of Rowley, (that is, whether they were really written by a person of that name, or were only, what they are now generally supposed to be, the forgeries of Chatterton,) there long existed a mighty controversy; and the war among the critics has even now scarcely subsided. An edition of Chatterton's Poems was published by Mr. Southey, 3 vols. 8vo., 1803.

CHAUCER, Geoffrey, one of the greatest, as well as most ancient of the English poets, was born in London, in 1328. He was educated at Cambridge, where he resided in his 16th year, when he wrote "the Court of Love," and some other pieces. His distinguished accomplishments, both of body and mind, gained him the friendship of many persons of distinction, by whom he was drawn to court; and, in 1368, he was made gentleman of the king's privy chamber. In 1382, having given offence to the clergy, by adopting many of Wickliffe's tenets, he was obliged to quit the kingdom; and in Hainault, France, and Zealand, he wrote most of his books. His necessities forcing him to return to England, he was discovered, seized, and sent to prison. But, upon discovering all he knew of the late transactions in the city, he was discharged. This confession brought upon him a heavy load of calumny. To give vent to his sorrow at this time, he wrote his "Testament of Love," in imitation of "Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ," and not long after, his admirable "Treatise on the Astrolabe." He died October 25, 1400, and was buried at Westminster Abbey, in the great south cross aisle. His "Canterbury Tales," the most considerable of his works, have been incomparably well published by Mr. Tyrwhitt.

CHAUMETTE, Peter Gaspard: after guiding, with Hebert, the sanguinary multitude of Paris he was guillotined by Robespierre, in 1794.

CHAUMONT, Joseph, an Italian Jesuit, missionary among the Indians in North America.

CHAUNCEY, Charles, a non-conformist divine, emigrated to America, became president of Harvard College, and died in 1671.

CHAUNCEY, Charles, D. D., descendant of the preceding, minister of the first church in Boston, eminent for his learning, and author of numerous publications, died in 1787.

CHAUNCEY, Ichabod, a non-conformist ejected from his living, died in 1691.

CHAUNCEY, Maurice, a catholic, confessor to queen Mary, and a historian, died in 1581.

CHAUNCEY, Charles, L. L. D., an eminent lawyer, was secretary of state, and afterwards a judge of the superior court in the state of Connecticut; he died in 1822.

CHAUNCY, Sir Henry, an eminent antiquary, author of "The Antiquities of Hertfordshire," folio. This work, which is much esteemed, and now become very scarce, was published in 1700, in which year also its author died.

CHAUSSE, Michael Angelo de la, a learned antiquary, of Paris, and an author of the 17th century.

CHAUVEAU, Francis, a celebrated painter and engraver, of Paris, who died in 1676.

CHAUVEAU, Rene, son of the preceding, distinguished as a sculptor, died in 1722.

CHAUVIN, Stephen, a French protestant divine, born 1640, died 1725. His principal literary productions were, "A Lexicon Philosophicum," and a new "Journal des Savans."

CHAZELLES, John Matthew, a celebrated French mathematician, who died in 1710.

CHECCLEY, Samuel, minister in Boston, was a plain and evangelical preacher; he died in 1769.

CHEEVER, Samuel, first minister of Marblehead; died in 1724. He had preached 50 years.

CHEEVER, Ezekiel, an eminent instructer, at New-Haven, Ipswich, and Charlestown; also a poet; he died in 1708.

CHEKE, Sir John, preceptor to Edward VI and a critical writer on Greek literature, born at Cambridge 1504, died 1557.

CHEFONTAINES, Christopher de, a Frenchman, made archbishop of Cæsaria by Gregory XIII., a learned man, died in 1595.

CHELONIS, daughter of Leonidas, king of Sparta.

CHEMIN, Catharine du, a French lady, celebrated for painting flowers; she died in 1698.

CHEMINAIS, Timoleon, a celebrated preacher among the French Jesuits, died in 1690.

CHEMNITZ, Martin, a Lutheran divine, born at Britzen, in Brandenburgh, in 1522. His "Examination of the council of Trent" has been considered a very masterly performance.

CHEMNITZ, Boreslaus Philip, a German, counsellor of state to the queen of Sweden, and an author. He died in 1678.

CHERILUS, a Greek poet, intimate with Herodotus.

CHERON, Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of a French painter, who obtained celebrity by her pencil, and died in 1711.

CHERON, Lewis, brother of the preceding, and of the same profession, died in 1713.

CHERUBIN, Father, a capuchin friar of the 17th century, was a mathematician and philosopher.

CHESELDEN, William, an eminent English surgeon and anatomist, born at Somerby, in Leicestershire, 1688. So early as the age of 22, he read lectures in anatomy: of which the "Sylabus" was first printed in 1711, and afterwards annexed to his "Anatomy of the Human Body," printed first in 1713, 8vo. But what he more particularly attended to, was the operation of cutting for the stone. In 1722, he gained great reputation in this way; and the year after, published his "Treatise on the High Operation for the Stone." In 1728, he immortalized himself by giving sight to a lad near 14 years old, who had been totally blind from his birth, by the closure of the iris, without the least opening for light in the pupil; and drew up a particular account of the whole process, with the various observations made by the patient after he had recovered his sight. He died April 10, 1752.

CHESNE, Joseph du, a French physician and writer on chymistry, died 1609. Besides his professional works, he was author of two books in verse called "The Folly of the World," and "The Great Mirror of the World."

CHESNE, Andre du, called the father of French history, was born in Touraine, 1584, and crushed to death by a cart, as he was passing from Paris to his country house, in 1640. His principal work was, "Un Recueil des Historiens de France."

CHESTER, John, an officer in the American army, distinguished himself at the battle of Bunker's hill, and afterwards attained the rank of colonel; he died in 1809.

CHESTERFIELD, Philip, earl of, see STANHOPE.

CHETWODE, Knightley, dean of Gloucester, author of a "Life of lord Roscommon," and of several poems, died 1720.

CHETWOOD, William Rufus, many years prompter to Drury-lane Theatre, author of some novels, a few dramatic pieces, and a duodecimo volume called, "A General History of the Stage." He died in March, 1766.

CHEVALIER, Anthony Rodolph le, a French protestant, who taught the French language to queen Elizabeth; he died in 1572.

CHEVALIER, Lewis, an eminent French lawyer, and a very pious man, died in 1744.

CHEVERT, Francis de, a French general of great bravery, who died in 1769

CHEVILLIER, Andrew, was librarian to the Sorbonne, and an author; he died in 1700.

CHEVREAU, Urban, born at Loudun, in France, 1613, died 1701. He wrote "A History of the World," which has been printed many times, and translated into several languages.

CHEW, Benjamin, a native of Maryland, was chief Judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and afterwards president of the high court of appeals in that state; he died in 1810.

CHEYNE, George, a celebrated physician, born of a respectable family, in Scotland, 1671, and educated at Edinburgh, under Dr. Pitcairn. He passed his youth in close study and great abstemiousness; but coming to London when about 30, and finding the bottle companions, the younger gentry and free-livers, to be the most easy of access, and most susceptible of friendship, he changed his course with a view to force a trade, till he at length grew excessively fat, short-breathed, lethargic, and listless, and swelled to such an enormous size, that he exceeded 32 stone in weight. Having tried all the power of medicine in vain, he resolved at last to use a milk and vegetable diet, which removed his complaints. His size was reduced to almost one third; he recovered his strength, activity, and cheerfulness, with the free and perfect use of his faculties, and by a regular observance of this regimen reached a mature period; for he died at Bath, in his 72d year. He wrote among other things, "An Essay on Health and Long Life;" "An Essay on the true Nature and due Method of treating the Gout;" "A new Theory of acute and slow continued Fevers;" "Philosophical Principles of Religion, Natural and Revealed, in two parts;" "The English Malady; or a Treatise of Nervous Diseases of all kinds, in three parts."

CHEYNEL, Francis, a non-conformist physician and controversial writer; he wrote chiefly against Chillingworth: he was born at Oxford, 1608, and died 1665.

CHIABRERA, Gabriello, an Italian poet of note, died in 1638.

CHIARI, Joseph, a historical painter, of Rome, died in 1727.

CHIAVISTELLI, Jacob, a perspective painter, of Florence, died in 1698.

CHICHELY, or CHICHLEY, Henry, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire; he founded and endowed All Souls' College, Oxford, and died April 12, 1443.

CHICHERLY, Sir Henry, lieutenant governor of the colony of Virginia; repeatedly, in the absence of the governor, at the head of the government, which he administered with fidelity.

CHICOYNEAU, Francis, physician to the French king, contended that the plague was not contagious; he died in 1752.

CHICOYNEAU, Francis, son of the preceding, professor and chancellor of the university of Montpelier, died in 1740.

CHIFFLET, John James, a Frenchman, physician to Philip IV. of Spain.

CHILD, Sir Josiah, author of a well-written "Essay on Trade," was born 1630, and died 1699, leaving a son who was, in 1718, created viscount Castelmaine, and in 1731 earl Tylney. The title of Tylney is now extinct.

CHILDEBERT I., king of France, in 511, defeated the king of Burgundy, and died at Paris, in 558.

CHILDEBERT II., son of Sigebert and Brunehaut, succeeded his father in the kingdom of Austrasia, in 575, and died in 596.

CHILDEBERT III., brother of Clovis III., surnamed the Just, died in 711.

CHILDERIC I., king of France, in 456, was banished for his ill conduct, afterwards recalled, improved his kingdom, and died in 481.

CHILDERIC II., son of Clovis and Bathilda, succeeded his brother Clotaire III., in 670, was licentious and cruel, and was assassinated in 673.

CHILDERIC III., surnamed the Ideot and the Idle, was raised to the throne by his minister Pepin, in 742, who next ascended it himself.

CHILLINGWORTH, William, a divine of the church of England, celebrated for his skill in defending the cause of protestants against papists, born at Oxford, 1602, died 1644. His most important work is, "A free Inquiry into Religion."

CHILMEAD, Edmund, was ejected from his living, and died in 1654.

CHILO, one of the seven wise men of Greece, died 597 B. C

CHILPERIC I., youngest son of Clotaire I., succeeded to the kingdom of Soissons, in 561, was a wicked and cruel monarch, and was assassinated in 584.

CHILPERIC II., son of Childeric II, succeeded Dagobert III., in 715. He lost his throne, and died in 720.

CHINE NOUNG, emperor of China, about 2837 B. C., instructed his subjects in various arts.

CHING, or XI-HOAM-TI, emperor of China, about 240 B. C., is said to have built the great Chinese wall.

CHIRAC, Peter, physician to the French king, was an author, and died in 1732.

CHISHULL, Edmund, educated at Oxford, was the author of travels in Turkey, and died in 1733.

CHITTENDEN, Thomas, first governor of Vermont; a native of Connecticut: an illiterate man, but possessed great talents, and of great private virtue. He died in 1797.

CHOIN, Mary Emily Joly de, a lady of a noble family of Savoy, was privately married to the dauphin of France, and died in 1744.

CHOISEUL, Stephen Francis duc de, a French politician of great abilities, and a generous patron of the arts; he died in 1785.

CHOISI, Francis Timoleon de, dean of Bayeux, and ambassador to the king of Siam; he died in 1724.

CHOMEL, Peter John Baptist, physician to the French king, and an author, died in 1740.

CHOPIN, René, a distinguished lawyer, of Anjou, died in 1606.

CHORIER, Nicholas, advocate in the parliament of Grenoble, and an author, died in 1692.

CHOSROES, I., the Great, king of Persia, in 531, was defeated by the Romans, and died of vexation, in 579.

CHOSROES II., succeeded to the Persian throne in 590. By the aid of the Romans, he conquered Egypt, Africa, and Judæ; he died in 627.

CHOUET, John Robert, a native of Geneva, and professor of philosophy at Saumur, of distinguished talents, died in 1731.

CHOUL, William du, a French antiquary, of Lyons, published a valuable work, in 1556.

CHRISTIE, Hugh, master of the grammar-school at Montrose, in Scotland, wrote a "Latin Grammar," and an "Introduction to the making of Latin," both of which are much esteemed, and died in 1774.

CHRISTIERN I., king of Denmark, succeeded Christopher of Bavaria, in 1448. He was a popular monarch, and died in 1481.

CHRISTIERN II., surnamed the Cruel, ascended the Danish throne in 1513, and was elected king of Sweden, in 1520. He was expelled from the throne, and died in prison, in 1559

CHRISTIERN III., successor of Frederic I., in 1534; he embraced the opinions of Luther, and died in 1559.

CHRISTIERN IV., ascended the Danish throne in 1588. He was an able and benevolent monarch, and died in 1648.

CHRISTIERN V., succeeded to the throne in 1670; he was a warlike prince, and died in 1699.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, and daughter of Gustavus Adolphus the Great, born Dec. 8, 1626. She succeeded him in the government of the kingdom, in 1633, and ruled it with great wisdom and prudence, till 1654, when she resigned it in favour of her cousin, Charles Gustavus. She then changed her religion for that of the Romish church, and retired to Rome; yet upon the death of Charles Gustavus, which happened in 1660, she returned to Sweden, with an intent to resume the government. But this could not be admitted, because, by the laws and constitution of the land, Roman Catholics are excluded from the crown. She died at Rome, in 1689. She was a woman of uncommon parts, and as uncommon learning; for she understood several languages, and was a perfect mistress in the belles lettres.

CHRISTOPHERSON, John, an English prelate, and master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in queen Mary's reign.

CHRYSIPPUS, a celebrated stoic philosopher, born at Soli, a city of Cilicia, wrote a great many books, above 700, as we are told, several of which belonged to logic. He died in the 143d Olympiad; and had a monument erected to him among those of the illustrious Athenians.

CHRYSOLORAS, Emanuel, a learned Greek, ambassador to England, from John Palæologus, died in 1415.

CHRYSOSTOM, John, so called from his eloquence, was born at Antioch, of a noble family, about 354, consecrated bishop of Constantinople, in 398, and died 407. The works of this father are very voluminous.

CHUBB, Thomas, born at East Harnham, near Salisbury, Wilts, 1679. He was bred a glover, but became tolerably versed in mathematics, geography, and many other branches of science. But divinity above all was his favourite study; and it is said, that a little society was formed at Salisbury, under the management and direction of Chubb, for the purpose of debating upon religious subjects. Here the Scriptures are reported to have been read under the guidance of some commentator; and every man delivered his sentiments upon all points freely, and without reserve. About this time, the controversy upon the Trinity, was carried on very warmly between Clarke and Waterland; and, falling under the cognizance of this theological assembly, Chubb, at the request of the members, drew up and arranged his sentiments about it, in a kind of dissertation; which, after it had undergone some correction, appeared to the world under the title of "The Supremacy of the Father asserted, &c.," and gained him great celebrity. He died at Salisbury, in his 68th year, leaving behind him 2 vols. of posthumous works, which he calls "A Farewell to his Reader;" from which we may fairly form this judg-

ment of his opinions: "that he had little or no belief of revelation; indeed he plainly rejects the Jewish revelation, and consequently the Christian which is founded upon it; that he disclaims a future judgment, and is very uncertain as to any future state of existence; that a particular Providence is not deducible from the phænomena of the world, and, therefore, that prayer cannot be proved a duty," &c. &c.

CHUDLEIGH, Lady Mary, a poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Winsloder, in Devonshire, in 1656, died 1710.

CHURCH, Benjamin, distinguished by his exploits in the Indian wars, in New England. He commanded the party that killed the famous Philip, and died in 1718.

CHURCHILL, Sir Winston, known as the father of the great duke of Marlborough, died 1688.

CHURCHILL, John, duke of Marlborough, and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, was eldest son of Sir Winston Churchill, and born at Ashe, in Devonshire, on midsummer-day, in 1650. As a commander-in-chief of the British army, he stands unrivalled; but the limited nature of our work, will not allow us to relate all the military acts in which he was engaged: it is sufficient to say, that, numerous as they were, they were all successful. He died June 16, 1722, at Windsor Lodge, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

CHURCHILL, Charles, an English poet, and celebrated satirist, born in London, in 1731, and bred to the church. His first poem was "The Rosciad;" which by the justness of its remarks, and particularly by the severity of its satire, greatly excited the public curiosity. His next performance was "An Apology to the Critical Reviewers;" a performance much applauded also, and equally satirical with the former. But what fame he got by these productions, which was indeed very great and deserved, he lost by his morals; and while his writings amused the town, his actions disgusted it. Drunk with success, he now quitted his wife, and, resigning his gown, with all clerical functions, commenced a man of the town, and indulged in all the gayeties, and even vices of it. His next poem was entitled "Night;" and after that, he published "The Ghost." Dr. Johnson, the author of the "Rambler," had, it seems, spoken lightly of Churchill's productions: in this poem, he has described Johnson under the character of Pomposo, and the description is allowed to have merit. The poems, "Night," and "The Ghost," had not the rapid sale expected by the author; but, "The Prophecy of Famine," which succeeded, produced him again in all his lustre. He afterwards published his "Epistle to Hogarth," "Gotham," "Independence," "The Times," &c., and died at Boulogne, Nov. 5. 1764.

CHURCHMAN, John, a quaker of Maryland, distinguished for his philosophical researches, died in 1805.

CHURCHYARD, Thomas, an English poet, principally known by "The Worthiness of Wales," a book, in its time, greatly esteemed, and reprinted in 1776. He died about 1570.

CHYTRÆUS, David, divinity professor, at Bostock, died in 1600.

CIACONIUS, Alphonsus, of Baeca, in Andalusia, styled patriarch of Alexandria, died at Rome, in 1599.

CIACONIUS, Peter, a critic of Toledo, who died at Rome in 1581.

CIAMPELLI, Augustine, of Florence, an eminent historical painter, died in 1640.

CIAMPINI, John Justin, a learned Italian author, died in 1698.

CIBBER, Colley, poet laureat to George II., comedian, and dramatic writer, born in London, Nov. 6, 1671. "The Careless Husband," is reckoned his best play, and was acted in 1704, with great and deserved success. But of all his plays, none was of more importance to himself, than his comedy called "The Nonjuror," which was acted in 1717, and dedicated to the king; for when he presented it to him, that monarch ordered him 200*l.*; and the merit of it, as he himself confesses, made him poet laureat in 1730. The same year he quitted the stage, though he did not die till Dec. 1757. He did not succeed in writing tragedy, any more than he did in acting it; nor in his laureate capacity; his odes not partaking of that genius and spirit, which he has shown in his comedies.

CIBBER, Theophilus, a comedian, and son of the preceding, was born in 1703. After leading a life of unbounded extravagance, he was, in the winter of 1757, engaged by Mr. Sheridan to go over to Dublin, and perished by shipwreck on his passage. His name appears to "The Lives of the Poets of Great Britain and Ireland," 1753 5 vols. 12mo; the real compiler, however, was Mr. Robert Shiels, an amanuensis of Dr. Johnson's. In the dramatic way, he has altered for the stage, three pieces of other authors, and produced one of his own.

CIBBER, Susannah Maria, who for several years was reckoned not only the best actress in England, but supposed by many to excel the celebrated mademoiselle Clairon, of the continent, was the daughter of an eminent upholsterer in Covent Garden, and sister to Dr. Thomas Augustin Arne, celebrated for his taste in musical composition. Her first appearance on the stage was as a singer, in which light, the sweetness of her voice rendered her very conspicuous. In April, 1734, she married Theophilus Cibber; who, luxurious, prodigal, and rapacious after money to gratify a thousand calls from passion or vanity, soon resolved to make a sacrifice of what every honest man holds dear, the honour of his wife. With this view, therefore, he cemented the closest friendship with a gentleman whom he introduced to his wife, recommended to her, gave them frequent interviews, and even saw them put, as if by accident, in the same bed. All this appeared upon the trial afterwards commenced by himself for criminal correspondence, wherein he laid his damages at 5000*l.* How the jury looked upon this affair, may be seen by their verdict, which only gave the plaintiff 10*l.* damages: a sum not sufficient to reimburse him a fortieth part of his expenses. Mrs. Cibber thenceforth resided apart from her contemptible consort, till she died, January 30, 1766.

CICERO, Marcus Tullius, one of the greatest men of antiquity, whether we consider him as an orator, a statesman, or a philosopher, was born at Arpinum, a city anciently of the Samnites, but now a part of the kingdom of Naples, Jan. 3, in the 647th year of Rome, about 107 B. C. In his very active life, the most striking incident is his detection of the conspiracy of Catiline and his accomplices, for the subversion of the commonwealth, during Cicero's consulship. For his conduct in this affair, he was honoured with the glorious title of "Pater Patriæ," Father of his country. He was assassinated on the 7th of December, about ten days from the settlement of the triumvirate, after he had lived

63 years 11 months and five days. His works will ever be the standard of true eloquence, and his philosophical treatises are an invaluable treasure of good sense, virtue, and true philosophy. See FULVIA.

CICERO, Quintus Tullius, brother of the orator, was assassinated under the triumvirs.

CID, The, a Spanish hero, whose real name was Don Roderigo Dias de Bivar, one of the greatest generals of the 11th century, was the model of warriors and knights of his time. He signalised his valour against the Moors of Spain, from whom he took Valencia, and other important places, and vanquished them in many battles. He lived in the reign of Alphonso VI., king of Leon and Castile; who, instead of rewarding him for his great services, persecuted him. He died at Valencia, in 1099. (Cid, in the Arabic, signifies lord.)

CIGALA, John Michael, an impostor, who appeared at Paris, in 1670, as an Ottoman prince.

CIGNANI, Carlo, an Italian painter, died in 1719.

CIMABUE, Giovanni, a celebrated painter and architect, born at Florence, in 1240, was the first who revived the art of painting in Italy, and died in 1300.

CIMAROSA, Dominico, a most celebrated music composer, born at Capodi Monti, in Naples, died at Venice, Jan. 11, 1801. A persecution that he underwent at Naples for his political opinions, is supposed to have shortened his days.

CIMON, an Athenian general, famous for defeating the Persians. He died 449 B. C.

CINCINNATUS, Lucius Quintus, the Roman dictator, taken from the plough, to be advanced to the dignity of consul, in which office he restored public tranquility, and then returned to his rural employments. Being called forth a second time, to be dictator, he conquered the enemies of Rome, and, refusing all rewards, retired again to his farm, after he had been dictator only sixteen days: the same circumstance occurred once more in the 80th year of his age. He was born 456, and died 376 B. C.

CINCIUS ALIMENTUS, Lucius, author of a history of the wars of Annibal, &c.

CINNA, Lucius Cornelius, a Roman consul, about 87 B. C.

CINNAMUS, John, a Greek author, in the service of the emperor Manuel Commenus.

CINO DU PISTOIA, or DE SIGIBULDI, known as a lawyer and senator of Rome, died in 1336.

CINQ MARS, Henry Coissier, marquis of, was a marshal of France, and the favourite of Lewis XIII., but was ungrateful, and lost his head in 1642.

CIOPANI, Hercules, an Italian critic, and author of a commentary on the works of Ovid, in 1573.

CIPRIANI, or CYPRIANI, John Baptist, a very eminent draftsman and painter. He was an Italian by birth, but most distinguished as an artist in London, where he became a royal academician, and died Dec. 15, 1785, aged 58. He was interred in Chelsea burial-ground, where is an elegant Latin inscription to his memory.

CIRANI, Elizabeth, an Italian lady, distinguished as a painter.

CIRCIGNANO, Nicolo, called Pomeraneio, whose paintings are preserved in the churches of Rome; she died in 1588.

CIRILLO, Domine, a botanist, and professor of medicine at Naples, lost his life in 1795.

CIROFERRI, a Roman painter and architect, died in 1689.

CISNER, Nicholas, professor of philosophy, at Wittemberg, and an author, died in 1583.

CIVILIS, Claudius, a Batavian general, in the service of Rome, in the time of the emperor Vespasian.

CIVOLI, Lewis, or Cardi, an Italian painter and poet.

CLAGETT, William, an English divine, active in opposing the popish plans of James II., died in 1688.

CLAGETT, Nicholas, brother of William, was also a preacher, and author of sermons; he died in 1727.

CLAIBORNE, William Charles Cole, governor of the Mississippi territory, and of the state of Louisiana, and afterwards elected to the senate of the United States, died in 1803.

CLAIRAULT, Alexis, member of the French academy of sciences, and one of the most illustrious mathematicians in Europe, died in 1765. He was one of the academicians who were sent to the north to determine the exact figure of the earth.

CLAIRFAIT, N., count de, an Austrian general, who distinguished himself against the French in the revolution. He died in 1798.

CLAIRON, Clara Joseph Hypollyta Lewis Delatude, an admirable French actress, born in 1722, died by falling out of her bed, (wherein she lay sick,) January 28, 1803.

CLANCY, Michael, M. D., educated at Dublin, wrote some poems and comedies; he died in 1746.

CLAP, Roger, one of the first settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts; he wrote memoirs of New-England, and died in 1691.

CLAP, Nathaniel, minister of Newport, R. I., eminent for zeal and fidelity in his profession; he died in 1745.

CLAP, Thomas, president of Yale College, one of the most profound scholars of his age, published a history of Yale College, and conjectures upon meteors, and constructed the first orrery, or planetarium, in America; he died in 1767.

CLARA, a native of Assisi, and abbess of a new order of nuns, died in 1193.

CLARIO, Isidore, an Italian bishop, distinguished at the council of Trent, died in 1555.

CLARK, Peter, a highly respectable minister, of Danvers, Massachusetts, published several sermons, and died in 1768.

CLARK, Jonas, minister, of Lexington, Massachusetts; at a short distance from his [illegible] was shed the [illegible] blood in the war of the [illegible]on; he died in 1805.

CLARK, Thomas, was born near Coventry; and at the age of 22, came to London, and obtained a porter's place. By rigid economy he saved enough to take a stick shop, at the corner of Exeter 'Change, in the Strand. After a time, he purchased the Menagerie, and used to give his customers a ticket to see the lions, &c. He extended his business to the cutlery, turnery, &c., till his own shops occupied one half of the 'Change, and he himself rented the whole. His dealings were marked with the utmost integrity; and he realized a fortune estimated at 300,000*l.* by the penurious nature of his habits. His own dinner, on six days in the week, never exceeded 6*d.*, and 2*d.* for a glass of gin and water. Though addicted, however, to the accumulation of money, it was by honourable means; and what appeared to others hard self-privation, was,

probably, to him, who relished no higher pleasures, an enjoyment, as it was a second nature. Mr. Clark died at Pimlico, in his 80th year, September 6, 1816.

CLARKE, John, one of the first founders of Rhode Island, to which he was obliged to retire, on account of his religious sentiments, which, (being a baptist,) were at variance with those which prevailed in Massachusetts; he died in 1676.

CLARKE, Dr. Samuel, a very celebrated English philosopher and divine, born at Norwich, in 1675, died May 17, 1729. His works are very numerous.

CLARKE, William, a divine and antiquary, born at Haghmon Abbey, in Shropshire, in 1696, died in 1771.

CLARKE, Richard, an elegant classical scholar, who came to America in 1750, but returned to England in 1758; he published several works.

CLARKE, John, D. D., colleague with Dr. Chauncy, in Boston, was much esteemed; he published some occasional sermons, and letters to a student, &c., and died in 1798.

CLARKE, John, governor of the state of Delaware, died at Smyrna, in 1821.

CLARKE, Edward Daniel, L. L. D., professor of mineralogy in Cambridge, and author of travels in Europe and Asia, died in 1822.

CLARKE, Abraham, a member of congress before and after the adoption of the federal constitution, and a signer of the declaration of independence; he died in 1794.

CLARKE, Henry, L. L. D., a distinguished mathematician, professor of the royal military college at Marlow, died in 1818. His writings, on mathematical and other subjects, are numerous, and are highly valued.

CLARKE, Samuel, a celebrated oriental scholar, of England, died in 1669.

CLARKE, Jeremiah, president of the colony of Rhode Island, died in 1648.

CLARKE, Walter, was governor of Rhode Island for several years; he died about 1700.

CLARKE, George, an English lawyer, was governor of the colony of New-York, in 1737. He returned to England, and died in 1763.

CLARKE, Samuel, a non-conformist under Cromwell, was highly esteemed, and died in 1682.

CLARKE, Edward, chaplain to Lord Bristol's embassy to Madrid, died in 1786.

CLARKSON, David, ejected from his living for non-conformity, a learned and respectable man, died in 1686.

CLARKSON, Gerard, a respectable physician, of Philadelphia, died in 1790.

CLARKSON, Matthew, of New-York, born in 1758, died April, 1825. He was a major general in the revolutionary war, and particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Bridgewater. He subsequently held various public trusts, and, at the time of his death, was first vice-president of the American Bible Society. His name is associated with those who fought and bled for American Independence; and in private life, with the most elevated virtues.

CLAUDE, a monk of the celestine order, in the 15th century.

CLAUDE of LORRAINE, a famous landscape painter, born in 1600. He was sent to school, but proving extremely dull and heavy, he was sent thence, and bound apprentice to a pastry-cook, with whom he served out his time. Afterwards he went with some young fellows to Rome, with a view of getting a livelihood there; but being unable to speak the language, and, withal, very ill-bred, nobody cared to set him to work. Chance brought him at length to Augustino Trasso, who hired him to pound his colours, clean his pallet and pencils, look after his house, dress his meat for him, and do all his household-drudgery; for Augustino kept no other servant. This muster, hoping to make him serviceable to him in some of his greatest works, taught him by degrees the rules of perspective, and the elements of design. Claude at first did not know what to make of these principles of art; but being encouraged, and not failing in application, he came at length to understand them; then his soul enlarged itself apace, and he cultivated the art with wonderful eagerness. He removed his study to the banks of the Tyber, and into the open fields, where he would continue from morning to night, taking all his lessons from Nature herself; and by many years diligent imitation of that excellent mistress, he climbed to the highest step of perfection in landscape painting. His memory was so good, that he would paint with great accuracy, when he got home, what he had seen abroad. He has been universally admired for his invention, the delicacy of his colouring, and the charming variety and tenderness of his tints; for his artful distributions of the lights and shadows, for his wonderful conduct in the disposition of his figures, and for the harmony of his compositions. Claude was employed by Pope Urban VIII., and many of the Italian princes, in adorning their palaces. He died in 1682, and was buried at Rome.

CLAUDE, John, a French protestant, distinguished as an orator, and writer in defence of the protestant church, died in 1687. His son, Isaac Claude, published his works, settled at the Hague, and died in 1695.

CLAUDIANUS, Claudius, a Latin poet flourished in the fourth century, under the emperor Theodosius, and his sons Arcadius and Honorius; the two latter of whom, at the senate's request, ordered a statue to be erected for him in Trajan's forum: on which was soon after placed the following epigram, in Greek:

"Rome and the Cæsars here his statue raise,
"Who Virgil's genius joined to Homer's lays."

CLAUDIUS I., successor to the emperor Caligula, much given to vice; he was poisoned, A. D. 54.

CLAUDIUS II., successor of Gallienus, emperor of Rome, died in 271, much lamented.

CLAUDIUS, Appius, progenitor of the Appian family at Rome, 504 B. C.

CLAUDIUS, Appius, son of the preceding, was consul at Rome, and severe in his discipline.

CLAUDIUS, Appius, a Roman decemvir, infamous for attempting to violate the chastity of Virginia; he died in prison.

CLAUDIUS, Appius, surnamed Cœcus, celebrated for making the Appian way, at Rome.

CLAVIUS, Christopher, an eminent mathematician, born in Germany, in 1537, and considered as the Enclid of his age, died at Rome, in 1612.

CLAYTON, Dr. Robert, a learned prelate, and writer, bishop of Cork, in 1735; of Clogher, in 1745; died in 1758; he was averse to the Nicene and Athanasian creeds.

CLAYTON, John, an eminent botanist and physician, of Virginia, who came from England in 1705, died in 1773. He was a member of some of the most learned societies of Europe and corresponded with Linnæus, &c.

CLAYTON, Joshua, a physician, was gover nor of Delaware, and a member of the United States' senate; he died in 1799.

CLEAVER, William, prebendary of Westminster, afterwards bishop of Chester, Bangor, and St. Asaph's, died in 1815.

CLEANTHES, a stoic philosopher, disciple of Zeno, flourished at Athens, 240 B. C. He maintained himself in the day by working in the night; and being once questioned by the magistrates how he subsisted, he brought a woman for whom he kneaded bread, and a gardener for whom he drew water; and refused a present offered him by his judges, having a treasure, (as he said,) in his ability to labour.

CLEEVE, Joseph, a Flemish painter, whose pieces were misers counting their treasures; he died in 1536.

CLEGHORN, George, a physician and medical writer, born at Granton, near Edinburgh, in 1716, died in 1789. His chief publication was on "The Diseases of Minorca."

CLEIVELAND, John, a noted loyalist and popular poet in the reign of Charles I. He has, however, had the fate of those poets who, paying their court to temporary prejudices, have been at one time too much praised, and at another too much neglected. Cotemporary with Milton, he was, in his time, exceedingly preferred before him; and Milton's own nephew says, that he was by some esteemed the best of the English poets. But Cleiveland is now sunk into oblivion, while Milton's fame is universally diffused. He was born at Loughborough, Leicestershire, in 1613, and died in 1658.

CLEMANCIS, Nicholas, a Frenchman, rector of the university, who advocated a reform of the Romish church; he died in 1440.

CLEMENCET, Charles, a Frenchman, of great memory, and a distinguished writer, died in 1778.

CLEMENS, Titus Flavius, a father of the church, succeeded, in 191, to the famous school at Alexandria, where he died.

CLEMENS, Romanus, a father of the church, companion of Paul, bishop of Rome, and author of an epistle to the Corinthians, died A. D. 100.

CLEMENT II., bishop of Bamberg, a Saxon, elected pope, in 1047, died in 1048, distinguished for his zeal against simony.

CLEMENT III., bishop of Præneste, successor of Gregory VIII., as pope, in 1187, died in 1191

CLEMENT IV., Guy de Foulgues, a Frenchman, of great moderation, prudence, and impartiality, was elected pope, after Urban V., in 1265, and died in 1268.

CLEMENT V., Bertrand de Goth, a Frenchman, bishop of Bordeaux, elected pope, in 1305, was accused of licentiousness and extravagance; he died in 1314.

CLEMENT VI., Peter Roger, doctor of Paris university, elected pope, in 1342, a worthy, generous, and learned prelate, but represented otherwise by some; he died in 1352.

CLEMENT VII., Julius de Medicis, an Italian, elected pope, in 1523; he was besieged by Charles V., who plundered Rome; he excommunicated Henry VIII., which led to the reformation in England, and died in 1534.

CLEMENT VIII., Hippolitus Aldobrandin, a liberal minded and benevolent pope, elected in 1592, died in 1605.

CLEMENT IX., Julius Rospigliosi, a Tuscan pope, elected in 1677, died of grief for the loss of Candia by the Turks, in 1669.

CLEMENT X., John Baptist Emilius Altieri, a Roman, succeeded Clement IX., in 1670, of a mild character; he died in 1676.

CLEMENT XI., John Francis Albani, a Roman, elected pope, in 1700, an able politician; his reign was much disturbed by the Jansenists; he died in 1721.

CLEMENT XII., Laurence Corsini, a Roman, succeeded Benedict XIII., in 1730; he was very popular, and corrected many abuses in the church; he died in 1740.

CLEMENT XIII., Charles Rezzonico, of Venice, succeeded Benedict XIV., in 1758, and died in 1769, greatly respected.

CLEMENT XIV., John Vincent Anthony Ganganelli, an Italian, raised to the popedom on the death of Clement XIII. He suppressed the Jesuits, and died, supposed by some to have been poisoned, in 1774.

CLEMENT, David, a native of Hof Geismar, a minister and author, died at Hanover, in 1760.

CLEMENT, Francis, a native of Beze, in Burgundy, a historian of much celebrity, died in 1793.

CLEMENT, Peter, a native of Geneva, travelling tutor of Lord Waldegrave, a poet, and conductor of Nouvelles Literaires of France, died in 1767.

CLEOBULUS, one of the seven wise men of Greece, who died about 560 B. C.

CLEOMBROTUS, there were two of this name, kings of Sparta; one flourished 371, the other about 480 B. C.

CLEOMENES, a king of Sparta, who slew himself, 491 B. C.; another reigned 61 years; a third was defeated by the Achæans, fled to Egypt, and killed himself, 219 B. C.

CLEOPATRA, queen of Egypt, famous alike for her beauty, and her licentious passions, was daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, and had a son by Cæsar, called Cæsario. She killed herself after the defeat of Marc Antony, that she might not be carried to Rome in triumph; and with her ended the family of the Ptolemies in Egypt, after it had reigned, from the death of Alexander, 294 years; for Egypt, after that, was reduced to a Roman province, in which dependence it remained till it was taken from them by the Saracens, A. D. 641.

CLEOSTRATUS, a Grecian astronomer, who invented the signs of the Zodiac, 536 B. C.

CLERC, Sebastian le, engraver to Lewis XIV., rose from obscurity to eminence; he was admirable in his landscapes and died in 1714.

CLERC, John le, a celebrated philosophical and theological writer, and universal scholar, born at Geneva, in 1657, died in 1736.

CLERC, Daniel le, a native of Geneva, and professor; also eminent as a physician, and learned antiquary; he died in 1728.

CLERC, John le, a Frenchman, was knighted at Venice, and died in 1633.

CLERKE, Gilbert, an able Greek scholar, and mathematician, a Socinian, fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, died in 1695.

CLERMONT TONNERRE, Stanislaus, count of, a French nobleman in the states general at Paris, in 1789, was massacred for his opposition to the Jacobin club, in 1793.

CLEVELAND, John. Vid. CLEIVELAND.

CLEVELAND, John, a pious and much esteemed minister, of Ipswich, Massachusetts; he was author of several religious works, and died in 1799.

CLIFFORD, Martin, an English writer, who made every man's fancy the guide of his religion; he died in 1677.

CLIFFORD, George, earl of Cumberland, a celebrated English navigator, born in 1558, died in 1605.

CLINTON, Henry, a British general in the American war; evacuated Philadelphia in 1778; took Charleston, in 1780; was governor of Gibraltar in 1795, and died shortly after.

CLINTON, James, was a gentleman of talents in the colony of New-York, and ancestor of the present distinguished family of that name.

CLINTON, Charles, a native of Ireland, early emigrated to America, where he maintained a high character for usefulness and respetabiliti y. He was the father of James and George Clinton, and died in 1773.

CLINTON, James, son of the preceding, and major general in the American army during the revolution, distinguished himself as a brave and indefatigable officer, in the wars with the French and Indians; and during the revolutionary war, he was with General Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians; was for some time commander of the northern section of the union, stationed at Albany, and was afterwards at the siege of Yorktown. He closed his military career, by bidding farewell to Washington at New-York, and retiring to private life; he died in 1812.

CLINTON, George, brother of the general, was an eminent lawyer and member of Congress in 1776. He was an active supporter of the principles of the revolution and of his country's rights; and, during the war, he rendered essential services to the American arms. He was repeatedly chosen governor of the state of New-York, and was elevated to the office of Vice-President of the United States in 1804. He died at Washington in 1812.

CLINTON, George, vice-admiral of the English navy, and governor of the colony of New-York, afterwards returned to England. The time of his death is not known.

CLISSON, Oliver de, a native of Brittany, distinguished for his valour, died in 1407, much respected.

CLISTHENES, an Athenian, who introduced the law of ostracism.

CLITOMACHUS, a Carthaginian philosopher, who wrote 400 vols., and committed suicide.

CLIVE, Robert Lord, an eminent East India governor, and a striking instance of the inefficiency of wealth or external honours to confer happiness, was born at Moreton-Say, near Market Drayton, Shropshire, 1725; and died, as is said, by his own hand, Nov. 22, 1774.

CLIVE, Catherine, an eminent actress in low comedy, born 1711, died 1785.

CLODIUS, Publius, a debauched Roman senator, killed by Milo, 53 B. C

CLOOTS, Anacharsis, a native of Prussia, who in the French revolution called himself the orator of the human race; profane, and irreligious; he was guillotined in 1794.

CLOPINEL, or JOHN de MEUN, a French poet, celebrated at the court of Philip the fair: he died in 1364.

CLOSTERMAN, N., a portrait painter, who made himself rich in London; he died in 1713.

CLOTAIRE I., fourth son of Clovis, king of Soissons, and in 558 king of all France; he died in 561.

CLOTAIRE II., king of Soissons, was cruel and oppressive, and died in 628.

CLOTAIRE III. king of Burgundy, died in 670.

CLOVIO, George, a Sclavonian, eminent as a historical and miniature painter, died in 1578.

CLOVIS I., founder of the French monarchy, was converted to christianity, and died in 511.

CLOVIS II., succeeded his father Dagobert in 638; he was mild but debauched.

CLOVIS III., succeeded his father Thierri III., in 691.

CLOWES, William, surgeon to queen Elizabeth.

CLUENTIUS, a Roman, accused of murdering his father, defended by Cicero.

CLUVERIUS, Philip, a celebrated geographer, born at Dantzic, 1580, died at Leyden, in 1623.

CLYMER, George, a member of Congress in 1776, was a signer of the declaration of independence, and a distinguished advocate of American rights; he died in 1813.

COBB, James, secretary at the East India House, in England, and a very successful writer of operas and farces, died June 2, 1818, in his 62d year.

COBB, Samuel, author of "Observations upon Virgil," and a "Collection of Poems," in 8vo 1700, died in 1743.

COBB, Ebenezer, remarkable for longevity, was born in Mass. in 1694, and died in 1801, aged 107 years; he lived in three centuries.

COBBET, Thomas, an eminent minister and writer, born in England, but on account of nonconformity, came to America, in 1637, and became minister at Ipswich; he died in 1686.

COBDEN, Dr. Edward, an eminent English divine and theological writer, born about 1684, died 1764.

COBENTZEL, count Louis de, an eminent statesman of Germany, died Feb. 22, 1809. He was born at Brussels, Nov. 21, 1753, and commenced his political career, under the minister count de Pergen, in 1772. Two years after, he was named minister plenipotentiary extraordinary to the court of Denmark; in 1777, to that of Prussia. He was recalled at the epoch of the war of the Bavarian succession, and was destined to negotiate the peace of Teschen; but a sickness which he had, prevented him. The same year he was named minister from Austria to Petersburgh. On his return to Vienna, after the signing of the preliminaries of Leoben, he concluded, in 1797, the treaty of Campo Formio; and in the month of December, in the same year, the military convention, at Radstock with Buonaparte. After the conferences of Selz, he returned to Petersburg. On the 9th February, 1801, he concluded the peace of Luneville, and filled, in the month of December following, the place of directory minister of state and conferences, and vice-chancellor of state for foreign affairs.

COCCEIUS, Henry, a native of Bremen, professor of the law of nations; a distinguished author; he was created baron, and died in 1719.

COCCEIUS, Samuel, a German baron, grand chancellor of Prussia, died in 1747.

COCCEIUS, or COCK, John, a native of Bremen, and Hebrew professer there; afterwards removed to Leyden; he maintained that the bible is mystical of Christ and the church; he died in 1669.

COCCHI, Anthony, professor of Physic, at Florence and Pisa; was intimate with Boerhaave and esteemed for his learning; he died in 1758.

COCHIN, Charles Nicholas, a French engraver, whose pieces are admired; he died in 1654. Another, of the same name, equally distinguished, died in 1790.

COCHIN Henry, a native of Paris, as emi

nent at the bar, as Bourdaloue was in the pulpit; he died in 1747.

COCHLÆUS, John, a catholic of Nuremburg, who violently attacked Luther, Bucer, Calvin, &c., died in 1552.

COCHRAN, Robert, a Scotch architect, hung by the old nobility, because he was raised to the caridom of Mar, in 1484.

COCHRAN, William, a very eminent painter in Scotland, born at Strathaven, in Clydesdale, 1738, died Oct. 25, 1785.

COCKAIN, Sir Alston, a dramatic writer, born at Ashbourn, in Derbyshire, 1606, died in 1684. His works were printed in 1658; and again, in 2 vols. small 8vo. 1669, and are very rare.

COCKBURN, Catharine, born in 1679, gave marks of a genius for poetry before she had passed her childhood: and in her 17th year produced a tragedy called "Agnes de Castro," which was acted in 1695. In 1698 she brought a second tragedy upon the stage, and in 1701, a third tragedy and a comedy. But poetry and dramatic writing were the least of this lady's talents: she had a great and philosophic turn of mind, and wrote a defence of Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding," against some remarks which had been made upon it at several times, by Dr. Burnet of the Charter-house. This defence was finished as early as Dec. 1701, when she was but 22 years of age: she died in 1749.

COCKER, Edward, deservedly esteemed one of the improvers of the arts of writing and arithmetic, died 1677, having published 14 copy-books engraved by his own hand; some books on Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetics; a small Dictionary; and a book of sentences for writing, called Cocker's Morals.

COCLES, Publ. Horat. a Roman, celebrated for his defence of a bridge, across the Tyber, against the whole army of Porsenna.

CODDINGTON, William, the father of R. Island; first settled in Mass., but having some religious differences, he, with others, removed: he was governor of R. Island several years, and died in 1678.

CODMAN, John, a member of the Senate in Mass. highly esteemed for his honesty and fidelity; he died in 1803.

CODRINGTON, Christopher, a native of Barbadoes, distinguished for his knowledge of physic and belles lettres; sometime governor of the Leeward Islands; died in 1710.

CODRUS, the last king of Athens, who devoted himself to death for his country, 1070, B. C.

COEFFETEAU, Nicholas, a Dominican of Calais, author of a Roman History; died in 1623.

COEN, John Paterson, governor of the Dutch East Indies; founded the city of Batavia, and died in 1629.

CŒUR, James, a French merchant, the richest subject in Europe; lent Charles 7,200,000 crowns; he was basely imprisoned, but escaped and died at Chio, in 1456.

COFFEY, Charles, a dramatic writer, principally known by his farce of "The Devil to Pay," died 1745.

COGAN, Thomas, an Englishman, master of Manchester school, and author of the "Haven of Health for Students."

COGGESHALLE, Ralph, an English monk, author of an account of the siege of Jerusalem, by Saladin, died about 1228.

COGSWELL, James, D.D., minister in Windham, Con. distinguished for his learning and piety, was dismissed in old age, and died at Hartford, in 1807.

COHAUSEN, John Henry, a German physician, who maintained that life might be extended to 115 years by taking in the breath of young women, died in 1750.

COHORN, Memnon, a very celebrated Dutch engineer, and author of a treatise in the Flemish language on the "Method of Fortifying Places," born 1632, died 1704.

COIGNET, Giles, an eminent painter, who sold his scholars' productions as his own, died in 1600.

COINTE, Charles le, a distinguished French historian, died in 1611.

COITER, Volcherius, celebrated as a surgeon, physician, and anatomist, born at Groningen; died about 1600.

COKE, Sir Edward, lord chief justice of England, and one of the most eminent lawyers of that kingdom, was born at Mileham, in Norfolk, in 1549, and died at Stoke Pogey's in Bucks, Sept. 3, 1634. Sir Edward had great quickness of parts, deep penetration, a faithful memory, and a solid judgment. He committed every thing to writing with an industry beyond example, published a great deal, and met with many changes of fortune; being sometimes in power, and sometimes in disgrace. He was, however, so excellent at making the best of a disgrace, that king James used to compare him to a cat, who always fell upon her legs. "His learned and laborious works on the laws," says Fuller, [Worthies, p. 251.] "will be admired by judicious posterity, while Fame has a trumpet left her or any breath to blow therein." His principal works are, "Reports of Cases during the most happy reign of the most illustrious and renowned queen Elizabeth, the fountain of all justice and the life of the law;" "A Book of Entries:" and his "Institutes."

COKE, Thomas, LL. D., a leading minister of the Wesleyan Methodists, a very zealous and able divine, and most excellent man, was born at Brecon, in Wales, educated at Jesus college, Oxford, and entered into orders in the Established Church. For the last 28 years he discharged, with unremitting diligence the extensive duties of general superintendent of the Methodist missions; which so warmly engaged his active and incessant energies, that he many times crossed the Atlantic, visiting the West India islands, and travelling through the United States. He gave to the world, among other works, a "Life of John Wesley," a "History of the West Indies," and a "Commentary on the Bible," in 6 large vols. 4to. Dr. Coke died May 3, 1814, on his voyage to India, with six missionaries, intended for Ceylon and Java.

COLARDEAU, Charles Pierre, a Frenchman who translated Pope's Eloisa to Abelard; he wrote some tragedies, and died in 1776.

COLBERT, John Baptist, marquis of Segnelai, one of the greatest statesmen that France ever had, was born at Paris 1619, and died 1683. He was a pattern for all ministers of state; and every nation may wish itself blessed with a Colbert.

COLBERT, John Baptist, marquis of Torey, ambassador to Portugal, Denmark and England, secretary of state, &c., died at Paris, in 1746.

COLDEN, Cadwallader, a respectable physician, botanist and astronomer of Scotland, who first came to America in 1708, and again in 1716, and afterwards sustained several high political offices; published several learned works.

COLE, William, born at Adderbury, in Oxfordshire, about 1626, was the most famous

botanist of his time. In 1656, he published "The Art of Simpling:" and in 1657, "Adam in Eden, or Nature's Paradise:" he died in 1662.

COLE, Thomas, a dissenting minister in England, and preceptor of the great Locke, died in 1697.

COLE, Thomas, a native of Gloucestershire, distinguished for making a curious collection of herbs, &c.

COLES, Elisha, born in Northamptonshire, in 1640, became one of the ushers of Merchant-Tailor's school, and wrote several useful and necessary books for the instruction of beginners, the principal of which were "The Complete English Schoolmaster," "The newest, plainest, and shortest Shorthand," "Nolens volens; or, you shall make Latin whether you will or no, containing the plainest directions for that purpose," "An English Dictionary," and "An English-Latin, and Latin-English Dictionary."

COLET, Dr. John, a learned English divine, born in London, in 1466, was the eldest son of Sir Henry Colet, knt., twice lord-mayor, who had, besides him, 21 children. Being dean of St. Paul's, and having a very plentiful estate without any near relations, (for numerous as his brethren were, they were all dead and buried,) he resolved, in the midst of life and health, to consecrate the whole property of it to some standing and perpetual benefaction. And this he performed by founding and endowing St. Paul's school, in London, of which he appointed William Lilly first master, in 1512. He ordained that there should be in this school a high master, a submaster, and a chaplain, who should teach gratis, 153 children, divided into 8 classes; and he endowed it with lands and houses, amounting then to 122l. 4s, 7d. halfpenny per annum, of which endowment he made the company of mercers trustees. He died September 16, 1519.

COLEY, Henry, an eminent astrologer, in England, died in 1690.

COLIGNI, Gaspard de, a celebrated admiral of France, who bravely supported the cause of the French protestants against the duke of Guise and his adherents; but after several victories gained over their persecutors, was at last basely assassinated by one of the domestics of the duke of Guise, in the beginning of the horrid massacre of Paris, on the eve of St. Bartholomew's day, 1572.

COLIGNI, Henrietta, daughter of a marshal of France of the same name, celebrated for her poetical productions, died in 1673.

COLLADO, Diego, a Spaniard, superintendent of the convents of the Philippines, and author of a work on the Japanese language.

COLLANGE, Gabriel de, a Huguenot, killed at the massacre of St. Bartholomews, in 1572.

COLLATINUS, husband of the celebrated Lucretia, in conjunction with Brutus, expelled the Tarquin family from Rome, and established the consular government.

COLLE, Charles, a Frenchman, distinguished as a comic writer, died in 1783.

COLLEGE, Stephen, a protestant mechanic, unjustly condemned in 1681, as engaged in the conspiracy against Charles II.

COLLEONE, Bartholomew, a native of Bergamo, distinguished for his military successes in the service of the Venetians, died in 1475.

COLLET, Peter, a French ecclesiastic, of Ternay, author of several works on theology and biography died in 1770.

COLLET, Philibert, a French advocate; author of treatises on excommunications, tythes, &c., died in 1718.

COLLETET, William, a French academician, who wrote for the theatres, under Richelieu, died in 1695.

COLLETON, James, was governor of the colony of South Carolina, about 1680.

COLLIER, Jeremy, an eminent English divine, born at Stow-Qui, in Cambridgeshire, in 1650, died 1726. He published "Essays upon several moral subjects," which have passed through many editions. In 1698, he made an attempt to reform the stage, by publishing his "Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage," and other pamphlets. This engaged him in a controversy with the wits; and Congreve and Vanbrugh, whom, with many others, he had taken to task very severely, appeared openly against him. In this controversy with the stage, Collier exerted himself to the utmost advantage; his labours were attended with success, and actually produced repentance and amendment; for it is allowed on all hands, that the decorum which has been, for the most part, observed by the later writers of dramatic poetry, is entirely owing to the animadversions of Collier. Collier also published "An Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain," 2 vols. folio, which is written with great judgment; and translated Moreri's "Historical, Geographical, Genealogical, and Poetical Dictionary," in 4 vols. folio, a work of very great labour.

COLLINGS, John, an eminent textuary and critic, born in 1623, died 1690. He wrote many books of controversial and practical divinity, the most singular of which is "The Weaver's Pocket-book; or Weaving spiritualized," 8vo; and he had a principal hand in Matthew Poole's Annotations on the Bible.

COLLINGWOOD, Cuthbert, lord, a gallant British admiral, the intimate friend of the immortal Nelson, and his successor in the command of the Mediterranean fleet, which achieved the glorious victory of Trafalgar. His lordship was born in the county of Northumberland, in 1750; was created a peer of the realm, with a handsome annuity, Nov. 20, 1805, and died March 7, 1810, on board his flag ship, the Ville de Paris, off Minorca. He was a man of great, but unobtrusive merit. He commanded a 74 in the battle of the 1st of June, under lord Howe. In the great battle of Aboukir, he also bore a distinguished part; but it was reserved for the battle of Trafalgar to raise his fame to its highest pitch. His ship, the Royal Sovereign, in which he broke through the centre of the enemy's line, appeared, as viewed from the Victory, which led the other division, a blaze of fire. "See," said the great Nelson, on viewing it, "how that noble fellow, Collingwood, carries his ship into action. On the death of the former lamented hero, he succeeded to the command in chief. Since that great and memorable day, comprising an interval of about four years and a half, his lordship had never set foot upon land; being employed in the arduous and harassing duty of watching the Toulon fleet; so that he never took his seat in the house of peers, nor revisited his family or country, after his signal merits had obtained the distinguished honours and rewards that we have stated.

COLLINS, John, a mathematician and arithmetical writer, born at Wood Eaton, near Oxford, 1624, died 1683.

COLLINS, Anthony, an eminent writer on polemical subjects, and the friend and correspondent of the great Mr. Locke, was born at Heston, near Hounslow, in Middlesex, in 1676, and died 1729. He published his celebrated "Discourse of Free-thinking," in 8vo, 1713, and his "Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion," in 1724; and wrote, besides these, a great many books, which were warmly attacked by the orthodox writers of that time.

COLLINS, Arthur, author of "The Peerage of England," was the son of William Collins, esq. (gentleman usher to queen Catharine, in the year 1669,) and born in 1682. Having received a liberal education, and being from his youth much inclined to the study of antiquities, he conceived the arduous design of digesting a compendious account of the nobility of these kingdoms, whose genealogies had, till that time, been mouldering in private cabinets. The work had great merit; the rewards of his labour were, however, by no means adequate to the time he devoted to these researches. The other works known to be published by Mr. Collins, were "Sydney State Papers," "Historical Collections of the Families of Cavendish, Holles, Vere, Harley and Ogle," "The Life of Edward the Black Prince," and "Proceedings, Precedents, and Arguments on Claims and Controversies, concerning Baronies by Writ, and other Honours." He died in 1760, and was buried in the church of Battersea, Surrey. Whatever praise is due to Biographical literature in general, certainly belongs to one who dipped even into the funereal urn to stamp his labours with authenticity; and such is the credit they have obtained, that while there remains a spark of veneration for the exploits of the ancient English peerage, the volumes which record them, and bear Arthur Collins' name, will be consulted as the authentic history of that splendid and vital part of the British constitution. A grandson of Arthur (Colonel David Collins) has lately given to the world a very valuable "Account of the English Settlement of New South Wales," from its first establishment, in January, 1788, 4to, vol. 1, 1798, vol. 2, 1802; reprinted in 1 vol. in 1804. Colonel Collins died governor of the British settlement on Van Diemen's Land, March 24, 1810.

COLLINS, Samuel, an English physician, author of the present state of Russia, 1671.

COLLINS, William, an unfortunate, but admirable poet, was born at Chichester, in 1721, and died June 12, 1759. During his residence at Magdalen College, Oxford, he applied himself to poetry, and published the "Persian," or, as they have since been entitled, "Oriental Eclogues," with regard to which, it may justly be asserted, that in simplicity of description and expression, that in delicacy and softness of numbers, and in natural and unaffected tenderness, they are not to be equalled by any thing of the pastoral kind in the English language. About 1744, he suddenly left the university, and went to London, a literary adventurer. He designed many works; but his great fault was irresolution. He published proposals for a "History of the Revival of Learning; but probably not a page of the history was ever written. His uncle, Mr. Martin, a lieutenant-colonel, left him about 2000l. But man is not born for happiness; Collins, who, while he studied to live, felt no evil but poverty, no sooner lived to study, than his life was assailed by more dreadful calamities, disease and insanity; and he died a lunatic

An elegant monument has been erected to his memory in Chichester cathedral, with some beautiful lines inscribed from the pen of Mr. Hayley.

COLLINS, John, the ingenious author of "The Evening Brush," an oral entertainment of story, song, and sentiment, which he delivered many years with great success in all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland; he was born in 1742, and died at Birmingham, May 2, 1808.

COLLINS, John, a member of congress, and governor of Rhode-Island, died in 1795.

COLLINS, John, governor of Delaware, died in 1822.

COLLINSON, Peter, F. R. S., an ingenious botanist and natural historian, died August 11, 1768.

COLLIUS, Francis, doctor of a college of Milan: author of a work in which he decrees salvation to the sages of Greece, the midwives of Egypt, &c., died in 1640.

COLLOT, Germain, a French surgeon, famous for his skill in lithotomy, died in 1656.

COLLOT D'HERBOIS, J. M., who, becoming a member of the French convention, was deputed to punish the revolt of the city of Lyons, and completely destroyed it, because, while a player, he had been hissed there; afterwards the companion of Robespierre; he died in confinement, at Cayenne.

COLLUTHUS, a priest of Alexandria, who maintained that God was not the author of the wicked; he was condemned as a heretic in 324.

COLMAN, George, an eminent dramatic writer, son of Thomas Colman, esq., British resident at Florence, was born at Florence, in 1732, and placed at a very early age in Westminster school. In 1758 he removed to Christ Church College, Oxford, and there took the degree of M. A. During his progress at Westminster, and while at College, he formed those literary connexions with whom he remained in friendship till they severally dropped off the stage of life. Lloyd, Churchill, Bonnel, Thornton, and other celebrated wits of a former day, were among the intimate associates of Mr. Colman, and gave eclat to his name, by noticing him in several of their compositions. Mr. C. was admitted into the society of Lincoln's-Inn, and was called to the bar, where he practised a very short time. About the year 1768, Mr. Beard, being incapable of bearing any longer the fatigues of a theatrical life, and wishing to retire from the management of Covent-Garden theatre, disposed of his property in that house, to Messrs. Colman, Harris, Powell, and Rutherford. These gentlemen were, for a short time, joint managers, but Mr. Colman appearing to desire a greater authority than the others, (except Mr. Powell) which they were unwilling to yield, he was induced, after a literary warfare, which was published, to dispose of his share. Soon after, Mr. Foote, then proprietor of the Hay-market theatre, having been induced to withdraw from the stage, disposed of his theatre to Mr. Colman, for a handsome annuity, which he did not long enjoy. On Mr. Foote's death, Mr. C. obtained the license. This gentleman was one of the chief writers in "The Connoisseur," and produced a variety of miscellaneous poems and papers, which he collected in three volumes. As a scholar, he holds a very respectable rank, as may be seen in his translations of Horace's "Art of Poetry," and of the "Comedies of Terence;" and his man

ners were as pleasing as his talents were respectable. Mr. C. died August 14, 1794.

COLMAN, Benjamin, an eminently pious and useful minister of Brattle-street church, Boston distinguished for his eloquence; he published many occasional sermons, and died in 1747.

COLOCCI, Angelo, an Italian, bishop of Nocera, and governor of Ascoli, distinguished for making a valuable collection of books, was author of Latin poems, and died in 1549.

COLOGNE, Peter de, a native of Ghent, the friend of Calvin and Beza, and a vindicator of the protestants.

COLOMBIERE, Claude de la, a famous Jesuit, very popular as a preacher, before James II., of England, inventor of "The Solemnity of the Heart of Jesus;" he died in 1682.

COLOMIES, or COLOMESIUS, Paul, a French protestant, who travelled through Europe, was author of several works, and died in 1692.

COLONI, Adam and Adrian, two dutch historical painters; the father died in 1685, and the son in 1701.

COLONNA, Fabio, a botanist, the first who gave names to the petals and leaves of flowers; the inventor of the pentachordon, and author of works on botany, &c.

COLONNA, Francisco Maria Pompeio, a Frenchman, author of the natural history of the universe; he perished by fire, in 1726.

COLONNA, Prospero, a distinguished warrior, under Charles VIII., of France, who conquered Naples, and then reconquered it for Austria; he died in 1523.

COLONNA, Pompeo, a restless ecclesiastic; the cause of many calamities to the Romans, by his ambition and intrigues for the popedom; he died in 1532.

COLONNA, Francis, a Venetian, who, being disappointed in love, wrote a curious book called Hypnerotomachia di Polyphilo; he died in 1527.

COLONNA, Victoria, an Italian, author of some elegant poems, died in 1547.

COLONNA, Mark Antonio, duke of Paliano, defeated the Turks in the battle of Lepanto, and entered Rome in triumph; he died in 1584.

COLONNA, Ascanio, son of the preceding, distinguished for his defence of the pope in his dispute with the Venetians, died in 1608.

COLONNA, John, a papal legate to the Christian army in Palestine, taken by the Saracens, and cruelly treated; but was saved on account of his fortitude; he died in 1245.

COLONNA, Giles, bishop of Bourges, a learned man, and theological professor, died in 1316.

COLONNA, Fabricio, a celebrated warrior against the Ursini, died in 1520.

COLQUHOUN, Patrick, L. L. D., a merchant and lord provost of Glasgow, afterwards distinguished as a police magistrate of London, and a writer on the police of that city; he died in 1820.

COLRANE, Henry Hare, lord, a learned Englishman, who travelled three times through England, and made a noble collection of prints and drawings of antiquities; he died in 1749.

COLSTON, Edward, a person ever memorable for his benefactions and charities, was born at Bristol 1636, and died at Mortlake, in Surrey, Oct. 11, 1721. He was buried in the church of All-saints, Bristol, where a monument is erected to his memory, on which are enumerated his public charities to an amazing extent.

COLUMBUS, Christopher, a Genoese, born 1442, and famous in history for being the discoverer of America, though it took its name from Americus Vesputius, who, by the encouragement of Emanuel, king of Portugal, made, in 1497, some additional discoveries to those of Columbus. Columbus died 1506.

COLUMBUS, Bartholomew, brother of the preceding, who accompanied him in his voyages of discovery; being sent to England to solicit aid, he was taken by pirates; he founded St. Domingo, and died in 1514.

COLUMBUS, Realdus, an Italian anatomical writer, whose opinions on the blood, nearly approached to Harvey's discovery of the circulation; he died in 1577.

COLUMELLA, a Latin writer, who flourished about the year 42. and has left us some books upon agriculture, and a "Treatise on Trees," which are curious and valuable.

COLUMNA, Guy, a native of Sicily, author of a chronicle in 36 books.

COLUTHUS, a Greek poet, who lived in the beginning of the 6th century.

COLVIUS, Andrew, a native of Dort, translator of Father Paul's treatise on the inquisition, author of some elegant poetry; died in 1671.—His son Nicholas was also a learned and eloquent divine, and died in 1717.

COLWILL, Alexander, principal of Edinburgh college, in 1662; author of the Scotch Hudibras, in which he ridiculed the presbyterians; he died in 1676.

COMBE, Charles, M. D., an eminent physician and critic, and highly distinguished as a medalist, was born in London, Sept. 23, 1743, and educated at Harrow-school. He died in Bloomsbury square, March 18, 1817.

COMBEFIS, Francis, known as a learned editor of several Greek fathers; he died in 1679.

COMBER, Dr. Thomas, dean of Durham, born at Westerham, in Kent, 1645, died 1699.—He was the author of several learned works chiefly relating to the "Common Prayer:" and, among others, of the "Companion to the Altar."

COMBER, Thomas, fellow of Trinity college and D. D., dean of Carlisle; advocated the divine right of tythes, against Selden; he died in 1653.

COMENIUS, John Amos, a protestant, eminent as a divine: but still more so as a grammarian; born in Moravia; author of "Janua Linguarum," which was translated into 12 languages: he died in 1671.

COME NATALIS, or NATAL CONTI, author of Greek and Latin poems, and a valuable work on mythology; died in 1590.

COMIERS, Claude, a professor of mathematics; wrote on comets and spectacles, and died in 1693.

COMINES, Philip de, an excellent French historian, born in Flanders, 1446, died 1509, leaving behind him "Memoirs of his own Times."

COMMANDINUS, Frederic, an Italian, of noble birth, an excellent Greek scholar, and mathematician; he translated Archimedes, Euclid, &c., and died in 1575.

COMMELIN, Jerome, an eminent printer, of France; he printed Chrysostom's works in 4 vols. and died in 1598.

COMMENDONE, John Francis, a native of Venice, wrote Latin verses at 10, afterwards sustained many offices under Julius III., Paul IV., and Pius IV.; he died in 1584.

COMMERSON, Philibert, botanist to the French king, accompanied Bougainville round the world, and distinguished himself by his la-

bours and collections, he left 200 vols. in folio, and 32 cases of plants. He died at the Isle of France, in 1773.

COMMIRE, John, author of fables, which are esteemed equal to those of Phædrus; he died at Paris, in 1702.

COMMODI, Andrea, an admired Florentine painter, died in 1638.

COMMODIANUS of Gaza, a Christian poet, of the 4th century, author of "Institutiones."

COMMODUS, Lucius Aurelius Antoninus, a dissipated emperor of Rome, 180.

COMNENA, Anna, a most accomplished lady, and daughter of the Greek emperor, Alexius Comnenus, flourished about 1118, and wrote 15 books upon the life and actions of her father, which she called "The Alexiad."

COMPTON, Spencer, master of the robes to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I., and a zealous advocate for him; he was slain at the battle of Hopton-heath, in 1643.

COMPTON, Henry, bishop of Oxford, who was intrusted with the education of the princesses Mary and Anne, displeased James II., by his zeal as a protestant, and was dismissed from the privy council, and although restored, took part with William, prince of Orange, against James. He died in 1713.

COMTE, Lewis le, a French Jesuit, missionary to China, in 1685.

CONANT, Dr. John, an eminent English divine, born Oct. 18, 1608, at Yeatonton, in Devonshire, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where his uncommon parts and learning soon acquired him the favour of Dr. John Prideaux, then rector of that college, who used to say of him, Conanti nihil est difficile; an excellent pun, which, however, would be lost in translation. Having taken his degrees, he was by the parliament constituted one of the assembly of divines, though he seldom or never sat with them. In 1647, he was chosen rector of his college; shortly after, Regius professor of divinity, and in 1657, made vice-chancellor of the university. In 1676, he was made archdeacon of Norwich, by bishop Reynolds, whose daughter he married in 1651; and in 1681, a prebendary of Worcester, by king Charles II. In 1686, he lost his sight; and in 1693, died, leaving behind him a number of admired sermons, of which, six volumes are in print. Dr. C. was buried in the church of All-Saints, Northampton, of which he had been vicar many years, and possessed a considerable estate in the neighbourhood.

CONCA, Sebastian, a painter, born at Gaeta, died in 1761. His pieces are much admired.

CONCANEN, Matthew, a native of Ireland, who went to England, and gained some reputation by writing in support of the ministry; he was afterwards attorney-general for Jamaica, 17 years, and died in 1749.

CONCINA, Daniel, a celebrated Venetian preacher, author of a system of theology, &c., died in 1756.

CONCINI, better known by the name of marshal d'Ancre, a Florentine, who, by his intrigues, became a marquis and marechal of France, but was shot by one of his enemies, in 1617.

CONDAMINE, Charles Marie de la, a celebrated French traveller and poet, born at Paris, in 1701, died 1774, leaving many ingenious and valuable works.

CONDE, Lewis, first duke of, distinguished for his valour at the battle of Quintin, and afterwards as the leader of the Huguenots; he died in 1569, of wounds received in the battle of Dreux.

CONDE, Henry, prince of, known in the court of Henry IV., of France, was sent to the bastile, in 1616, and liberated three years after; he was restored to favour, and displayed his valour in the service of his country; he died in 1646.

CONDE, Louis de Bourbon, duke d'Enghein, and prince of, usually styled the Great Conde. He lived under the reign of Louis XIV., and was one of the bravest and most skilful generals that France ever produced.

CONDE, Henry Julius de, distinguished himself under his father, at the passage of the Rhine, and was a patron of learning. He died in 1709.

CONDER, John, an eminent dissenting minister, born in Cambridgeshire, 1714, died in London, in 1781, having published "An Essay on the importance of the Ministerial Character," and several sermons on public occasions.

CONDILLAC, Stephen Bonnot de, a French writer on commerce, politics, and metaphysics, died Aug. 2, 1780. He was preceptor to the infant duke of Parma, and composed for the use of his illustrious pupil "A Course of Study," which was afterwards published in 1776, in 16 vols. 12mo, and is deserving of great praise.

CONDORCET, John Anthony Nicholas Caritat, marquis de, a French geometrician and philosophical writer, and perpetual secretary of the academy of sciences at Paris, born at Ribemont, in Picardy, Sept. 17, 1743, died March 28, 1794. His mathematical writings are numerous and useful; but those on philosophical subjects strike at the root of religion, both natural and revealed.

CONDREN, Charles de, known for his influence in procuring a reconciliation between the king and the duke of Orleans, died in 1641.

CONFUCIUS, the celebrated Chinese philosopher, was born in the kingdom of Lu, which is at present the province of Chan Long, 551 years before the birth of Christ. His extensive knowledge and great wisdom made him every where known: his integrity, and the splendour of his virtues made him beloved: kings were governed by his counsels, and the people reverenced him as a saint. He died in the 73d year of his age.

CONGREVE, William, an English dramatic writer and poet, born at Bardsey, near Leeds, in February, 1669. Though bred to the law, he found no charms in that profession, but turned his mind to polite literature, particularly to dramatic composition, and wrote a comedy called "The Old Bachelor," of which Dryden, to whom he was recommended, said "that he never saw such a first play in his life;" and in the performance, it met with such general applause, that Congreve was thenceforward considered as the prop of the declining stage. Having written four comedies, a tragedy, an oratorio, and a masque, and enjoyed some lucrative employments under government, he died Jan. 19, 1728-9, and was buried in Westminster-abbey.

CONNOR, Dr. Bernard, a medical and historical writer, born in Kerry, Ireland, in 1666, and died 1698. In 1694, he was appointed physician to John Sobieski, king of Poland; and while there, wrote "A History of Poland." Going afterwards to England, he read lectures at Cambridge, and in 1697, published "Evangelium Medici," &c., a work which gained him much reputation by its learning and ingenuity. His History of Poland is in 2 vols. 8vo.

CONON, an Athenian general, defeated by

Lysander; he afterwards defeated the Spartans, and was put to death 393 B. C

CONON, an astronomer of Samos, and friend of Archimedes.

CONRAD I., count of Franconia, and king of Germany, in 912.

CONRAD II., king of Germany in 1024, and emperor of Rome 3 years after; he conquered Burgundy, and died in 1039.

CONRAD III., elected emperor of Germany, and though opposed, he reconciled his enemies, and entered upon a crusade, in which he nearly lost his army by poison; he died in 1152.

CONRAD IV., succeeded his father, Frederic II., as emperor, in 1250, unsuccessfully opposed by Innocent IV.; he died suddenly, supposed by poison, in 1254.

CONRADIN, or CONRAD, son of Conrad IV., beheaded by his uncle, regent of Naples, when only 16 years old.

CONRART, Valentin, secretary to the French king's council, and father of the French academy; he died in 1675.

CONRI, Florence, an Irishman, educated in Spain, sent by Philip III. to reconcile the disaffected Irish to the prospect of a Spanish invasion, but his perfidious schemes were defeated, and he died in 1629.

CONRINGIUS, Hermannus, professor of law at Helmstadt, born at Norden, in Frisia, in 1606, died 1681. He composed many works upon law and history, which have been printed in 6 vols. folio.

CONSTANT, David, professor of philosophy, Greek, and divinity, at Lausanne; he died in 1733.

CONSTANTIN, Robert, professor of physic, and belles lettres, at Caen university, author of a valuable Greek and Latin Lexicon, with other works; he died in 1605.

CONSTANTINE, usually called the Great, and memorable for having been the first emperor of the Romans who established Christianity by the civil power, was born at Naissus, a town of Dardania, in 272. He died 337, and divided the empire between his three sons, Constantine, Constantius, and Constans.

CONSTANTINE II., son of Constantine the Great; after his father's death, became master of Gaul, Spain, and Britain; he was slain at Aquileia, in 340.

CONSTANTINE III., son of Constantius II., was crowned emperor, in 668, and died in 685.

CONSTANTINE IV., CAPRONYMUS, succeeded his father Leo, in 1752; he defeated the Saracens, who made an insurrection against him, and died in 775.

CONSTANTINE V., succeeded his father, Leo IV., in 1780; he was defeated by the Bulgarians, who took him and put out his eyes, in 792.

CONSTANTINE VII., PORPHYROGENITUS, a learned man, was crowned at 7 years of age; he defeated the Lombards, and drove away the Turks; he was poisoned by his son, in 959.

CONSTANTINE IX., son of Romanus, succeeded to the throne, in 976, and died in 1028.

CONSTANTINE X., MONOMACHUS, or GLADIATOR, ascended the throne, in 1042, and died in 1024.

CONSTANTINE XI., or DUCAS, succeeded Isaac Commenus, in 1059. His reign was rendered unhappy by an invasion of the Scythians; he died in 1067.

CONSTANTINE XIII. succeeded his brother John, in 1448: he fell in the defence of Constantinople, when besieged and taken by the Turks, in 1453. In him ended the Greek empire

CONSTANTINE, Flavius Julius, a private soldier, who invested himself with the imperial purple in Britain, and added Gaul and Spain to his dominions; he was put to death by Constantius, in 411.

CONSTANTINE, a native of Syria, raised to the papal chair, in 708, died in the east, in 715.

CONSTANTINE, of Carthage, in Africa, a physician of the 11th century, who first brought the Arabian and Greek physic into Italy.

CONSTANTIUS, Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great, died in 306.

CONSTANTIUS, Flavius Julius, succeeded his two brothers, Constans and Constantine, in the empire of Rome; he died in 361.

CONTARINI, Gaspard, a native of Venice, made a cardinal, in 1538, was sent a legate to the council of Trent, in 1541. He wrote against Luther, and died in 1542.

CONTARINI, Giovanni, an eminent Venetian painter, died in 1605.

CONTARINI, Vincent, professor of eloquence at Padua, and a learned author, died in 1617.

CONTE, Jacobino del, a Florentine, portrait painter, died in 1598.

CONTI, Guisto de, a highly esteemed Italian poet, died about the middle of the 16th century.

CONTI, Abbé Anthony, a noble Venetian, who travelled much, and wrote some poems and tragedies; he died in 1749.

CONTI, Armand de Bourbon, prince of, an author of some note, who warmly espoused the cause of the insurgents against his brother, the great Condé, in the civil wars of France.

CONTI, Francis Lewis de Bourbon, elected king of Poland, in 1697, but supplanted by the elector of Saxony, died in 1709.

CONTO-PERTANA, Don Joseph, a Portuguese poet of great merit; he died in 1735.

CONYBEARE, Dr. John, bishop of Bristol, born at Pinhoe, near Exeter, in 1692, died at Bath, in 1755. His "Defence of Revealed Religion," published in 1732, in answer to Tindal's "Christianity as old as the Creation," is an admirable work, and rendered eminent service to the church.

COOK, James, a celebrated English circumnavigator, was born at Marton, in Yorkshire, October 27, 1728, of poor parents, and apprenticed on board a vessel in the coal-trade. In the war of 1755, between England and France, he entered as a seaman in the royal navy. His behaviour in this station soon endeared him to the officers; and, on the 15th of May, 1759, he obtained a master's warrant for the Mercury, which was soon after employed in the famous siege of Quebec. During this siege, a difficult and dangerous service was to be performed; namely, to take soundings in the channel of the river St. Lawrence, directly in front of the French fortified camp. This he performed at the imminent hazard of his life, with which indeed he very narrowly escaped; he was successively rewarded with the appointments of master of the Northumberland man of war, marine surveyor of Newfoundland and Labrador, lieutenant in the navy, and commander of the Endeavour bark, fitted out for the purpose of taking some astronomical observations, and making discoveries in the Pacific Ocean. On this expedition, he sailed from Deptford, July 30, 1768, and returned to England, July 12, 1771. He sailed again, April 2, 1772, in the Resolution

accompanied by captain Furneaux, in the Adventure, to determine the existence, or non-existence of a southern continent By this voyage, from which he returned in 1775, the illusions of a Terra Australis Incognita to any purposes of commerce, colonization, or utility, were dispelled; but as a reward for captain Cook's important improvements for preserving the health of seamen, very happily manifested in this voyage, the Royal Society bestowed on him the medal of Sir Godfrey Copley. Another grand question was, the practicability of a northern passage to the Pacific Ocean; to determine which, captain Cook sailed, in 1776, on board the Resolution, accompanied by captain Clerke, in the Discovery. This voyage served to prove that there was no practicable passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans toward the north; but, on his return, it unfortunately happened, that our navigator was killed in an affray with the natives of Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich isles, February 14, 1779. His death was universally regretted, not only in Great Britain, but throughout all Europe, where his great merits and public services were known.

COOKE, Sir Anthony, preceptor to Edward VI., born at Gidding-Hall, in Essex, in 1506, died in 1576. He was a man of singular piety and goodness, and of uncommon prudence in the management of his family. Knowing that women are as capable of learning as men, he instilled that into his daughters at night, which he had taught the prince in the day. He was remarkably happy in these daughters; for they were learned above their sex in Greek and Latin, and were equally distinguished by their virtue, piety, and good fortune. Several witty and ingenious sayings of his are recorded; particularly the following: "That there were three objects before whom he could not do amiss; his prince, his conscience, and his children." This facetious story is likewise related of him: "A Sussex knight, having spent a great estate at court, and reduced himself to one park, and a fine house in it, was yet ambitious to entertain the king, (Edward VI.) For that purpose, he new painted his gates, with a coat of arms and this motto over them, in large golden letters, OIA VANITAS. Sir Anthony, offering to read it, desired to know of the gentleman what he meant by OIA; who told him it stood for omnia. "I wonder, (replied he,) that having made your omnia so little as you have, you should yet make your vanitas so large."

COOKE, Thomas, born at Braintree, in Essex, in 1702. When only 19, he gave the world a very correct edition of "Andrew Marvel's Works, with a Life of the author prefixed." He published translations of "Hesiod," "Cicero de Natura Deorum," and "Terence," and prepared a translation of "Plautus," but only published the "Amphytrion." He was also a dramatic writer, and author of five or six pieces, which, however, were not attended with any success.

COOKE, Elisha, a respectable physician, of Boston, and an agent to England to procure the restoration of the charter of Mass., in 1715.

COOKE, Elisha, distinguished in the political history of Massachusetts, was a representative in the general court, counsellor, &c., and died in 1737.

COOKE, Samuel, first minister of the 2d parish in Cambridge, Massachusetts, died in 1783. He was a man of science, and published several sermons.

COOKE, Robert, an able English divine, and proctor of the Oxford university. He retired upon the vicarage of Leeds, and died in 1614.

COOPER, Thomas, D. D., a learned English prelate, born in 1517; he was author of a work, entitled "Thesaurus Linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ," which was highly patronised by queen Elizabeth.

COOPER, Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, and sometime lord high chancellor, was born at Winborne St. Giles', in Dorsetshire, July 22, 1621, and died January, 1682-3. He is supposed to have been a little intemperate in his gallantries; and it is recorded, that Charles II., who would both take liberties and bear them, once said to the earl at court, in a vein of raillery and good humour, and in reference only to his amours, "I believe, Shaftesbury, thou art the wickedest fellow in my dominions." To which, with a low bow and very grave face, the earl replied, "May it please your majesty, of a subject I believe I am; at which the merry monarch laughed most heartily.

COOPER, Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, the celebrated author of the "Characteristics," was grandson of the preceding earl, and born at Exeter-house, in London, February 26, 1670-1. Soon after his coming into parliament, as a burgess for Poole, he had an opportunity of showing that spirit of liberty which he maintained to the end of his life, and by which he uniformly directed his conduct on all occasions: it was the bringing in and promoting "The act for granting counsel to prisoners in cases of high treason." This he looked upon as important, and had prepared a speech in its behalf: but when he stood up to speak it in the House of Commons, he was so intimidated, that he lost all memory, and was quite unable to proceed. The house, after giving him a little time to recover his confusion, called loudly for him to go on; when he proceeded to this effect: "If I, sir, (addressing himself to the speaker,) who rise only to give my opinion on the bill now pending, am so confounded that I am unable to express the least of what I proposed to say, what must the condition of that man be, who, without any assistance, is pleading for his life, and under apprehension of being deprived of it?" He died in 1712-13.

COOPER, Maurice Ashley, brother of the foregoing, translated "Xenophon's Cyropædia," which was published in 2 vols. 8vo., 1728, being a short time after his decease. A third edition was published in 1770; "not," as is said, "with the eclat of popular applause, but with the silent approbation of the studious few."

COOPER, Samuel, an eminent English painter, born in London, in 1609, and commonly styled the Vandyck in little. He died in 1672, and was buried in Pancras church.

COOPER, John Gilbert, author of a "Life of Socrates." He wrote one or two numbers of the periodical paper called "The World;" was author of "Letters on Taste;" "Ver Vert, or the Nunnery Parrot;" and published a volume of "Poems on several subjects," 1764, 12mo. He died in April, 1769.

COOPER, Dr. Miles, a learned divine and poet, who published sermons "On the Origin of Civil government," and a volume of poems, and died at Edinburgh, in 1785.

COOPER, William, minister in Boston, of which place he was a native; he was distinguished for his faithfulness and zeal, and died in 1743; he published several discourses

COOPER, Samuel, minister in Boston, son of William, whom he succeeded in Brattle-street church; was among the first of those patriots who took part against Great Britain: he died in 1783.

COOPER, Miles, D.D., president of King's College, New-York, a native of England; he came to America in 1762, published a volume of poems, returned to England, and died in 1785.

COOTE, Sir Eyre, a celebrated commander of the East India Company's forces in India, who gained great renown by his frequent victories over Hyder Ally; in one of which, near Porto Novo, Hyder's army consisted of more than 150,000 men, and General Coote's of only 10,000. He was born in 1726, and died at Madras, April, 1783.

COOTWICH, John, of Utrecht, a civilian and traveller. The account of his "Travels into Jerusalem and Syria," was published in Latin, 4to., 1619. It is very curious, and is now become extremely scarce. The dates of his birth and death are uncertain.

COPERNICUS, Nicholas, an eminent astronomer, born at Thorn, in Prussia, in 1472. He adopted and improved the hypothesis of the Pythagoreans, which made the sun the centre of the system, and the earth to move, not only round the sun, but round its own axis also; and established that system of the world which goes by his name, and is now universally received. This he performed in a work entitled "De Revolutionibus Orbium Cœlestium." Apprehensions, arising from the novelty of his opinions, had, it is said, almost brought him to drop all thoughts of publishing his book, which had lain in his escrutoir not nine years only, (which is the term Horace prescribes, but almost four times nine years. At length, however, by the importunity of his friends, he was prevailed upon to let it come out; but a copy of it was no sooner brought to him, than he was presently seized with a violent effusion of blood, which put an end to his life, May 24, 1543.

COPPA, Cavalier, a disciple and imitator of Guido, died in 1665.

COQ, Peter le, a French ecclesiastic, superior of the Eudistes, and distinguished for his piety, learning, &c., died in 1777.

COQUES, Gonzalo, a Flemish painter, who excelled in historical conversations; he died in 1684.

CORAM, Captain Thomas, born in 1668, spent the first part of his life as master of a colonial trading vessel. While he resided in that part of London which is the common residence of seafaring people, business often obliged him to come early into the city and return late: when he had frequent occasions of seeing young children exposed, through the indigence or cruelty of their parents. This excited his compassion so far, that he projected the Foundling Hospital; in which humane design he laboured 17 years, and at last, by his sole application, obtained the royal charter for it. Indeed he spent a great part of his life in serving the public: and with so total a disregard to his private interest, that, toward the latter part of it, he was himself supported by the voluntary subscription of public spirited persons. This singular and memorable man died March 29, 1751, and was interred, pursuant to his desire, in the vault under the chapel of the Foundling Hospital.

CORAS, John de, professor of law at Toulouse at the age of 18; afterwards chancellor to the queen of Navarre; he was imprisoned for favouring the protestants, and murdered in 1572.

CORAS, James de, a native of Toulouse, and an author of little merit, died in 1677.

CORBET, John, a zealous non-conformist, author of several works of merit, died in 1680.

CORBET, Dr. Richard, bishop of Norwich, and an ingenious poet, died 1635. His poems were printed in 12mo., under the title of "Poetica Stromata," 1647, and again in 1762. Mr. Gilchrist published an edition of them (with his life prefixed) in 1807. Some pleasant anecdotes are recorded of him, among which are the following; after he was doctor of divinity, he sung ballads at the Cross at Abingdon. On a market-day he and some of his comrades were at the tavern by the Cross; the ballad singer complained he had no custom, and could not put off his ballads. The jolly doctor puts off his gown, and put on the ballad-singer's leathern jacket; and being a handsome man, and a rare full voice, he presently vended a great many, and had a great audience. His conversation was extremely pleasant. Dr. Stubbins was one of his cronies; he was a jolly doctor, and a very good house-keeper. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob-lane, in wet weather, (it is an extraordinary deep dirty lane,) the coach fell, and Corbet said, this Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbins. His chaplain, Dr. Lushington, was a very learned and ingenious man; and they loved one another. The bishop would sometimes take the key of the wine cellar, and he and his chaplain would go and lock themselves in, and be merry; then, first he lays down his episcopal hood, "There lies the doctor;" then he puts off his gown, "There lies the bishop;" then it was, "Here's to thee, Corbet." "Here's to thee Lushington."

CORBULO, Domitius, a Roman general, who carried his arms against the Parthians, and placed Tigranes on the throne; he destroyed himself, A.D. 67.

CORDAY D'ARMANS, Mary Anne Charlotte, a native of Normandy, who avenged the death of her lover, by stabbing Marat, the author of it, to the heart, for which she was guillotined in 1793.

CORDEMOI, Geraud de, a French academician, and a great partisan of Descartes' systems; he wrote several works, and died in 1722.

CORDIER, or CORDERIUS, Mathurin, a schoolmaster, died at Geneva, in 1564, aged 85; having continued the office of teaching till within a few days of his death. Calvin was his scholar. Among many other works, he published "Colloquia," one of the most popular of our school books.

CORDUS, Aulus Crementius, a Roman, author of a history of the civil wars of Rome, much commended by Tacitus and Seneca.

CORDUS, Euricius, a German physician and poet, intimate with Erasmus; died in 1535.

CORDUS, Valerius, son of the preceding; devoted himself particularly to botany, and traversed the mountains of Germany, &c.; he died in 1554.

CORELLI, Arcanselo, a famous musician of Italy, born at Fusignano, a town of Bologna, in 1653. His merits, as a performer on the violin, were sufficient to attract the patronage of the great, and to silence, as they did, all competition; but the remembrance of these is at this day absorbed in the contemplation of his excellencies as a musician at large, as the author of new and original harmonies, and the father of a style not less noble and grand than elegant and pathetic. He died at Rome, in 1713, and was buried in the church of the Rotunda, other-

wise called the Pantheon; where, for many years after his decease, he was commemorated by a solemn musical performance on the anniversary of his death.

CORINNA, a Greek poetess, who gained the prize five times over Pindar.

CORIO, Bernardine, a historian of Milan; he wrote the history of his country, which is much esteemed, and died in 1500.

CORIOLANUS, C. Marcius, a famous Roman captain, who took Corioli, a town of the Volsci, whence he had his name. At last, disgusting the people, he was banished Rome by the tribune Decius. He then went to the Volsci, and, persuading them to take up arms against the Romans, they encamped within four miles of Rome. Here Coriolanus would not listen to a peace, which the Romans sued for, till he was prevailed upon by his wife Veturia, and his mother Volumnia, who were followed by all the Roman ladies in tears. He was at last put to death by the Volsci as a traitor, who had made them quit their conquest: upon which the Roman ladies went into mourning: and in the same place where his blood was shed, there was a temple consecrated to Female Fortune.

CORLET, Elijah, was master of the grammar school, in Cambridge, Mass., for 40 or 50 years, and was much esteemed; he died in 1687.

CORNARIUS, or HAGUENBOT, John, a German physician, early distinguished as a scholar. He was the translator of the works of Hippocrates, &c., and died in 1558.

CORNARO, Lewis, a noble Venetian, born 1464, wrote in Latin a celebrated treatise "On the Advantages of a Temperate Life." By following his own rules, he lived to [illegible]wards of 90 years of age, dying in 1565.

CORNARO, Helena Lucretia, of the same family with the above, a prodigy of learning; of whom it is related, that all people of quality or fashion who passed through Venice, were more solicitous to see her, than any of the curiosities of that superb city. She was born at Venice, in 1646, and educated at Padua, where she obtained the degree of doctor, and died in 1685.

CORNAZZANI, Anthony, a native of Placentia, in the 15th century; he wrote the lives of the Virgin Mary, &c.

CORNBURY, lord, governor of New-York in 1702, was universally detested for his despotism, bigotry, and injustice; he was removed in 1708.

CORNEILLE, Michael, a French painter, who gained a prize for one of his pieces, and was afterwards professor of the academy of Paris; he died in 1708.

CORNEILLE, Peter, a celebrated French poet, born at Rouen, in 1606, and died 1684. His works have been often printed, and consist of above 30 comedies and tragedies.

CORNEILLE, Thomas, a French poet also, but inferior to Peter Corneille, whose brother he was. He died 1709, aged 84.—Thomas Corneille was the author of "A Dictionary of Arts," in 2 vols. folio; and "A Universal Geographical and [illegible] Dictionary," in 3 vols. folio.

CORNELIA, a Roman lady, who educated her sons Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, and when they were killed, exhibited great fortitude.

CORNELISZ, Lucas, a painter, of Leyden, who became chief painter to Henry VIII. of England.

CORNELISZ, James, a Dutch painter of the 16th century, his descent from the cross is much admired.

CORNELISZ, Cornelius, of Haerlem, was eminent as a painter.

CORNELIUS, bishop of Rome, after Fabian, was banished, and soon after died, in 252.

CORNETO, Adrian, an Italian ecclesiastic, much employed by Innocent VII. and his successors, as a legate; he was an author of some distinction.

CORNUTUS, a grammarian and philosopher of merit, and tutor to the poet Persius. He was put to death by Nero, A. D. 44.

CORNWALLIS, Sir Charles, second son of Sir William Cornwallis, a man of superior abilities; was sent by James I. as ambassador to Spain; and died in 1630.

CORNWALLIS, Charles, marquis, a brave British general, born in 1738. In the American war he displayed great military talents, took possession of Philadelphia, contributed to the reduction of South Carolina, and defeated Gen. Gates with a very inferior force. But, in 1781, he was under the necessity of surrendering to the united American and French army; soon after which he returned to England. He was next sent out as governor-general of India; where in December, 1790, he took Bangalore, which was followed by the defeat of Tippoo Saib, who delivered to his lordship his two sons as hostages. Lord Cornwallis was next appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland; where he quelled an insurrection, defeated a French invading army, and succeeded in effecting a union of the two kingdoms. In 1801, he was employed as minister plenipotentiary in France, where he signed the preliminary treaty of peace at Amiens. His lordship again accepted the government of India, in 1805; but died at Ghazepoor, in the province of Benares, on the 5th of October, in the same year.

CORONEL, Paul, a native of Segovia, employed by Cardinal Ximenes in the publication of his Polyglott Bible; he died in 1524.

CORONELLI, Vincent, a Venetian geographer, made cosmographer to the French king in 1685. He published 400 geographical charts, and died in 1718.

CORRADINI, Peter Marcellinus, a learned civilian, and favourite of Pope Clement XI., he died in 1743.

CORRADUS, Sebastian, a grammarian and professor at Bologna, died in 1556.

CORREGIO, Antonio da, a most extraordinary painter, so called from Corregio, a town in the dukedom of Modena, where he was born in 1494. This artist is remarkable for having borrowed nothing from the works of other men Corregio spent the greater part of his life at Parma; and notwithstanding the many fine pieces that he made, and the high reputation he had gained, he was extremely poor and always obliged to work hard for the maintenance of his family, which was somewhat large. He was very humble and modest in his behaviour, lived very devoutly, and died much lamented in 1534, when he was but 40 years of age. The cause of his death was a little singular. Going to receive 50 crowns for a piece that he had done, he was paid it in a sort of copper money called quadrinos. This was a great weight, and he had 12 miles to carry it, though it was in the midst of summer. He was overheated and fatigued; in which condition, indiscreetly drinking cold water, he brought on a pleurisy which put an end to his life.

CORROZET, Giles, a French bookseller, author of several works of merit; died in 1568.

CORSINI, Edward, an Italian, a man of great erudition; author of some valuable works on criticism, philosophy, &c.; died in 1765.

CORT, Cornelius, a native of Holland. His engravings are the best which that country has produced; he died in 1578.

CORTESI, William, a French painter, patronised by Alexander VIII., died in 1679.

CORTESI, Giovanna, a female painter of miniatures, of Florence; died in 1736.

CORTEZ, Ferdinand, a Spanish gentleman, famous, under the emperor Charles V., for the conquest of Mexico. He died in 1554, aged 63.

CORTEZI, Paul, a learned Italian, a patron of literature; was bishop of Urbino, and died in 1510.

CORTI, Matthew, a native of Pavia, a physician to Clement VII., wrote on fevers, &c. and died in 1544.

CORTICELLI, Salvatore, a monk of Bologna, author of a much admired Italian grammar, died in 1770.

CORYATE, Thomas, a famous English traveller, chiefly on foot. He visited almost all parts of the world, and published relations of his voyages and travels; but the singularity of the titles, and of his manners, exposed him to much ridicule, and occasioned the character of his works to be misrepresented, as well as that of their author, who was certainly a man of great learning. His best known works are, "Crudities hastily gobbled up in Five Months' Travels in France, Savoy, Italy," &c. He was born at Odcombe, in Somersetshire, 1577, and died at Surat in the East Indies, 1617.

COSBY, William, governor of the colonies of New-York and New Jersey, died in 1736.

COSIERS, John, a painter of Antwerp, patronised by many crowned heads.

COSIMO, Andrew and Peter, Italian painters, the former excelled in the claro-obscuro, the latter in ludicrous pieces. Peter died in 1521.

COSIN, John, an English prelate, deprived of his preferments by preaching a seditious sermon; but at the restoration he was re-instated and preferred to the see of Durham. He wrote various works, and was a learned and humane man. He died in 1672.

COSME, John Baseillac, eminent as a lithotomist, whose instruments were much used formerly; he was banished through the envy of his rivals; and died at Paris, in 1786.

COSMO I., son of John de Medici, who raised himself to the supreme authority of the state of Florence, and put down all conspiracies against him; he died in 1574.

COSMO II., grandson of Cosmo I., succeeded his father Ferdinand, in 1609; he was a benevolent prince, and died in 1621.

COSMO III., succeeded his father Ferdinand II.; he was a patron of learning, and one of the richest sovereigns of Europe; he died in 1723.

COSNAC, Daniel de, a native of Limousin, raised to the see of Valence, and afterwards to that of Aix, died in 1708.

COSPEAU, Philip, a French prelate, represented to have been very eloquent; died in 1646.

COSSART, Gabriel, a native of Pontoise, who assisted Labbe in his grand collection of councils, which was contained in 28 vols. fol o, died in 1674.

COSSE, Charles de, marechal de Brissac, a French general of great military talents, patronised by the king of France, was ambassador to Charles V., and died in 1563.

COSTA, Christopher, a Portuguese, who, when travelling in Asia, was taken prisoner, and detained in captivity many years; he published an account of Indian plants.

COSTA, Emanuel, a Portuguese lawyer professor at Salamanca, 1550.

COSTA, John, professor of law, at Cahors, died in 1637.

COSTA, Margaret, an Italian poetess, whose works were published at Paris.

COSTANZO, Angelo di, an Italian, wrote a history of Italy, and was a poet of considerable merit; he died about 1590.

COSTARD, George, an English scholar, who wrote 15 treatises, chiefly on astronomy, died in 1782.

COSTE, Peter, a native of Uzez, who translated into French, Locke on the understanding and Newton's optics, &c.; he died in 1747.

COSTER, Lawrence, an inhabitant of Haerlem, supposed by the Dutch to have been the inventor of printing, about 1430. He died in 1440.

COSTHA, Ben Luca, a christian philosopher, of Balbec, who translated several Greek works into Arabic.

COTA, Rodriguez, a native of Toledo, whose tragi-comedia de Colisto & Melibea, has appeared in Latin and French, flourished in the 16th century.

COTELERIUS, John Baptist, a learned Frenchman, who published the works of all the fathers in the Apostolic age, with learned notes, died in 1686.

COTES, Roger, an illustrious English mathematician, philosopher, and astronomer, born in 1682, died 1716.

COTES, Francis, an English painter, in oil and crayons died in 1770.

COTIN, Charles, a French writer, and eloquent preacher, known for the severity of Boileau and Moliere's satires against him, died in 1678.

COTOLENDI, Charles, an advocate in the parliament of Paris, and respectable as an author. He wrote the life of Columbus, of de Sales, and numerous other works.

COTTA, John, a Latin poet, author of some epigrams and orations, died at Viterbo in 1511.

COTTE, Robert de, of Paris, director of the Royal Academy of Architecture, who adorned many of the public buildings in Paris; died in 1735.

COTTEREL, Sir Charles, groom-porter to James I., and master of requests to Charles II., well skilled in modern languages.

COTTIN, Sophia de, wife of M. Cottin, a banker of Paris, died in 1807. She was the author of Malvina, Matilda Mansfield, the exiles of Siberia, and other novels.

COTTINGTON, Francis, lord, chancellor of the exchequer, and first lord of the treasury, in the reign of Charles I., died in 1651

COTTON, or COTON, Peter, a learned Jesuit, born in France, in 1564, wrote several books on controversial subjects, and died in 1626.

COTTON, Sir Robert Bruce, an eminent English antiquary, born at Denton, in Huntingdonshire, in 1570. His writings are very numerous and valuable; but it may reasonably be questioned, whether he has not done more service to learning, by securing, as he did, his valuable library for the use of posterity, than by all his writings. The Cottonian library is deposited in the British Museum.

COTTON, Charles, lived in the reigns of Charles and James II. He had something of a ge-

nius for poetry, and was particularly famous for burlesque verse. He translated one of Corneille's tragedies, called "Horace," printed in 1671. He published a volume o. poems on several occasions: "The Wonders of the Peak in Derbyshire;" "Scarronides, or Virgil Travestie;" and "Lucian burlesqued, or the Scoffer scoffed:" an edition of the three last mentioned, was printed in 1715, and has been frequently reprinted. But the chief of all his productions, and for which perhaps he deserves the best praise of his countrymen, is his translation of "Montaigne's Essays."

COTTON, Dr., author of "Visions in Verse, for the instruction of Younger Minds," was distinguished for his great care, humanity, and attention as a physician, at St. Albans, where he died Aug. 2, 1788.

COTTON, John, one of the most distinguished early ministers of New England, born in England; he sustained a high reputation for wisdom and learning; his publications were numerous.

COTTON, Seaborn, son of John, minister of Hampton, N. H., was born at sea, died in 1686. He was a good scholar, and an able preacher.

COTTON, John, son of the Rev. John Cotton, minister of Plymouth, Mass., and of Charleston, South Carolina. He was a faithful minister, and eminent for his knowlege of the Indian language. He revised and superintended the printing of Elliot's Bible.

COTTON, John, minister of Newton, Mass, highly respected, died in 1757.

COTYS, a king of Thrace, in the age of Alexander, died about 356 B. C. A second of the name lived in the age of Pompey, and a third in the age of Augustus.

COUDRETTE, Christopher, a French ecclesiastic, opposer of the Jesuits, and of the pope's bull, unigenitus, died in 1774. His chief work is a history of the Jesuits.

COULON, Lewis, a French priest, whose geographical works are much esteemed, died in 1664.

COUPERIN, Francis, a Frenchman, much admired for his execution on the harpsichord, died in 1733.

COUPLET, Philip, a Jesuit missionary to China, wrote some works on the Chin e language; he died in 1693.

COURAYER, Peter Francis, a French divine, author of Paul's history of the council of Trent, in French, &c., died in 1776.

COURCELLES, Stephen de, a native of Geneva, professor of divinity at Amsterdam, and author of various theological tracts, died in 1658.

COURT DE GEBELIN, Anthony, a protestant minister of Lausanne, author of "Monde Primitif," in 9 vols. 4to, a work of great merit, died in 1784.

COURTANVAUX, Francis Cæsar, marquis de, a French nobleman, who distinguished himself in the wars of Bohemia and Bavaria; he died in 1781.

COURTEN, William, son of a tailor, of Menix, in the Netherlands, who made himself immensely rich, by making French hoods, in London; he died in 1636.

COURTEN, William, descendant of the preceding, who collected whatever was curious and important, in medallic and antiquarian history, and no less than 38 vols. in folio, and 8 in 4to, all of which were purchased for the British Museum, for the sum of 20,000l. He died in 1702.

COURTENAY, John, a member of parliament, and commissioner of the treasury, known also as a writer, died in 1816.

COURTILZ, Garien de sieur de Sandras, of Paris, confined in the Bastile 9 years, for his political works, died in 1712.

COURTIVRON, Gaspard, marquis de, a native of Dijon, a soldier and a scholar; he was wounded in attempting to save the life of marshal Saxe, and died in 1785.

COURTNEY, William, archbishop of Canterbury, a persecutor of Wickliffe, and his followers, died in 1396.

COURTOIS, James, a painter, who delineated the battles of the French, in the campaigns of Italy: he died in 1676.

COURTOIS, William, also a painter, much admired, was patronised by Alexander VII., and died in 1673.

COUSIN, John, a painter and mathematician, in France; he was called the Great, and was patronised by Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III.

COUSIN, James Anthony Joseph, an eminent mathematician, was professor of natural philosophy in the college of France, and afterwards of mathematics in the military school; he died in 1808.

COUSTON, Nicholas, sculptor to the French king; his pieces adorn the palaces of Paris, Versailles, and Marly; he died in 1733.

COUSTON, William, brother to the preceding, director of the academy of painting and sculpture, died in 1746.

COUSTON, William, son of the preceding, was improving himself in the arts, at Rome, where he died in 1777.

COUTHON, Georges, a native of Orsay, in Auvergne a member of the convention in the French revolution, odious for his ferocious and vindictive conduct; he was guillotined in 1794

COUVREUR, Adrianne le, a French actress, who played with much applause, died in 1730.

COVEL, John, an English divine, chaplain to the embassy to Constantinople, published an account of the Greek church, and died in 1722.

COVERDALE, Miles, bishop of Exeter, in the time of Edward VI., was ejected from his see by queen Mary, and thrown into prison. Being liberated by queen Elizabeth, he attached himself to the puritans, and died in 1567, at the age of 81. He assisted Tindal in the English version of the Bible, published in 1537, and afterwards revised and corrected the edition of it in a larger volume, with notes, in 1540.

COWARD, William, a medical and metaphysical writer, born at Winchester, in 1656 died between 1722 and 1725.

COWELL, Dr. John, a learned and eminent civilian, born at Ernesborough, in Devonshire, in 1554: and well known by a laborious work which he published at Cambridge, in 1607, entitled "The Interpreter." Besides, this, he published, in 1605, "Institutiones Juris Anglicani," &c., that is, "Institutes of the Laws of England, in the same method as Justinian's Institutes.' He died in 1611.

COWLEY, Abraham, an eminent English poet, born in London, in 1618, died 1667, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, near Chaucer and Spenser, where a monument was erected to his memory. Cowley was a staunch loyalist; and when Charles II. heard of his death, he was pleased to say, "that Mr Cowley had not left a better man behind him in England." Addison has observed, that of all authors, none ever

abounded so much in wit, according to Locke's true definition of it, as Cowley.

COWLEY, Hannah, a very ingenius dramatic writer, and a poetess, indeed, in almost every branch of the art, born at Tiverton, Devon, in 1743, died March 11, 1809, at the place of her nativity, in her 66th year

COWPER, William, bishop of Galloway, in Scotland, born in Perth, in 1564, died 1617, leaving a folio volume of works on divinity.

COWPER, William, dean of Durham, was the son of earl Cowper, born in London, in 1713, and died 1772. He wrote a learned "Treatise on Geometry," eight "Sermons," and "Advice to a Lady;" all of which are much esteemed.

COWPER, William, a physician and antiquary, at Chester, died in 1707.

COWPER, William, an excellent English poet, equally distinguished by his genius and his virtues. He was born at Berkhampstead, Herts, Nov. 1731, was the grandson, of judge Cowper, great nephew of the lord high chancellor of the same name, and died April 25, 1800. His poems are various; but the most celebrated of them is called "The Task;" and the tendency of all his writings is, to enlarge the soul to every liberal sentiment, and to improve the heart. Mr. Cowper also published a translation into blank verse, of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey; which is more remarkable for its fidelity to the original, than for its poetical elegance.

COX, Richard, bishop of Ely, born at Whaddon, in Buckinghamshire, in 1499, died 1581. He was the chief framer of the liturgy, and translator of the Bible called "The Bishop's Bible," made in the reign of Elizabeth.

COX, Sir Richard, lord chancellor of Ireland, and author of "A History" of that kingdom, was born at Bandon, in Cork, in 1650, and died 1733.

COX, Leonard, a grammarian, sometime master of Reading school, with great reputation, and teacher in several countries on the continent, died in 1549.

COXETER, Thomas a faithful and industrious collector of old English literature, was born at Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, in 1689. He amassed materials for a biography of the English poets, and assisted Mr. Ames in the "History of British Typography." He had a curious collection of old plays, and pointed out to Theobald, many of the black letter books which that critic used in his edition of Shakspeare. Coxeter was the first who formed the scheme, afterwards adopted by Dodsley, of publishing a collecion of ancient plays. He died in 1747.

COXIS, Michael, a painter, of Mechlin, who imitated Raphael, died in 1592.

COYER, l'Abbé Gabriel Francis, a Frenchman, who wrote the life of John Sobieski, Travels in Italy, Holland, &c., and died in 1782.

COYPEL, the name of several painters, who were very eminent in France, in the 17th and 18th centuries.

COYSEVOX, Anthony, chancellor and regent of the academy of painting and sculpture, in France, died in 1720.

COYTIER, James, physician to Lewis XI., of France, and memorable for nothing particularly, but the dexterity he showed, in managing that monarch. Lewis had no principle to lay hold of, except an intense fear of dying; which most contemptible cowardice, Coytier taking the advantage of, and often threatening his master with a speedy dissolution, obtained from time to time, great and immmerable favours. Lewis, however, once recovered strength of mind enough to be ashamed of his weakness; and feeling a momentary resentment for (what he then thought) the insolence of his physician, ordered him to be privately despatched. Coytier, apprized of this by the officer, who was his intimate friend, replied, "that the only concern he felt about himself was, not that he must die, but that the king could not survive him above four days; and that he (the said Coytier) knew this by a particular science (meaning astrology, which then prevailed) and only mentioned it to him in confidence as an intimate friend." Lewis informed of this was frightened more than ever, and ordered Coytier to be at large, as usual.

COZZA, Francesco, born in Sicily, eminent in fresco and oil painting, died in 1664.

CRAASBECK, Joseph Van, of Brussels, a painter, who excelled in representing alehouse quarrels, died in 1668.

CRAB, Roger, an English hermit, who lived at Ickham, near Uxbridge, and acquired great reputation for sanctity and abstinence.

CRABB, Habakkuk, an eminent dissenter, in England, died in 1795.

CRACHERODE, Rev. Clayton Mordaunt, one of the trustees of the British Museum, and Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. His attainments were various and considerable: he wrote elegantly in Latin verse; as may be seen in the "Carmina Quadrigesimalia," for the year 1748. He employed a considerable part of a large revenue, in making collections of what was best and most curious in literature, and certain branches of the arts. His library was unrivalled in its kind; and his cabinet of prints, drawings, and medals, was considered as among the most select and valuable in a country that posseses so many of them. He was an exquisite judge of art, both ancient and modern, particularly of sculpture, painting, and music, and collected the choicest of early printed books, drawings, coins, and gems, of which a complete catalogue raisonne would require a volume. Mr. Cracherode died April 6, 1799, and bequeathed his immense collection of books, medals, drawings, &c., &c., to the British Museum.

CRADDOCK, Luke, an ingenius English painter, chiefly of birds, died in 1717. Vertue records, that Craddock's pictures rose quickly after his death, to three or four times the price that he was paid for them when living.

CRADDOCK, Samuel, a learned divine, author of "A History of the Old and New Testament," an "Apostolical History," and "The Harmony of the Four Evangelists, died in 1706, aged 86. The latter of these works was revised by Dr. Tillotson, who preserved it from the flames in the fire of London.

CRADOCK, Thomas, rector of St. Thomas, Baltimore county, Maryland, published Psalms of David in heroic verse, in 1756.

CRACKANTHORP, Richard, an eloquent English preacher, chaplain to an embassy to the emperor, and an author of merit, died in 1624.

CRAIG, Nicholas, a learned Dane; he was engaged by the king of Denmark in some important negotiations, and wrote annals of Denmark. He died in 1602.

CRAIG, Sir Thomas, a learned Scotch lawyer, known for his "Jus Feudale," died in 1608.

CRAIG, James, a Scotch divine, admired as a preacher; he published 3 vols. of sermons, and died in 1744.

CRAIG, John, a Scotch mathematician, who made his name famous by a small work of 36 pages in 4to, entitled "Theologiæ Christianæ Principia Mathematica."

CRAIG, William, a Scotch divine, celebrated for his pulpit oratory, died in 1783.

CRAIK, James, M. D., a native of Scotland, came to Virginia, where he became a distinguished physician, received an appointment in the army of the revolution, and was physician to the family of General Washington. He died in 1814.

CRAMER, John Frederic, learned professor at Duisburg, translated Puffendorf's introduction to history, and died in 1745.

CRAMER, Gabriel, of Geneva, well known over Europe as a mathematician, died in 1752.

CRAMER, Nicholas, a Flemish painter, distinguished for taste and correctness, died in 1710.

CRAMER, Daniel, a native of Beltz, in Brandenburg, professor of eloquence, at Wittemberg, and an able divine, wrote on Aristotle's logic; he died in 1598.

CRAMER, John James, professor of oriental language at Zurich, and afterwards at Herborn, and author of several theological works; he died in 1702.

CRAMER, John Andrew, a native of Quedlinburg, who first reduced the art of assaying in metallurgy into a system; he died in 1777.

CRAMER, John Andrew, a German divine, not distinguished excepting as a poet. He was professor in several institutions, and died in 1788.

CRANE, Thomas, a non-conformist divine, author of a "Treatise on Divine Providence," died in 1711.

CRANFIELD, Edward, was, for a short time, governor of the colony of New Hampshire, after 1682

CRANIUS, Luca, a painter of Bamberg, whose pieces were once admired, died in 1553.

CRANMER, Thomas, an English archbishop, memorable for having endured martyrdom in the cause of protestantism, was born at Aslacton, in Nottinghamshire, in 1489, and burnt at Oxford, March 21, 1555, by order of queen Mary. He was an open, generous, honest man; a lover of truth, and an enemy of falsehood and superstition; he was gentle and moderate in his temper, and though heartily zealous in the cause of the reformation, yet a friend to the persons of those who most strenuously opposed it; he was a great patron of learning and the universities, a very learned man himself, and author of several works.

CRANSTON, Samuel, governor of Rhode-Island, from 1698 to 1727.

CRAPONE, Adam, a native of Salon, known for the canal which bears his name, between Arles and the Durance; he was poisoned through envy, in 1598.

CRASHAW, Richard, an English poet, who, was, in his lifetime, honoured with the friendship of Mr. Cowley, and after his death, by the praise of Mr. Pope, who condescended both to read his poems, and to borrow from them. He died at Loretto, in Italy, in 1650.

CRASSO, Lawrence, baron of Piamura, wrote a history of the Greek poets, commended by the Italians, but censured by the French.

CRASSUS, Lucius Licinius, a Roman orator, greatly commended by Cicero, died 92 B. C.

CRASSUS, Marcus Licinius, one of the triumvirs with Cæsar and Pompey, was defeated and killed in Syria, 53 B. C.

CRATES, a philosopher, disciple of Diogenes, the cynic, prided himself on his poverty and meanness, lived 328 B. C.

CRATES, an academic philosopher of Athens, 272 B. C.

CRATESIPOLIS, a queen of Sicyon, celebrated for her valour, 314 B. C.

CRATINUS, one of the great masters of what we call the ancient comedy. He flourished in the 81st Olympiad, some 20 or 30 years before Aristophanes. He was an Athenian born, and appears to have been an excessive drinker; and the excuse he gave for that vice was, that it was absolutely necessary to warm his fancy, and to put a soul into his verse. Aristophanes, in his "Irene," has given us a pleasant account of Cratinus' death, where he says that it was caused by a fatal swoon, at the sight of a noble cask of wine split in pieces, and washing the streets. Suidas tells us that he wrote 21 plays.

CRATIPPUS, pronounced by Cicero, to be by far the greatest of all the peripatetic philosophers that he ever heard, was of Mitylene, and taught philosophy there.

CRATO, or DE CRAFTHEIM, John, physician to the emperor Ferdinand I., intimate with Luther—wrote "Luther's Table Talk;" he died in 1585.

CRAVEN, Charles, colonial governor of S. Carolina, returned to England in 1716.

CRAWFORD, David, author of "Memoirs of Scotland," a "Peerage of Scotland," a "History of the royal family of Stuart," a topographical description of the "County of Renfrew," &c., was born near Glasgow, in 1665, and died 1726.

CRAWFORD, William, born at Kelso, in 1676, wrote "Dying Thoughts," and some "Sermons," published in 2 vols. 12mo, and died in 1742.

CRAWFORD, Dr. Adair, an eminent English physician and chymist, author of "Experiments and Observations on Animal Heat," and the first who found out the medical uses inherent in the Terra Ponderosa, born in 1749, died 1795.

CRAWFORD, Anne, a celebrated English actress, both in comedy and tragedy, but better remembered by her name of Barry, was born at Bath, in 1734, and died Nov. 29, 1801.

CRAYER, Gaspar de, a celebrated painter of Antwerp, greatly esteemed by Reubens and Vandyck, died in 1669.

CREBILLON, Prosper Joliot de, a French writer of tragedy, and usually ranked after Corneille and Racine, was born at Dijon, in 1674, and died 1762.

CREBILLON, Claude Prosper Joliot de, son of the foregoing, and a celebrated writer of novels, letters, and romances, was born in Paris, 1707, and died there in 1777. The ease and elegance, together with the seducing levity of his writings, have obtained for him the appellation of the Petronius of France. His works, chiefly of a voluptuous tendency, have been collected in 11 vols. 12mo, 1779.

CREDI, Lorenzo di, an Italian painter of Florence, died in 1530.

CREECH, Thomas, eminent for his translations of ancient authors, both in prose and verse, was born near Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, in 1659, and died by his own hand, in 1701. His principal works are translations of Lucretius and Horace; but he translated other things of a

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of his fellow-citizens; and, after
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l. in value. He died, Feb. 14, 1793

CROSS, Michael, an English artist, and famous copier of paintings, flourished in the reigns of Charles I. and II.

CROSS, Lewis a painter, who retouched a picture of Mary, queen of Scots, in a masterly manner; he died in 1724.

CROSWELL, Andrew, a minister in Boston, much engaged in controversy, died in 1785.

CROUSAZ, John Peter de, a celebrated philosopher and mathematician, born at Lausanne, in Switzerland, April 13, 1663, died 1748.

CROWNE, John, an American by birth, went to England, and was patronised by Charles II., at whose command he wrote several dramatic pieces: the best known of which are, "City Politics," and "Sir Courtly Nice;" the latter of which has been several times acted of late years. His plays were 17 in number; some of which were performed with great success. He died about 1703.

CROXALL, Dr. Samuel, a writer of good repute, born at Walton upon Thames, and known as publisher of the following works, viz; "The Fair Circassian," a poem; "Fables of Æsop and others, translated into English;" "Select Novels; "Scripture Politics;" "The Royal Manual," &c. He died 1752.

CROZE, Mathurin Veyssiere la, a native of Nantes, was distinguished for his learning and works; he died in 1739.

CRUDIGER, Gaspar, a protestant of Leipsic, author of commentaries on Scripture, died in 1548.

CRUDEN, Alexander, a corrector of the press, whose literary labours will ever entitle him to the veneration of all students of the sacred writing. His "Concordance of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament," is his chief work, and a singular instance of indefatigable labour and perseverance in the most useful employment. His private character (though naturally liberal in the extreme) was influenced by a temporary frenzy, which gave a certain colour to all his actions, and suggested to him many whimsical plans of reformation, hopes of superiority, and visionary views of ambition, which were as useless to himself as unprofitable to others. Of his singularities, however, which were many, the tendency was uniformly virtuous. He was born at Aberdeen, in 1701, and was found dead on his knees, apparently in the posture of prayer, at his lodgings in Islington, on the morning of Nov. 1, 1770.

CRUIKSHANK, William Cumberland, an eminent anatomist, born at Edinburgh, 1745, went to London 1771; where he soon got into most extensive practice as a surgeon. As a writer, he is principally distinguished by his "Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels in the Human Body," first published in 1786; and "Experiments on the Insensible Perspiration of the Human Body," 1795.—Mr. C. died June 27, 1800.

CRUSIUS, or KRANS, Martin, of Bamberg, the first who taught Greek in Germany, died in 1607.

CRUTTWELL, Rev. Clement, a gentleman whose various literary performances, for labour extent, and utility, have rarely been equalled, and, when regarded as the productions of an unassisted valetudinarian, have perhaps never been surpassed. Mr. C. first appeared as an author in his edition of "Bishop Wilson's Bible and Works, to which he has prefixed a life; and in the splendid edition of the Bible, he has inserted collations from the various texts: an employment which first directed his thoughts to that most laborious undertaking, his "Concordance of Parallel Texts of Scripture;" a work which, according to the usual computation of time and assiduity, would be sufficient to occupy the life of an ordinary man; and when it is considered that he printed it in his own house, and corrected the press as he proceeded, some idea may be formed of his industry and perseverance. Scarcely had he recovered from a severe illness, which his incessant application had produced, and which obliged him to have recourse to the baths of St. Amand, in Flanders, when he projected the scheme of his "Universal Gazetteer;" in the execution of which he spent ten years of unwearied diligence; the sale of the first edition sufficiently proved the favourable light in which it was regarded by the public, and he had just gone through the laborious office of editing a second edition, comprising 30,000 new articles; when, on the road to his native town, Wokingham, in Berkshire, he was arrested by a sudden illness, which terminated fatally before medical assistance could be procured. He died at Frosfield, Somersetshire, in his 65th year, Sept. 5, 1808.

CRUZ, Juana Inez de la, a lady of Mexico, distinguished for her poetry, and her acquaintance with the sciences; she died in 1695.

CRYTOPYLUS, Metrophanes, a Greek, educated at Oxford, and afterwards raised to the see of Alexandria; he died in 1641.

CTESIAS, a Greek physician in the service of Artaxerxes, king of Persia: he wrote a history of Persia.

CTESIBIUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, the inventor of the pump, water clock, &c. 125 B. C.

CTESIPHON, an Athenian, whose attempt to decree a golden crown to Demosthenes, was opposed by Æschines, and produced the two famous orations of the rival orators.

CUDWORTH, Ralph, an eminent English divine, was born at Aller, in Somersetshire, 1617, and died 1688. He was a man of very extensive learning, excellently skilled in the learned languages and antiquity, a good mathematician, a subtle philosopher, and a profound metaphysician. His great work, "The True Intellectual System of the Universe," was published in folio, 1678.

CUERENHERT, Theodore Van, a native of Amsterdam, distinguished for science; but especially for maintaining that a Christian should not enter a place of worship; he died in 1590.

CUEVA, Alfonsus de la, an ambassador from Philip III. to Venice, who plotted the seizing of the city, which, however, failed; he died in 1665.

CUFF, Henry, a celebrated wit and excellent scholar, born at Hinton, St. George, in Somersetshire, about 1560. He gave early marks of genius and application; arrived in time at the Greek professorship at Oxford, and was chosen proctor of the university, in 1594. To the celebrated Robert, earl of Essex, Cuff became secretary; he was involved in all the misfortunes of that unhappy earl; and with Sir Gelly Merrick, the earl's steward, executed at Tyburn, 1601.

CUGNIERES, Peter de, an upright magistrate, who, in 1329, advocated the rights of Philip Valois against the clergy.

CUJACIUS, James, a celebrated French lawyer, born at Thoulouse, about 1520, and died at Bourges, 1590.

CULLEN, Dr. William, an eminent Scotch

physician and medical writer, whose principal works are, "Synopsis Nosologæ Methodicæ, Edinb., 1772," 2 vols. 8vo.; "Lectures on the Materia Medica, Lond." 4to.; "First lines of the Practice of Physic, 1776," 8vo. [This is said to have produced him 3000*l.*] "Institutions of Medicine, Part I., containing Physiology," 8vo. "On the Recovery of Drowned Persons;" and "A Treatise on the Materia Medica," 2 vols. 4to., 1789. He was born in Lanarkshire, and died February 5, 1790.

CULLUM, sir John, an Englishman, who published the history and antiquities of Hawsted, Suffolk; he died in 1785.

CULMER, Richard, a violent fanatic in England, who was employed by parliament to break down and deface images, &c.

CULPEPER, Nicholas, was educated at Cambridge, and bound apprentice to an apothecary; but employed all his leisure hours in the study of astrology, which fallacious science he afterwards professed. He wrote many books, but the most noted is his "Herbal," wherein he tells us under what planets the simples grow, and speaks of their good and bad qualities. He died in Spitalfields, 1654.

CULPEPER, Thomas lord, lieutenant-governor, and afterwards governor, of the colony of Virginia, died in 1719.

CUMBERLAND, Dr. Richard, a very learned English divine, and bishop of Peterborough, born in London, in 1632, died in 1718. He had studied mathematics in all branches, and the Scriptures in their original languages. His book "De Legibus Naturæ" is his capital work, and will always be read while sound reasoning shall continue to be thought the best support of religion.

CUMBERLAND, William, duke of, second son of George II., distinguished for his military successes; he died in 1765.

CUMBERLAND, Richard, an eminent poet, essayist, novelist, and dramatic writer, was a son of the bishop of Kilmore, and a grandson, by the maternal side, of the learned Dr. Richard Bentley, under whose roof, in the Master's Lodge of Trinity College, Cambridge, he was born, Feb. 19, 1732. He received his education at the school of Bury St. Edmunds, at Westminster, and at Trinity College. As a writer, the number of his works is very extraordinary. The drama, however, appears to have been his favourite pursuit; and a list of his performances in this line of literature, will be found in the "Biographia Dramatica," 8vo., 1812. He died in London, May 7, 1811, and was buried in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey.

CUMBERLAND, Henry Frederic, duke of, whose union with the widow of a Mr. Horton produced the marriage act; he died in 1790.

CUMING, John, an eminent physician, of Concord, Mass., and a benefactor of Harvard College; died in 1788.

CUMING, William, an eminent English physician, much respected for his learning and skill; he died in 1788.

CUMMING, Alexander, minister in Boston, colleague with Dr. Sewall; died in 1763.

CUNÆUS, Peter, a lawyer, professor at Leyden, highly commended by Vossius, Scaliger, &c., died in 1638.

CUNEGONDE, wife of Henry II., (emperor) was accused of incontinence, and retired to a monastery.

CUNITIA, a lady of Silesia, in the 17th century, who greatly excelled in mathematics and astronomy; she died in 1664.

CUNNINGHAM, William, a physician of London, greatly distinguished as an astronomer, died after 1563.

CUNNINGHAM, John, an elegant and ingenious pastoral poet and a dramatic writer, born in Dublin, 1729, died in Northumberland, 1773.

CUNNINGHAM, Alexander, a native of Scotland, author of "A History of Great Britain, from the Revolution in 1688 to the Accession of George I." This work was written in Latin, and lay in manuscript till 1787; when a faithful translation of it into English was made by William Thompson, LL. D., and published in 2 vols. 4to. The work was undoubtedly well deserving of publication; as it contains the history of a very interesting period, written by one who had a considerable degree of authentic information, and comprises many curious particulars unknown to other historians. The author died 1737, at the advanced age of 83 years.

CUNY, Lewis Anthony, author of funeral orations on the dauphin of France, queen of Poland, and cardinal Rohan.

CUPANO, Francis, a Sicilian, author of a catalogue of plants of Sicily, and a valuable history of that island.

CUPERUS, Gisbert, professor of history, of Daventer, published several works, and died in 1716.

CURÆUS, Joachim, a German, author of the annals of Silesia and Breslau; he died in 1573.

CURCELLÆUS, Stephen, of Geneva, author of an edition of the Greek Testament with various readings, &c.; he died in 1658.

CURIO, an orator, of Rome, who called Cæsar the man of all the women, and the woman of all the men.

CURIO, Cœlius Secundus, a Piedmontese, who forsook the Romish religion for Lutheranism; he was professor of eloquence at Basil, and died in 1569.

CURIUS, Dentatus Marcus Annius, a Roman consul, distinguished in the wars against Pyrrhus, died 272 B. C.

CURL, Edmund, a bookseller, and bookmaker, rendered notorious by Mr. Pope, in his Dunciad. He was generally held to be of an immoral character, and was highly injurious to the literary world by his piracies and forgeries. He deservedly lost his ears in the pillory, by a sentence of the law, for publishing obscene performances, and died Dec. 11, 1747.

CUROPALATE, John, author of a Greek history, from 813, to 1081.

CURRADI, Francesco, an Italian painter, who excelled in historical pieces; he died in 1660.

CURRAN, Rt. Hon. John Philpot, an eminent Irish lawyer, and orator, and sometime master of the rolls in Ireland, was born in the county of Cork, and died at Brompton, near London, Oct. 14, 1817, aged nearly 70 years. His oratory was completely sui generis; always the sudden burst of strong and passionate feelings, which seemed to rise in proportion as the grand conceptions of his mind became more and more illuminated by the coruscations of his wit,—the lightning flashes of a vigorous and highly poetical imagination.

CURRIE, Dr. James, an eminent medical and political writer, born at Kirkpatrick Fleming, in Dumfriesshire, May 31, 1756, died at Sidmouth, Aug. 31, 1805. Besides medical writings, which are numerous, he furnished, in 1800, a rich treat to the lovers of elegant literature, by publishing, in 4 vols. 8vo. "The Works of Robert Burns,

with an Account of his Life, and a Criticism on his Writings: to which are prefixed, some Observations on the Character and Condition of the Scottish Peasantry."

CURSON, or CORCEONE, Robert, an Englishman, chancellor of Paris university; he was made cardinal by pope Innocent III., and died in 1218.

CURTIS, William, a very distinguished botanist, born at Alton, in Hampshire, about 1746. His great work, "The Flora Londinensis," is highly interesting, not only to the man of science, but also to the farmer and agriculturist; as it combines the knowledge of entomology with that of botany. Mr. Curtis died at Brompton, near Knightsbridge, July 7, 1799.

CURTIUS, Quintus, a Latin historian, who has written the actions of Alexander the Great, in 10 books. Where this author was born, nobody pretends to know; and even when he lived is still a dispute among the learned, and never likely to be settled.

CURTIUS, Martius, a Roman, who, to benefit his country, plunged into a gulf, which caused his death, 362 B. C.

CURTIUS, Michael Conrad, professor of logic and metaphysics, at Luneberg, and afterwards of history and rhetoric, at Marpurg, &c., died in 1802.

CUSA, Nicholas de, a cardinal and bishop, so called from Cusa, the place of his birth. His parents were mean and poor; and it was his own personal merit which raised him to the height of dignity that he afterwards attained. He was a man of extraordinary parts and learning; particularly famous for his great knowledge in law and divinity; and withal, a great natural philosopher, and geometrician. He died in 1464, aged 63 years, and left many excellent works behind him.

CUSHING, William, LL. D. a judge of the supreme court of the state of Massachusetts, and of the supreme court of the United States, died in 1810.

CUSHING, Thomas, LL. D., speaker of the house of representatives, member of congress from the state of Massachusetts, and lieutenant governor of the same, died in 1788.

CUSHING, Nathan, a judge of the supreme court of the state of Massachusetts, died in 1812.

CUSHING, Thomas, LL. D., lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, much devoted to public life, and to the public good; he died in 1746.

CUSHING, Jacob, D. D., minister of Waltham, Mass., much esteemed, died in 1800.

CUSHMAN, Robert, one of the first emigrants to America, returned soon on business to England, where he died.

CUSPINIAN, John, a German historian, born in 1473, died in 1529. He was first physician to the emperor Maximilian I., and employed by that prince in several delicate negotiations.

CUSSAY, N. governor of Angers, who told the duke of Guise, when he ordered the protestants of Anjou to be massacred, that his fellow-citizens were brave and loyal, but not assassins.

CUSTINES, Adam Philippe, count de, a Frenchman, who assisted the Americans in the revolutionary war; he perished on the scaffold, for treason, in 1793.

CUTHBERT, an English saint, of sanctity, virtue, &c., died in 686.

CUTLER, John, an eminent physician and surgeon, in Boston, died in 1761.

CUTLER, Timothy, D. D., president of Yale College, a native of Charlestown, Mass. In 1722, becoming an episcopalian, he left the college, and went to England for orders; after his return, he was settled in Boston. He died in 1765.

CUTLER, Manasseh, LL. D., a distinguished congregational clergyman, of Massachusetts, and a member of congress from that state, died in 1823.

CUTTS, John, lord, a brave English soldier, and no mean poet, died at Dublin, in 1707. His poems were published in 1687.

CUTTS, John, one of the early settlers of New Hampshire, and president of that colony, died in 1681.

CYAXARES I., king of the Medes, after Phraortes, died 585 B. C.

CYAXARES II., king of Media, supposed to be the famous Darius, died 536 B. C.

CYGNE, Martin du, a learned Jesuit, of St. Omer, author of several works, died in 1669.

CYNÆGIRUS, an Athenian, who lost his life at the battle of Marathon, while attempting to stop the flight of the Persians.

CYNEAS, a Thessalian philosopher, who accompanied Pyrrhus in his invasion of Italy.

CYPRIANI, or CIPRIANI, an eminent Italian painter, who settled in England, died in 1785.

CYPRIANUS, Thascius, Cæcilius, bishop of Carthage, a principal father of the Christian church, born at Carthage, in Africa, about the beginning of the 3d century, and beheaded there, Sept. 14, 258.

CYRANO, Bergerac, a French author, of a singular character, born in Gascony, about 1620, died 1655. His works consist of some letters, written in his youth, with a tragedy, entitled "The Death of Agrippina, Widow of Germanicus;" a comedy, called "The Pedant, or mere Scholar, ridiculed;" "Comic History of the States and Empires of the Moon;" "Comic History of the States and Empires of the Sun;" several letters and dialogues, and a fragment on physic.

CYRIL, of Jerusalem, one of the fathers, died in 386.

CYRIL, made bishop of Alexandria, in 412, died 444. His works are voluminous, and have been often printed.

CYRILL, Lucar, bishop of Alexandria, and patriarch of Constantinople, strangled for attempting to reform the clergy, in 1638.

CYRUS, founder of the ancient Persian empire, died 530 B. C.

CYRUS, the Younger, defeated by his brother Artaxerxes, 401 B. C. The retreat of the 10,000 Greeks who accompanied him, is celebrated in ancient history.

CYRUS, a Latin poet, in the reign of the younger Theodosius.

D

DAC, John, a German painter, who flourished about 1586, and whose pictures are in grand style.

DACIER, Andrew, a very celebrated French critic and philosopher, born at Castres, in Languedoc, in 1651, died 1722. His principal works are translations of "Horace;" "Aristotle's Poetics;" "Plutarch's Lives;" the works of "Hippocrates;" "Plato;" "The Life of Pythagoras," &c. &c.

DACIER, Anne, wife of Andrew Dacier, and a woman of extraordinary learning, as her works will show, of which, the most considerable are

translations of "Anacreon," Sappho," "Plautus," "Terence," and "Homer." She was born at Saumur, in France, in 1651, and died in 1720. Madame Dacier was a woman of great virtue as well as learning. She was remarkable for firmness, generosity, good-nature, piety, and modesty. The academy of Ricovrati, at Padua, chose her one of their body, in 1684.

DAGAR, Jacob, an eminent historical painter, of Paris, died in 1716.

DAGGETT, Napthali, D. D., president, and professor of theology, in Yale College, was distinguished as a thorough scholar, and a sound divine. He displayed great bravery when the British attacked New-Haven, where he died in 1780.

DAGOBERT, I., king of France, in 628, a licentious and cruel prince.

DAGOBERT II., king of Austrasia, was assassinated in 679.

DAGOBERT III., son of Childebert, king of Neustria, died in 715.

DAGOBERT, N., a French general, who distinguished himself in Italy and Spain, died in 1794.

DAGOUMER, William, professor of philosophy, and rector of the university of Paris, died in 1755.

DAHL, Michael, a Danish painter, patronised by the court of Denmark, died in 1743.

DAHLBERG, Eric, a Swedish engineer, whose services were rewarded with a title of nobility; he died in 1703.

DAILLE, John, a minister of the church of Paris, and one of the ablest advocates the protestants ever had, was born at Chatelherault, in 1594. In 1628 he wrote his celebrated book, "De l'Usage des Peres," or "Of the Use of the Fathers," which Bayle has pronounced a master-piece.

DALE, Sir Thomas, chief magistrate of the colony of Virginia, came from England, in 1611, with three hundred colonists. His administration was vigorous, but advantageous to the colony, and contributed to its permanency; he died in the East Indies.

DALE, Samuel, an apothecary of Essex, who became, by merit, a licentiate of the college of physicians, and fellow of the royal society; he died in 1739.

DALECHAMPS, James, a learned physician, born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1513. His chief work was a translation of Pliny's "Natural History," with notes; he died in 1558.

DALEN, Cornelius Von, an eminent Dutch engraver, who flourished in 1640.

DALENS, Dirk, an eminent landscape painter, of Amsterdam, died in 1688.

D'ALIBRAI, Charles Von, a poet of Paris, who wrote bacchanalian, satirical, heroical, moral, and Christian poems; he died in 1655.

DALIN, Olaus de, the father of Swedish poetry, and preceptor to prince Gustavus, was born in 1708.

DALLAS, Alexander James, an eminent lawyer and statesman, came from the island of Jamaica, to Philadelphia, in 1783. In 1791, he was appointed secretary of the state of Pennsylvania, and afterwards secretary of the treasury of the United States, and acting secretary of war, and died in 1817. He published 4 volumes of valuable law reports.

DALLINGTON, Sir Robert, author of the aphorisms of Tacitus, was knighted by queen Elizabeth, and died in 1637.

DALMATIN, George, a Lutheran minister, of Layback, who translated the Bible into the Sclavonian language, in the 16th century.

DALMATIUS, a bishop of Cyzicum, who attended the council of Ephesus, and wrote the acts of the synod of Nice.

DALRYMPLE, Alexander, son of Sir James Dalrymple, of Edinburgh, was engaged for several years in the service of the East India Company; afterwards as hydrographer to that company, and to the admiralty. He is known as the author of "Discoveries in the Pacific Ocean," and many other valuable works; he died in 1808.

DALRYMPLE, Sir David, of Hailes, bart., better known by the name of lord Hailes, one of the senators of the college of justice in Scotland. He was not only conspicuous as an able and upright judge, and a sound lawyer, but was also eminent as a man of polite literature, and an excellent classical scholar. Numerous are the works that have issued from his pen; and all of them distinguished by their accuracy and learning. He was born at Edinburgh, in 1726, and died November 29, 1792.

DALRYMPLE, Alexander, an eminent hydrographer, born at New Hailes, near Edinburgh, July 24, 1737, died in London, June 1[illegible]08.

DALRYMPLE, Sir John, many years a baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, author of "Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland," tracts on "Feudal Law," and several other works, died Feb. 26, 1810, aged 84.

DALTON, Tristram, a native of Massachusetts, speaker of the house of representatives, and a member of the senate of that state, afterwards a member of the United States senate, died in 1817.

DALTON, Michael, an English lawyer, author of two well-known books on "The Office of a Justice of Peace," and "On the Duty of Sheriffs," &c. The times of his birth and death are uncertain, but the latter was probably about 1620.

DALTON, Dr. John, prebendary of Worcester, born at Dean, in Cumberland, in 1709. He adapted Milton's "Masque at Ludlow Castle" to the stage, under the title of "Comus, a Masque," and died in 1763.

DALZELL, Andrew, an eminent Greek scholar, born near Edinburgh, and a professor at the university there. He was a most amiable, as well as learned man; he died in 1806.

DALZIEL, Thomas, a Scotch officer, who escaped to Russia, where the czar made him a general. At the restoration, he returned, and was made commander in chief, in Scotland. He was a very singular man.

DAMASCENUS, John, an illustrious father of the church, in the 8th century. He died about 750, leaving behind him many compositions of various kinds.

DAMASCIUS, a stoic philosopher, who flourished in the 6th century.

DAMASUS I., a Spaniard, raised to the papal throne in 366.

DAMASUS II., bishop of Brixen, was elected pope, but died 23 days after, in 1048.

DAMBOURNEY, N., born at Rouen, distinguished as a merchant, and man of science, died in 1795.

DAMIEN, Peter, cardinal, and bishop of Ostia, in the 11th century. He was a pious man, and left several works; he died about 1073.

DAMIENS, Robert Francis, a native of France, executed March 28, 1757, for attempting to assassinate the king. For the form and

manner of his execution, see CHASTEL, whose punishment was similar.

DAMO, the daughter of Pythagoras, was well skilled in the philosophy of her father.

DAMOCLES, a flatterer of the tyrant Dionysius; who, affecting upon some occasion or other, to admire the fortune of that prince, Dionysius, to convince him that princes are not always so happy as they seem to be, invited him to a feast, and caused a naked sword to be hung over his head, which was only held by a single hair. Damocles, extremely struck with a sense of the hazardous situation he was in, changed his opinion at once, and, for his own particular part, begged of Dionysius, that he might retire from court, and high life, into that mediocrity of condition, where no danger was, and where he should not be subject to a reverse of fortune.

DAMOCRITUS, a Greek historian, author of a treatise on tactics.

DAMON, a Pythagorean philosopher, celebrated for his friendship with Pythias.

DAMON, an Athenian musician, the friend of Socrates.

DAMOURS, Lewis, a French lawyer, author of some works of little merit.

DANCER, John, a native of Blois, author of some elegant Latin poems, died in 1550.

DAMPIER, William, a famous English navigator, born in Somersetshire, in 1652, died 1699. His "Voyage round the World" is well known, and has gone through many editions.

DAMPIERRE, N., a French officer, who distinguished himself under general Dumourier, died of a wound by a cannon ball, in 1793.

DAN, the fifth son of Jacob, by Bilkah, Rachel's maid.

DANA, Francis, LL. D., an eminent lawyer, of Massachusetts, was a member of the American congress in 1776, and minister from that body to the court of St. Petersburg; afterwards chief justice of the state of Massachusetts. He was distinguished for the fidelity and ability with which he discharged his public duties, and for his attachment to the institutions of his country. He died in 1811.

DANCER, Daniel, a most singular example of penuriousness, with the means of plenty. He lived at Pinner, in Middlesex, with a sister of his, who was of a congenial disposition; and, though possessed of 30001. a-year, besides great sums in specie and bank notes concealed in different parts of his house, he denied himself the common necessaries of life. He usually had his body girt with a hayband, to keep together his tattered garments; the stockings he wore had been so frequently darned and patched, that scarcely any of the original could be seen; but in dirty or cold weather, they were thickly covered with ropes of hay, which served as substitutes for boots. He rarely washed his face or hands, and never allowed his bed to be made, or his house to be cleaned. He hid bank notes among the cobwebs in his cowhouse, and guineas in the fire-place, covered with soot. A number of singular eccentricities are recorded of him, in "Biographical Curiosities," 12mo, 1797. He died in October, 1794.

DANCHET, Anthony, a French dramatic poet, born at Riom, in 1671, died 1748.

DANDINI, Jerome, the first Jesuit who taught philosophy at Paris. He wrote a commentary on Aristotle, and died in 1634.

DANDINI, Pietro, an eminent painter, born at Florence, died in 1712.

DANDINI, Cæsare, a historical painter, of Florence, who finished his pictures in a superior style.

DANDINI, Hercule Francois, professor of the law at Padua, and author of some learned works, died in 1747.

DANDOLO, Henry, duke of Venice, a brave admiral, and great politician, who took Constantinople, in 1203, and had the moderation to refuse the imperial dignity. He died in 1250.

DANDOLO, Andrew, doge of Venice, of which he wrote a history. He corresponded with Petrarch, and died in 1351.

DANDRE BARDON, Michael Francois. He was a professor in the academy of painting, and was admired for his historical writings, he died in 1783.

DANDRIEU, John Francis, a famous musician, of Paris, who composed three books of pieces for the harpsichord, and two for the organ; he died in 1740.

DANEAU, or DANÆUS, Lambert, a Calvinist preacher, who taught theology at Paris, and published commentaries on Matthew and Mark, he died in 1596.

DANES, Peter, Greek professor at Paris. He was a prelate of great eloquence, and extensive learning; he died in 1577.

DANET, Peter, a French abbe, of the number of those learned persons who were pitched upon by the duke of Montausier, to illustrate classical authors for the use of the dauphin. He had Phædrus allotted to his share, which he published with a Latin interpretation, and notes. He was also author of "A Classical and Historical Dictionary," in 4to, and died in 1709.

DANFORTH, Thomas, an Englishman, who, after his arrival, was elected by the people of Maine, as their president; he died in 1699.

DANFORTH, Samuel, minister of Roxbury, Mass., published, besides several sermons, some astronomical works; he died in 1647.

DANFORTH, John, minister of Dorchester, Mass., son of the preceding, distinguished for his learning, zeal, and piety; he published several sermons, and died in 1730.

DANFORTH, Samuel, minister of Taunton, Mass., author of a MS. Indian dictionary, died in 1727.

DANGEAU, Louis Courcillon de, a member of the French academy of sciences, and master of a great variety of languages. He was an industrious and good man, and the author of many works; he died in 1723.

DANGEAU, Philip de Courcillon, marquis de, brother of the preceding, an accomplished and virtuous nobleman. He was a great favourite of the age, and died in 1723.

DANHEWER, John Conrad, theological professor at Strasburg, and author of some theological tracts, died in 1666.

DANICAN, Andrew, a Frenchman, of many good qualities, who, only two months before he died, played at the same time, two games of chess, with the best players, he being blindfolded, and beat them both, died in 1795.

DANIEL, the last of the four great prophets, was of the royal blood of Judah, and was carried away into captivity, 606 B. C.

DANIEL, Arnauld, count of Provence. He wrote several poems, from which Petrarch took many ideas; he died in 1189.

DANIEL, Samuel, an eminent English poet, and historian, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., to the former of whom he was poet laureat, was born near Taunton, in Somersetshire, in 1562. His "History of Eng-

land' is written with great brevity and politeness, and his political and moral reflections are useful and instructive. He wrote also some plays, which have much merit, and died in 1619. The judicious Mr. Headley has observed, that he was the Atticus of his day.

DANIEL, Gabriel, a very ingenious and learned Frenchman, born in 1649, wrote a great many books upon different subjects, but is most memorable for his "History of France," in 7 vols. 4to. He died in 1728; and by his death the Jesuits lost one of the greatest ornaments their order ever could boast.

DANIEL, Peter, a learned advocate of Orleans, died at Paris, in 1603.

DANIEL, Robert, president of the council of North Carolina, and deputy governor of S. C., was succeeded, in 1717, by gov. Johnson.

DANTE, Peter Vincent, a native of Perouse. He was eminent for his skill in mathematics, and was famed as a poet; he died in 1512.

DANTE, Vincent, grandson of the preceding, well-known as a painter, sculptor, and mathematician, died at Perouse, in 1567.

DANTE, Alighieri, an eminent Italian poet, born at Florence, in 1265. He discovered an early inclination and genius for poetry; but was ambitious; and, having attained some of the most considerable posts in the commonwealth, was crushed by the ruins of the faction which he embraced. He died in exile at Ravenna, in 1321. The most considerable of his works, is his poem entitled, "The Comedy of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise."

DANTE, John Baptiste, of the same family, probably, with the preceding, and native of Perugia, was an excellent mathematician; and is memorable for having fitted a pair of wings so exactly to his body, as to be able to fly with them. He made the experiment several times over the lake Trasimenus, and succeeded so well, that he had the courage to perform before the whole city of Perugia. He shot himself from the highest part of the city, and directed his flight over the square, to the admiration of the spectators; but, unfortunately, the iron with which he managed one of his wings, failed, and then, not being able to balance weight of his body, he fell on a church, and broke his thigh. He flourished toward the end of the 15th century, and died before he was forty years old.

DANTE, Ignatius, a descendant of the great poet, well known for his great skill in mathematics and astronomy, died in 1576.

DANTON, George James, one of the most atrocious and unprincipled among the associates of Robespierre and Marat; he was guillotined in 1794.

DANTZ, John Andrew, a learned Lutheran divine of Germany, who wrote a Hebrew and a Chaldee Grammar; died in 1727.

DARAN, James, a native of Gascony, surgeon-general of the army of Turin and Milan. He was an expert operator, and a good writer; he died in 1784.

DARCET, N., an able chymist and physician, professor in the national institute at Paris; he died in 1801.

DARCI, Patrick, count, an eminent philosopher and mathematician, was born in Ireland, in 1725, and died in 1779.

D'ARCON, John Claudius Eleonore Limiceaud, an eminent French engineer, who displayed great talents in conducting the siege of Gibraltar, in 1780. He joined the popular side, during the French revolution, and died in 1800.

DARGONNE, Dom Bonaventure, a learned Carthusian monk, who died in 1704.

DARIUS, the Mede, the same as Cyaxares, son of Astyages, died at Babylon, about 348 B. C.

DARIUS I., king of Persia, destroyed Babylon, and restored the captive Jews to their country; he was defeated at Marathon, and died in 485 B. C.

DARIUS II., king of Persia, and father of Cyrus the Younger; died 404 B. C.

DARIUS III., Codomanus, the last king of the ancient Persian empire, who was conquered by Alexander the Great, and at last treacherously assassinated by Bessus, his own general, governor of Bactriana (who hoped thereby to succeed to his sovereignty), 331 B. C.

DARKE, William, a brave officer in the American war; died in 1801.

DARQUIER, Augustine, an eminent astronomer, built an observatory himself, and took pupils gratis. He was an able author and a virtuous man; he died at Toulouse, in 1802.

DARWIN, Dr. Erasmus, an eminent poet, philosopher, and physician, born at Elston, near Newark, Nottinghamshire, 1731, and educated at Chesterfield school, under the Rev. Mr. Burrows; whence he went to St. John's College, Cambridge. He afterwards settled as a physician at Litchfield. His principal publications are, "The Botanic Garden," a poem with philosophical notes, 4to, 1791. "Zoonomia," 4to, 1794. "Phytologia," and "The Shrine of Nature," a poem: this last was published after his death, which happened April 18, 1802. In his Zoonomia, atheism is unblushingly a ed.

DARWIN, Charles, son of the preceding, born at Litchfield, in 1758. He is well known as the author of a treatise on the means of distinguishing pus, from mucus; he died in 1778.

DASSIER, John, a medalist to the republic of Geneva. His nephew was appointed second engraver in the British mint, in 1740.

DASSOUCI, a French musician and poet of the 17th century. He procured the patronage of the great by his wit and drolleries.

DATAMES, an illustrious Persian general, who was assassinated by Mithridates, 361 B. C.

DATI, Augustin, a native of Sienna, where he taught rhetoric and the classics; he died in 1478.

DATI, Carlo, professor of polite literature at Florence, where he was born, became famous as well for his works as for the eulogies which many writers have bestowed on him. He died in 1675.

DAUBENTON, Jean Lewis Marie, born in Burgundy; an eminent anatomist, and an active associate of Buffon. He was the author of several works on natural subjects, and died in 1799.

DAUBENTON, William, confessor to Philip V., of Spain, author of orations and sermons, died in 1723.

DAUMIUS, Christian, an excellent classical scholar, regent of the college of Zwickau, died in 1687.

DAUN, Leopold count, a great general who distinguished himself in the wars of Maria Theresa, and against the king of Prussia; he died at Vienna, in 1766.

DAUNOIS, countess, acquired some celebrity, by her romances and travels in Spain; she died in 1705.

DAURAT, John, an eminent French poet, born in 1507. Some have said that the odes, epigrams, hymns and other poems, in Greek and

Latin, composed by Daurat, amount to about 50,000 verses. He died at Paris, in 1588.

DAVAL, Peter, a barrister of the Middle Temple, an able mathematician and engineer, died in 1763.

DAVANZATI, Bernard, a native of Florence, who translated Tacitus into Italian; he died in 1606.

DAVENANT, Sir William, a celebrated poet of the 17th century, born at Oxford, 1605. His father kept an inn at Oxford, where Shakspeare used to lodge in his journeys between London and Warwickshire; and as his mother was a great beauty, some have surmised, but without apparent foundation, that he derived his very being and along with it, his poetical talents, from Shakspeare. In 1637, when Ben Jonson died, he was created poet laureat. He had a great turn for the drama, and after the restoration of Charles II., obtained a patent for erecting a new company of actors, under the patronage of James, duke of York. They performed many years in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he died 1668, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. His works consist of plays and poems.

DAVENANT, Dr. Charles, the eldest son of Sir William Davenant, born 1656, and died 1714. He wrote "Circe," a tragedy; but was chiefly employed as a political and commercial writer.

DAVENANT, William, fourth son of Sir William, a noted classical scholar, was drowned at Paris, in 1681.

DAVENANT, John, bishop of Salisbury, a zealous and pious divine, author of many learned works, the tendency of which was, to unite Christians in one sentiment. He was born in London, 1570, and died in 1640.

DAVENPORT, Christopher, a learned Englishman who became a Franciscan, and wrote several religious works; he died in 1680.

DAVENPORT, John, first minister of New-Haven, Connecticut, and one of the founders of the colony of that name; he published numerous sermons, and died in 1670.

DAVENPORT, John, minister of Stamford, Connecticut, eminently faithful in his office and distinguished for his knowledge of the learned languages; he died in 1731.

DAVENPORT, Addington, a native of Mass. and a judge of the supreme court of that state, died in 1736.

DAVID, king of Israel, was anointed by Samuel, while keeping the flocks of his father, Jesse. His courage in killing Goliah made him famous; he died 1015 B. C.

DAVID, St., the patron of Wales, was a native of Bangor, where he was educated in the 5th century. He was buried at St. David's Cathedral.

DAVID, an Armenian philosopher of the 5th century. He translated some of the Greek Classics.

DAVID, de Dinant, taught, in the 13th century, that God was original matter.

DAVID, de Pomis, a Jewish physician, who pretended that he came from the true stock of Judah. He wrote a Hebrew and Italian dictionary.

DAVID, George, a most extraordinary heretic, son of a waterman of Ghent, and bred a glazier, or, as some say, a glass-painter. He began about 1525 to preach such whimsies as these: namely, that he was the true Messiah, the third David, nephew of God, not after the flesh, but after the spirit. A prosecution being commenced against him and his followers, he fled first to Friesland, and from thence to Basil where he lurked under the name of John Bruck, and died in that city in 1556.

DAVID, Gantz, a Jewish historian of the 16th century, the author of a Hebrew chronicle.

DAVID, of Hirazug, a Welsh divine and poet, called the Black, about 1350.

DAVID EL DAVID, a Persian Jew, in the 12th century, who pretended to be the Messiah.

DAVID AB GUILUM, a celebrated Welsh bard, who inscribed 147 poems to his mistress; she, however, married another man.

DAVID, emperor of Trebizonde, defeated and slain by Mahomet II., in 1461.

DAVID AP EDMUND, a Welch poet, president of an assembly of bards who met at the request of Edward IV.

DAVID I., earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, king of Scotland. He married Maud, grand niece of William the Conqueror, and was a mild and popular king; he died in 1153.

DAVID II., king of Scotland, son of Robert Bruce, was taken prisoner by the English in 1346, and confined in the tower 10 years; he died in 1371.

DAVIDIS, Francis, a Hungarian, who changed his religious principles four times, and finally declared that no worship was due to Christ; he died in prison, in 1579.

DAVIDSON, William, a brigadier-general in the American revolutionary army, who was killed in North Carolina, while endeavouring to prevent the passage of Cornwallis over the Catawba.

DAVIE, William R., governor of North Carolina, was distinguished for his services in the army, during the revolution. After the peace, he was chosen a member of Congress, and, in 1799, was appointed one of the commissioners for negotiating a treaty with France. He soon after withdrew from public life, and died at Camden, in 1820.

DAVIE, Mary, of Newton, Mass.; died in 1752, aged 116 years.

DAVIES, John, a writing-master and poet, who died about 1618. Besides many poems, he left a book called "The Anatomy of Fair Writing."

DAVIES, Sir John, an eminent lawyer and poet, born at Chisgrove, in Wiltshire, in 1570. He was successively attorney-general and speaker of the House of Commons of Ireland; and, going over into England, he was, in 1626, appointed lord chief justice of the King's Bench; but before his installation, died suddenly of an apoplexy. His works on legal subjects are numerous and valuable. His chief poetical work was intitled "Nosce Teipsum."

DAVIES, Dr. John, born in Denbighshire toward the latter end of the 16th century, and highly esteemed for his knowledge of the history and antiquities of his own nation, and in the Greek and Hebrew languages. He assisted in translating the Bible into Welch in that correct edition which came out in 1620.

DAVIES, Thomas, born 1710, was for many years an actor on the London Stage. This profession he at length quitted for that of a bookseller. In 1780 he wrote and published "The Life of Mr. Garrick," which acquired him much fame and some money. He afterwards published "Dramatic Miscellanies," in 3 vols. in which he discovered much learning and critical acumen, and enlivened his work with many interesting and valuable anecdotes relating to the stage and its professors. His

other works are, "Some Memoirs of Mr. Henderson," "A Review of Lord Chesterfield's Characters," "A Life of Massinger," "Lives of Dr. John Eachard, Sir John Davies, and Mr. Lillo;" and fugitive pieces without number, in prose and verse, in almost all the public newspapers. Mr. Davies died in 1785.

DAVIES, Samuel, president of Princeton College, New-Jersey; eminent as a preacher; published several sermons, still much admired; he died in 1761.

DAVILA, Henry Catherine, a celebrated historian, born of an illustrious family in the isle of Cyprus. His most important work is his "History of the civil wars of France," which is divided into 15 books, and contains every thing worth notice that passed from the death of Henry II, 1559, to the peace of Vervins, 1598. This history has always been reckoned a fine one, and lord Bolingbroke does not scruple to confess it in many respects equal to that of Livy. Davila was murdered in 1634.

DAVILA, Peter Francis, a famous Spanish naturalist; died in 1785.

DAVIS, John, an English navigator, who first discovered those straits in North America which bear his name, 1585.

DAVIS, Henry Edward, was born at Windsor, 1755, and at the age of 21, distinguished among the earliest and most able examiners of some remarkable assertions, and insinuations yet more extraordinary, introduced in Mr. Gibbon's "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and tending certainly to undervalue the testimony of the Christian religion. He died in 1784.

DAVISON, Jeremiah, a portrait painter, born in England, of Scotch parents, studied under sir Peter Lely, excelled in painting satyrs and died in 1745.

DAWES, Sir William, an English nobleman and prelate, one of the royal chaplains of queen Anne; he was a learned, benevolent and pious man, and the author of several religious works: he died in 1724.

DAWES, Richard, an English scholar, celebrated for the publication of a work, intitled, "Miscellanea Critica," born 1708, died 1766.

DAWSON, John, a mathematician, and an eminent teacher of mathematics in England, died in 1820.

DAY, John, an eminent English printer, and the first who printed in Greek and Saxon characters in England, died in 1594. He printed in 1549 the folio Bible, dedicated to Edward VI.

DAY, Thomas, was born in London, 1748, bred to the law, and called to the bar; but, disgusted with the technical nicety of legal process, he soon quitted Westminster Hall, devoted his mind to literary pursuits, and became the advocate of human kind. The admirable poem of "The Dying Negro," written by himself and the late John Bicknell, esq., and his "Fragment of a Letter on Slavery," mark him among the first of those who exerted their efforts to emancipate a large portion of the human race from cruelty and tyranny. His latest work, "The History of Sandford and Merton," will long remain an instance of the successful application of genius to form the minds of youth to active and manly virtue. Plain and simple in his habits, denying himself all the luxuries, and many of the conveniences of life, no man could expend less upon himself, or bestow more upon the necessities of others; and he devoted the greater part of an ample income to acts of public and private charity. Mr. D. lost his life Sept. 1789, by a fall from his horse.

DAYTON, Elias, early engaged in the war of the revolution, and continued in it till it ended; he died at Philadelphia, in 180[illegible] he was then a major general.

DAYTON, John, governor of the state of South Carolina, afterwards a district judge of the United States, died in 1822.

DEACON, James, an English gentleman, known for his skill in music, painting and drawing, died in 1750.

DEAGEANT, DE ST. MARCELLIN, Guichard, a French writer and statesman, in the time of Lewis XIII.

DEANE, Silas, a native of Connecticut, was chosen a member of Congress in 1774, and afterwards appointed minister of the United States, at the court of France: he died in 1789.

DEBORAH, a prophetess of Israel, who composed a beautiful ode, 1285 B. C.

DE BURE, William Francis, a bookseller at Paris, well known for his "Bibliographe Instructive," 7 vols. 8vo.; he died in 1782.

DECATUR, Stephen, a captain in the navy of the United States, distinguished for his bravery and professional skill. He rendered himself conspicuous by his services at Tripoli, in 1804 by his actions with two British frigates, during the last war, and by his success, against the Algerines in 1815; and was afterwards a member of the board of navy commissioners until his death, which happened in a duel, in 1820.

DECEBABUS, a king of Dacia, whose country was reduced to a Roman province, by Trajan, in 105.

DECEMBRIO, Peter Candido, a native of Pavia, secretary to the pope, and afterwards to the king of Arragon. He wrote several lives, and translated some of the classics: he died in 1477.

DECHALES, Claudius Francis Milliet, an excellent mathematician, mechanic, and astronomer, born at Chamberry, the capital of Savoy, in 1611. His principal performances have been collected in 3 vols. in folio, under the title of "Mundus Mathematicus;" being indeed a complete course of all the mathematics. He died professor of mathematics, in the university of Turin, in 1678.

DECIO, Philip, of Milan, a celebrated lecturer on jurisprudence at Pisa; died in 1635.

DECIUS, Publius, a Roman consul and brave general, memorable for having devoted himself for his country in a battle with the Latins, 340 B. C. Decius Mus, his son, followed his father's example, as did a grandson. The custom was, that the officer who devoted himself to the gods for the service of his country, after certain ceremonies of consecration, rushed, completely armed, into the enemy's foremost ranks, when his own despaired of victory. Though this was an act of superstition which proved fatal to the hero, it re-animated his party, and occasioned them to gain the battle.

DECIUS, a Roman emperor after Philip. He perished with his army in a morass, fighting against the Goths, A. D. 251.

DECKER, or DECKHER, John, a pious and learned Flemish jesuit, who wrote much on Sacred Chronology, was born 1559, and died 1619.

DECKER, Thomas, a dramatic writer of some celebrity in the reign of James I. In his "Honest Whore," and the comedy of "Old Fortunatus," there are beauties, as to character, plot, and language, especially in the former, equal to those of any dramatic writer (Shak-

speare excepted) that England has produced. The precise time of this author's birth and death are not recorded; yet he could not have died young, as the first play we find of his writing was published in 1600, and the latest date we meet with to any other is "The Wonder of a Kingdom," 1636.

DE COETLOGON, Charles Edward, an eminent English divine, assistant preacher to the chapel of the Lock-hospital, and rector of Godstone, in Surrey, died in 1820. His writings are principally on theological subjects.

DEDEKIND, Frederic, a German of the 16th century, who published a curious ironical eulogium on incivility and rudeness.

DEE, John, a great mathematician, and very extraordinary person in the republic of letters, born in London, 1527. He was a man of uncommon parts, learning, and application; and might have performed great things, if he had been possessed of a solid judgment; but he was extremely credulous and superstitious. He suffered himself to be deluded into an opinion, that by certain invocations, an intercourse or communication with spirits might be obtained; from whence he promised himself an insight into the occult sciences. He found a young man, one Edward Kelly, a native of Worcestershire, who had already dipped deep into these matters, and who readily undertook to be his instrument in them, for which he was to pay him 50*l.* per annum. Dec. 2, 1581, they began their incantations; in consequence of which, Kelly was, by the inspection of a certain table consecrated for the purpose, with many superstitious ceremonies, enabled to acquaint Dee with what the spirits thought fit to show and discover. These conferences were continued for about two years and the subjects of them committed to writing, but never published, though still preserved in Ashmole's museum. He travelled much abroad in company with Kelley, who had in his possession, as was reported, a philosophical powder of projection, by which they were furnished with money very profusely. In the latter end of his life, however, he became miserably poor; and it is highly probable, that he remained under his delusions to his death; for he was actually providing for a new journey into Germany, when, worn out by age and distempers, he died in 1608, aged 80, and was buried at Mortlake. His mathematical works are numerous and valuable.

DEFESCH, William, a German, eminent for his skill on the violin, died about 1750.

DE FOE, Daniel, equally famous for politics and poetry, was bred a hosier. In that situation he was unsuccessful; and this probably induced him to apply to his pen for subsistence. Tutchin having, in 1700, written "The Foreigners," an infamous satire on king William and the whole Dutch nation, De Foe wrote "The True-born Englishman," as an antidote to it, and thereby recommended himself to the notice of his sovereign, who failed not to reward the author. He afterwards wrote an amazing number of tracts, 30 of which have been collected in two vols. 8vo. One of these tracts, entitled, "The shortest Way with the Dissenters," contained reflections against some ecclesiastics in power, for breathing too much a spirit of persecution. Becoming obnoxious to the ministry on this account, he was obliged to explain himself, which he did very clearly, for he was a man of great firmness: and when he was sentenced afterwards to stand in the pillory for attacking some measures which he thought unconstitutional and unjust, he not only cheerfully underwent the punishment, but at the same time wrote "A Hymn to the Pillory," as a defiance of their usage of him. But, after all, De Foe is by nothing better known at present, than by his interesting "History of Robinson Crusoe;" which, though a romance, is written in so natural a manner, and with so many probable incidents, that it was judged to be a true story for some time after its publication. He was born in London, 1660, and died at Islington, 1731.

DEGHUY, an eminent French engraver, died in 1748.

DEIDIER, Anthony, a medical professor, of Montpelier, author of a dissertation, "De Veneris Morbis."

DEJAURE, N. a promising French poet, who died young, in 1800. He wrote Lodoiska, an opera, which has been received with applause.

DEJOTARUS, king of Galatea, espoused the cause of Pompey, for which he was dethroned by Cæsar.

DELAMET, Adrian Augustin de Bussy, born in Picardy, a relation of Cardinal de Retz, whom he attended in his travels. He wrote "Dictionary of Cases of Conscience," 2 vols., and died in 1691.

DELANCY, James, a judge and chief justice of the supreme court of the colony of New-York, and afterwards lieutenant governor, died in 1760.

DELANY, Dr. Patrick, a theological writer of Ireland, but perhaps better known as the intimate friend and correspondent of Dean Swift, was born in Ireland, 1686, and died at Bath, 1768.

DELANY, Mary, wife of the foregoing, celebrated for her skill in painting, and in cutting flowers and other ornaments in paper, was born at Coulton, in Wiltshire, 1700, and died 1788.

DELAUNE, Thomas, wrote in 1683, "Plea for Nonconformity," which gave so much offence, that he was cast into prison, where he died.

DELAWARE, Thomas West, lord, governor of Virginia, in 1610. He felt a deep interest in the affairs of the colony, and may be considered as one of its first founders. He died near the mouth of Delaware bay, on his return from England, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, in 1618.

DELEYRE, Alexander, a Frenchman, author of an analysis of Lord Bacon's works, 3 vols. 12mo., died in 1797.

DELFT, Jacob, a celebrated portrait painter of Delft, who died in 1661.

DELILLE, one of the most distinguished poetical authors that France has hitherto produced, died at Paris, December, 1814. He made at an early age, a masterly translation of Virgil's "Georgics" into French verse; wrote a counterpart to the Georgics, under the title, "Les Jardins;" translated the "Æneid," and wrote many original poems. In the latter period of his career, he published a translation of Milton's "Paradise Lost." Like most other authors, however, he appears to have left his posterity nothing but his writings; which, as his eulogist, M. Campenon, says, "Death cannot destroy, nor time annihilate."

DELIUS, Christopher Traugott, a native of Walhausen, an eminent mineralogist, and surveyor of the mines of Hungary and Venice, died in 1799.

DELMONT, Deodalt, a historical painter, pupil to Rubens, who highly esteemed him: he died in 1634.

DELOBEL, a French painter, of the 17th century, whose pieces adorn the churches and cathedrals of France.

DE LOLME. See LOLME.

DELRIO, Martin Anthony, a most learned man, born at Antwerp, 1551. The progress he made in letters, while a very boy, is recorded with wonder, having surprised the public when he was only 19 years of age with some good notes upon the tragedies of Seneca, in which he cited almost 1100 authors, with all the assurance of a man who had read them thoroughly, and weighed their sentiments with great judgment and exactness. He died in 1608.

DELRIO, John, dean of Antwerp, who wrote commentaries on the 119th psalm: he died in 1624.

DE LUC. See LUC.

DEMADES, an Athenian orator, put to death by Cassander 322, B. C.

DEMARATUS, a king of Sparta, who resigned his crown, and retired to Persia.

DEMESTE, John, chaplain and chief surgeon to the forces of the prince of Liege, well known as the author of some letters on chymistry, died in 1783.

DEMETRIUS POLIORCETES, king of Macedon, was highly honoured by the Athenians; he died 286 B. C.

DEMETRIUS, SOTER, king of Syria, was for some time a hostage at Rome, and was killed in battle, 150 B. C.

DEMETRIUS II., surnamed Nicanor, king of Syria, formed an alliance with the Jews; he was killed by the governor of Tyre, 285 B. C.

DEMETRIUS, PHALEREUS, a peripatetic philosopher of Athens, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great. Three hundred and sixty statues were erected to his honour in that city; and not undeservedly, since he is said to have augmented the revenues of it, as well as to have improved and polished its buildings. Nevertheless he died in banishment by the bite of an asp, 284 B. C. His writings consisted of poetry, history, politics, rhetoric, harangues, and embassies; but none are extant.

DEMETRIUS, a cynic philosopher, in the reign of Caligula; he was banished by Vespasian for insolence.

DEMETRIUS, czar of which country he invaded, in 1604, with all army, and seated himself on throne; he reigned 11 months, and was assassinated.

DE MISSY, Cæsar, a learned divine, born at Berlin, in 1703; he published some poetical pieces, and assisted Jortin in his life of Erasmus.

DEMOCEDES, a physician of Crotona, who afterwards became the slave and physician of Darius, king of Persia.

DEMOCRITUS, one of the greatest philosophers of antiquity, was born at Abdera, a town of Thrace, about the 80th Olympiad, that is, about 460 years before Christ.—He is said to have laughed at human life in general, which, Montaigne says, it was better to do than to imitate Heraclitus, who wept eternally about it; because adds he, mankind are not so unhappy as they are vain. He was the forerunner of Epicurus, whose system differs from his no otherwise than in some improvements.

DEMOIVRE, Abraham, an illustrious mathematician, born at Vitri, in Champaigne, May 1667. His abilities were so admired by the Royal Society of London, that they judged him a fit person to decide the famous contest between Newton and Leibnitz. He published some capital works, but is generally known by his "Doctrine of Chances; or, Method of calculating the Probabilities of Events at Play." He died at London, in 1754.

DEMONAX, a philosopher, of Crete, in the reign of Adrian, who had the greatest contempt for riches.

DEMOSTHENES, one of the greatest orators of antiquity, if not the greatest, was born at Athens, in the 2d year of the 101st Olympiad; that is, about 370 years before Christ. It is universally agreed, that no orator ever spoke with such force, or had the passions of others so much in his power, as Demosthenes; insomuch that he actually appeared like one inspired. He opposed Philip of Macedonia with all his might, and Alexander after him. Alexander requested of the Athenians to have Demosthenes given up to him, but this was refused; yet, when Antipater, his successor, made the same request afterwards, it was granted. But Demosthenes would not be given up, and therefore escaped into the island of Celauria; where he imbibed poison that he had kept on purpose in a quill, to prevent his being taken alive. He died in the 3d year of the 114th Olympiad. There are extant under his name 61 orations, which have frequently been published. But, though he arrived at such perfection in this art, he set out under great disadvantages: for he had an impediment in his speech, which for a long time would not suffer him to pronounce the letter r, he had a weak voice, a short breath, and a very uncouth and ungracious manner; however, by diligence, resolution and infinite pains, he overcame all these defects. He would climb up steep and craggy places, to help his wind and strengthen his voice; he would declaim with pebbles in his mouth, to remedy the imperfection in his speech; he would place a looking-glass before him, to correct the awkwardness of his gesture; and he learned of the best players the proper graces of action and pronunciation, which he thought of so much consequence that he made the whole art of oratory in a manner to consist of them. He was so intent upon study, that he would often retire into a cave of the earth, and shave half his head, so that he could not with decency appear abroad till his hair was grown again. He also accustomed himself to harangue at the seashore, where the agitation of the waves formed to him an idea of the commotion in a popular assembly, and served to prepare and fortify him against them. From these several kinds of hardships, which he imposed upon himself, it is plain that he was not so much born an orator, as an instance how far parts and application may go toward the forming of a great man in any profession.

DEMOURS, Peter, a native of Marseilles, known for his dexterity as a surgeon and oculist; he was author of some professional works, and died in 1795.

DEMPSTER, William, a learned Scotchman, who refuted Raymond Lully, and wrote an ecclesiastical history; he died in 1557.

DEMPSTER, Thomas, a Scotch historian and commentator, born 1579, died 1625. He was a very learned man, but of a singular character; being as prompt to draw his sword in quarrel, as to wield his pen, at any time. He became professor of the Belles Lettres, at Pisa, Nismes, and Bologna, and had such a prodigious memory, that he used to say he knew not what it was to forget. This gained him the appellation of "The Living Library."

DEMPSTER, George, a Scotch lawyer, and a member of Parliament, in 1762. He retired from

public life, and devoted himself to the improvement of the Highlands, until his death, in 1818.

DENELLE, one of the infamous friends of Marat, who killed his wife and five children with his own hands. He suffered a merited death, on the scaffold.

DENHAM, Sir John, an eminent poet, born in Dublin, in 1615. In 1641 he published his tragedy called "The Sophy," which was extremely admired by the best judges; and in 1642 was first printed his "Cooper's Hill," "a poem (says Dryden) which, for majesty of style, is, and ever will be, the standard of good writing." Pope has celebrated this poem very highly in his "Windsor Forest;" and all men of taste have agreed in their commendations of it. He died in 1668.

DENIS, Michael, principal keeper of the imperial library at Vienna, died in 1800. His writings on various subjects were highly esteemed.

DENMAN, Thomas, M. D. an eminent physician and writer on midwifery, born at Bakewell, Derbyshire, 1733, died in London, 1815.

DENNER, Balthasar, a portrait painter, of Hamburgh, who refused in London, 500 guineas for his picture of an old woman; he died in 1747.

DENNIE, William, proprietary governor of Pennsylvania, in 1756. He was superceded in 1759, as unpopular and obnoxious to the people.

DENNIE, Joseph, a native of Massachusetts, was educated a lawyer; he however soon relinquished the profession for literary pursuits, and as editor of the "Farmer's Museum," a newspaper published in New-Hampshire, and afterwards of the "Port Folio," in Philadelphia, gave evidence of a powerful and highly cultivated mind, and of a genius of superior order; he died in 1812.

DENNIS, John, a celebrated critic, born in London, 1657. Though it is now become fashionable to speak lightly of him, he had qualities enough to recommend him to the acquaintance of some of the most eminent personages for birth, wit, and learning, of his time; but the black passions were so predominant in him, and his pride, envy, jealousy, and suspicion, hurried him into so many absurd and ridiculous measures, that his life appears to have been nothing but a mixture of folly and madness.—He began to be a writer as early, if not earlier, than 1680, and so continued to the time of his death, which happened in 1733. He had better talents for judging of the performances of others, than for producing any thing of himself; which made a smart fellow say, that "Dennis was the fittest man in the world to instruct a dramatic writer; for he laid down excellent rules for writing good plays, and showed what were bad by his own."

DENNY, Sir Anthony, a man of great learning and piety, privy counsellor of Henry VIII., he died in 1550.

DENTON, John, an English divine, and prebendary of York, an intimate friend of Tillotson. He published some sermons and religious tracts and died in 1708.

DENTRECOLLES, Francis Xavier, a jesuit, who went to China as a missionary, in 1741, and wrote several works in the Chinese language.

DENYS, James, a historical painter, born at Antwerp in 1645.

D'EON. See EON.

DEPARCIEUX, Anthony, a learned French mathematician, who published several valuable works; he died in 1768.

DERBY, James Stanley, earl of, an English nobleman, celebrated for his courage during the civil wars. He was finally taken and basely beheaded in 1651.

DERCYLLIDAS, a Lacedæmonian general, who avenged his country against the Persians, 400 B. C.

DEREING, Edward, an eminent divine, preacher at St. Paul's, London, before the court. He wrote sermons, lectures, &c.; he died 1576.

DERHAM, William, a very eminent philosopher and divine, born at Stoughton, near Worcester, 1657, and died 1735, having spent his life in the most agreeable and improving study of nature, and made all his researches there in subserviency to the cause of religion and virtue.—His works are extremely numerous: of these the best known are his "Physico-Theology; or, A Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God, from his works of Creation;" and "Astro-Theology, or, A Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God from a Survey of the Heavens;" both which are works of considerable merit.

DERING, Sir Edward, first a republican, and afterwards a royalist; a member of parliament during the civil wars. His speeches were published in 4to.

DERMODY, Thomas, a poet of considerable talent, but so devoid of common prudence, that the best of patronage was found to be useless to him. He was born in the south of Ireland, Jan. 1775. His father, who was a schoolmaster at Ennis for some time, is said to have employed this son, when only in his ninth year, as Greek and Latin assistant at his own school: and, to increase the wonder, we are told that he had written as much genuine poetry at ten, as either Cowley, Milton, or Pope, had produced at nearly double that age. With all his talent, however, he was of so uniformly depraved a conduct, that he no sooner excited compassion, and profited by generosity, than he despised, or at least neglected, the advice of his benefactors; and at length, wasted by disease, arising from habitual intemperance, he died at an obscure hovel, near Sydenham, Kent, 1802, in his 28th year.

DERRICK, Samuel, a linen draper of Dublin; afterwards a writer of pamphlets in London, and master of the ceremonies at Bath and Tunbridge, died [illegible]

DERYK, or DERICK, Peter Cornelius, a landscape painter of Delft; pupil of Jacobs. He died in 1030.

DERYKE, William, a historical painter at Antwerp, died 1697.

DESAGULIERS, John Theophilus, a celebrated lecturer on experimental philosophy, who made several improvements in mechanics, was born at Rochelle, in 1683, but went to England when an infant. His most celebrated publication is, "A Course of Experimental Philosophy, 1734," 2 vols 4to. He died in 1749.

DESAULT, Peter, a French physician, who wrote on the cure of syphilis, without salivation, and on the stone; he died in 1737.

DESAULT, Peter Joseph, a French surgeon, of great abilities, who attended Lewis XVII., and died, probably by poison, for this humanity. He was author of a valuable treatise on surgery, and died in 1795.

DES BARREAUX, James de Vallee, lord, a French nobleman, counsellor of parliament, at Paris. He was an infidel and libertine, but, before he died, gave himself up to meditation and penitence; he died in 1647.

DESBILLONS, Francis Joseph, a French

Jesuit, who, after spending 15 years in the college of Lewis XIV., at Paris, retired to publish his fables, 530 in number, 2 vols. He died in 1788.

DESBOIS, Francis Alexander, a Frenchman, author of a military dictionary, a dictionary of agriculture, and one of birds; he died in 1784.

DESCARTES. See CARTES.

DESERICIUS, or DESERITZ, Joseph Innocent, a Hungarian, made a Roman cardinal, author of many works, died in 1765.

DESGODETS, Anthony, a native of Paris, an eminent architect, taken by the Algerines, and kept 16 months in slavery. He wrote largely on the subject of his profession, and died in 1728.

DESHAIS, John Baptist Henry, a French painter, of very superior merit, who obtained the prize of the academy of Paris, in 1751. He died young.

DESIDERIUS, or DIDIER, the last king of Lombardy. He succeeded Astolphus, in 756.

DESMAHIS, Joseph Francis Edward de Corsembleu, a generous and benevolent French writer, of great abilities, author of a comedy, and of some elegant poetry; he died in 1751.

DES MAIZEAUX, Peter, secretary of the royal society of London, was born at Auvergne, in 1666. He retired early, probably as a refugee, into England, and died there, in 1745. He had intimate connexions with St. Evremont and Bayle; gave a very handsome edition of the works of the former, in 3 vols. 4to, with the life of the author prefixed, and drew up the life of the latter, which was printed before the edition of his "Dictionary," in 1730. He published also the "Miscellaneous Works of Bayle," in 4 vols. folio. He was the editor of other things; and whatever he published, he always accompanied with literary anecdotes.

DESMARES, Toussaint, a French priest, who distinguished himself by his sermons, and other writings; he died in 1687.

DESMARETS, Nicholas, minister of state, and comptroller, in the reign of Lewis XIV., died in 1721.

DESMOULINS, Benedict Camille, the friend of Danton, and one of the original members of the Jacobin club, at Paris. He was one of the most vile and ferocious of that bloody club, and was beheaded in 1794.

DESMONTIER, Charles Albert, a French poet and dramatic writer, born at Villers Coterets, in 1760, died in 1801.

D'ESPANGE, John, minister of a French congregation in London. He was admired as a preacher, and died in 1660.

DESPARD, Edward Marcus, an Irish officer, long in the English service, who laid a plan to assassinate his king, which being detected, he was tried and beheaded, in 1803.

DESPAUTERE, John, a Flemish grammarian, whose books were, at one time, in great repute; he d[illegible] in 1520.

DESPIE[illegible], John, superior of the Benedictine col[illegible] at Douay, eminent as a mathematician an[illegible]s a mechanic, died in 1664.

DESPLA[illegible]S, an eminent French engraver, died in 1749.

DESPORTES, Claude, a painter, of Champagne, highly favoured by Lewis XIV. and XV., died in 1743.

DESSAIX, Louis Charles Anthony, a brave and very successful French general, in the revolutionary war, was born in August, 1768. He fell at the battle of Marengo, at the moment the victory turned in favour of his countrymen, in 1800, esteemed by the French soldiers, honoured by the Austrians, and beloved by all who knew him. His body was carried to Milan, embalmed, and placed in the hospital of Mount St. Bernard, where a monument has been erected to his memory. Dessaix, united to bravery, the most unimpeachable integrity; and well deserved of his country the superb monument since erected at Paris. On this, is commemorated the share he had in the great battles of Landau, Kehl, Weissembourg, Malta, Chebreis, the pyramids, Sedimán, Saumanhout, Kene, Thebes, and Marengo.

DESTOUCHES, Andro Cardinal, a celebrated French musician, born at Paris, in 1672, died in 1749.

DESTOUCHES, Philip Nericaut, a French dramatic writer, born at Tour, in 1680, died in 1754. Destouches had not the gayety of Regnard, nor the strong warm colouring of Moliere; but he is always polite, tender, and natural.

DEVAUX, John, a native of Paris, esteemed as a surgeon, and as the author of several works, died in 1729.

DEVEREUX, Robert, earl of Essex, born in Hertfordshire, in 1567, is memorable for having been a great favourite, and an unhappy victim to the arts of his enemies, and his own ambition, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The first great shock he received in regard to the queen's favour, arose from a warm dispute between her majesty and himself, about the choice of some fit and able person to superintend the affairs of Ireland. The queen looked upon Sir William Knolles, uncle to Essex, as the most proper person for that charge: Essex contended that Sir George Carew was a much fitter man for it. When the queen could not be persuaded to approve of his choice, he so far forgot himself and his duty, as to turn his back upon her in a contemptuous manner; which insolence, her majesty not being able to bear, she gave him a box on the ear, and bid him go and be hanged. He immediately clapped his hand on his sword; and the lord admiral stepping in between, he swore a great oath, declaring that he neither could nor would put up with an affront of that nature; that he would not have taken it at the hands of Henry VIII., and in a great passion immediately withdrew from court. He was afterwards reconciled and restored, in appearance, to the queen's favour; yet there is good reason to doubt whether he ever recovered it in reality; and his friends have been apt to date his ruin from this unlucky accident. He was executed on a charge of treason, Feb. 25, 1601.

DEVEREUX, Robert, earl of Essex, son of Elizabeth's favourite, appeared in parliament a violent opposer to the measures of government, and fought many battles at the head of the republican troops; he died in 1646.

D'EWES, Sir Symonds, an eminent English historian, and antiquary, born at Coxden, in Suffolk, 1602, died in 1650. When he was little more than 30 years of age, he had finished that large and accurate work for which he is chiefly memorable, viz. "The Journals of all the Parliaments during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, both Lords and Commons," &c.

DEWEY, Daniel, an eminent lawyer, of Massachusetts, was a member of the council of that state, a member of congress, and a judge of the supreme court of the state; he died in 1815.

DE WITT, John, the famous pensionary, was the second son of Jacob De Witt, (burgomaster of Dort, and deputy to the states of Holland),

and born at Dort, in 1625. He was the zealous patron of the glory and liberty of his native country; the greatest genius of his time; the ablest politician in war as well as peace; the atlas of the commonwealth: but was barbarously murdered by a Dutch mob, in 1672. De Witt wrote a book containing those maxims of government upon which he acted, which will be a never fading monument to his immortal memory. It shows the true and genuine principles of policy, on which alone it is possible to erect an administration profitable at home, and which must command respect abroad. A translation of it from the original Dutch, entitled "The true Interest and political Maxims of the Republic of Holland," has been printed in London.

DE WITT, James, a painter, of Amsterdam. His best work is Moses appointing the 70 elders. He was born in 1695.

DEXTER, Samuel, LL. D., an eminent lawyer and statesman, of Massachusetts, was born in 1761. Soon after he commenced the practice of the law, he was chosen a member of congress, and afterwards of the senate of the United States, where he gained a high reputation for talents and eloquence. Under the first president Adams, he was appointed secretary of the treasury, and acting secretary of state. In 1815, he declined the office of minister to Spain, and died suddenly the following year, at Athens, in New-York.

DEYNUM, John Baptist Van, an eminent miniature painter, of Antwerp, born in 1620.

DEYSTER, Lewis, an eminent painter and engraver, of Bruges, died in 1711. His daughter Anne was equally famous as a painter.

D'HOSIER, Peter, a native of Marseilles, the first who formed genealogies into science, died in 1660.

DIACONUS, Paulus, a Lombard, who composed the history of the Lombards, in 6 books, died in 1770.

DIAGORAS, surnamed the Atheist, flourished in Athens, in the 91st Olympiad; that is, about 412 years before Christ. The history of his atheism, is thus told. He delighted in making verses, and had composed a poem which a certain poet had stolen from him. He sued the thief, who swore he was not guilty of the crime; and soon after, he gained a great reputation by publishing that work as his own. Diagoras, considering that he who had injured him had not only escaped unpunished for his theft and perjury, but also acquired glory thereby, concluded that there was no Providence, nor any gods, and wrote some books to prove it. He died by shipwreck.

DIAZ, Bartholomew, a Portuguese navigator, who discovered, in 1486, the extreme point of Africa, now called the Cape of Good Hope.

DIAZ, John, a Spaniard, who embraced the doctrines of Luther, for which, his brother, Alphonsus, a violent catholic, hired an assassin to dash out his brains, in 1546.

DIBDIN, Charles, a celebrated song-writer, and dramatist. In the former character, he had scarcely an equal, as to the number or the merit of his compositions. His songs amount to upwards of 1200: and it may truly be said, that though a great portion of them are in praise of love and festivity, not one passage can be found in the whole number, of a licentious tendency. On the contrary, they are calculated to support the interests of virtue, and to exercise the best affections of the heart, as well as to enforce the duties of loyalty and patriotism. The influence of his songs upon seamen, has long been known, and probably has strongly contributed to stimulate their heroism, and inculcate submission to the hardships of their profession, and to the will of Providence. His "Poor Jack" is a striking and popular example of this. In the earlier part of his life, he possessed considerable merit as an actor. Mr. Dibdin was born at Southampton, about 1748, and died at Camden Town, near London, July 25, 1814.

DICEARCHUS, a disciple of Aristotle, born at Messina, in Sicily, was a good philosopher, historian, and mathematician, and composed a great many books upon various subjects, and in all sciences, which were much esteemed.

DICENEUS, an Egyptian philosopher, in the age of Augustus.

DICETO, Ralph de, was dean of St. Paul's, London, and author of English history, lives of English kings, &c.; he died in 1210.

DICK, Sir Alexander, an English physician, president of the college of physicians, at Edinburgh. He introduced the culture of rhubarb in England, and died in 1785.

DICKINSON, Edmund, an eminent and learned physician and scholar, who wrote in defence of the Scriptures, as well as on medicine. He was physician to Charles II., and died in 1707.

DICKINSON, Jonathan, first president of New-Jersey college; he published several sermons, besides some miscellaneous works, and died in 1747.

DICKINSON, John, a distinguished political writer, and friend of his country, a native of Delaware, and member of the first congress; he died in 1808.

DICKINSON, Philemon, a brave officer, in the revolutionary war, particularly active in the battle of Monmouth; he died in 1809.

DICKSON, David, a Scotch divine, educated at Glasgow, and divinity professor at Edinburgh. His violence against the episcopalians subjected him to persecution; he died in 1664.

DICTYS CRETENSIS, a very ancient historian, who, serving under Idomeneus, a king of Crete, in the Trojan war, wrote the history of that expedition, in nine books; and Tzetzes tells us, that Homer formed the "Iliad" upon his plan.

DIDEROT, Dionysius, a celebrated French poet, and writer on physics, geometry, and metaphysics, ethics, and the belles lettres, was the son of a cutler, and born at Langres, in 1713. He conceived the stupendous design of a "Dictionnaire Encyclopedique," which, assisted by D'Alembert and others, he accomplished, himself compiling the descriptions of arts and trades. So ill was he paid for above 20 years labour at this book, that he was compelled to expose his library to sale, for a subsistence. The empress of Russia ordered it to be bought for her at the price of 50,000 livres, and generously left him the use of it during his life. Certain positions on government and religion, in the "Encyclopedique," have exposed Diderot to the charge of having favoured atheistical and anarchical principles, or what at the present day is termed Jacobinism. Diderot died suddenly, in July, 1784.

DIDIUS JULIANUS, M. Salvius Severus, a Roman emperor, who purchased the diadem of a corrupt soldiery. He reigned 66 days, and was put to death, A. D. 193.

DIDO, or ELISSA, queen of Carthage, fled from Tyre, to the coast of Africa, where she founded a new empire.

DIDOT, Francis Ambrose, a most eminent French printer, born at Paris, 1730, and classically educated. He introduced a number of improvements, not only in printing presses (of which the present time is profiting) but also in mills for making fine paper. One of his sons became a celebrated type-founder. Didot died, it is supposed, from too strict an application to the correction of the press of a stereotype edition of Montagne's works (every sheet of which he read five times, and corrected carefully before it was sent to the press) July 10, 1804. His business is still successfully carried on by his sons, Peter and Firmin Didot.

DIDYMUS, of Alexandria, an eminent grammarian, in the age of Augustus, said to have written 400 books.

DIDYMUS, of Alexandria, an ecclesiastical writer of the 4th century.

DIECMAN, John, rector of the university of Stade, and author of several theological and philosophical works, died in 1720.

DIEMEN, Anthony Van, a governor-general of the Dutch East India settlements. In 1642, he sent Tasman on a voyage to the south; the consequence of which was, the discovery of that part of New Holland called Van Diemen's Land. He died in 1645.

DIEMERBROEK, Isbrand, a professor of physic and anatomy at Utrecht, born 1609, practised physic, and read public lectures with great reputation, and died 1674.

DIEPENBECK, Abraham, a painter, who studied with Rembens; first painted on glass, and afterwards in oil; he died at Antwerp, in 1675.

DIEST, Adrian Van, a landscape painter, of the Hague, who painted plants in England; he died in 1704.

DIETRIC, John Conrad, a Lutheran, born in Wetteravia, and professor of Greek in his own town. He was a classical scholar and author; he died in 1667.

DIETRICH, John William Ernest, born at Weimar, a celebrated painter, died in 1774.

DIETRY, a painter, of Dresden, who succeeded particularly in landscape views, died in 1730.

DIEU, Lewis de, an eminent divine, born at Flushing. He refused to be court minister at the Hague, and went to Leyden, where he was made divinity professor. He published many learned works, and died in 1642.

DIGBY, Everard, an English gentleman educated at Cambridge. He wrote some curious, and learned books in Latin, and died in 1592.

DIGBY, Sir Everard, born 1581, was drawn in to be privy to the gunpowder plot; and though not a principal actor in that dreadful affair, nor indeed an actor at all, yet he offered 1500*l.* toward defraying the expenses of it; entertained Guy Fawkes, who was to have executed it in his house; and was taken in open rebellion with other papists after the plot was detected and had miscarried. He was, with other conspirators, upon the 30th of January, 1605-6, hanged, drawn, and quartered, at the west end of St. Paul's church, in London.

DIGBY, Sir Kenelm, a very famous English philosopher, and eldest son of sir Everard, was born at Gothurst, in Buckinghamshire, 1603, and died on his birthday, in 1665. Having read the writings of Descartes, he resolved to go to Holland on purpose to see him. He did so, and found him at his retirement at Egmond Des Maizeaux, in his life of St. Evremond, tells us of a conversation between these great men, about lengthening out life to the period of the patriarchs. Descartes assured Sir Kenelm that he had long been projecting a scheme for that purpose; and a very notable one undoubtedly it would have been, if that philosopher had but lived; but he had the misfortune to die just before he could bring it to bear.

DIGBY, Lord George, an English nobleman of great parts, son of John Digby, earl of Bristol, was born at Madrid, 1612. "He was (says a late writer, somewhat severely) a singular person, whose life was one contradiction. He wrote against popery, and embraced it: he was a zealous opposer of the court, and a sacrifice for it: was conscientiously converted in the midst of his prosecution of lord Stafford, and was most unconscientiously a prosecutor of lord Clarendon. With great parts, he always hurt himself and his friends; romantically brave, he was always an unsuccessful commander. He spoke for the test-act, though a Roman Catholic; and addicted himself to astrology on the birthday of true philosophy." He died earl of Bristol, 1676.

DIGBY, John, made gentleman of the privy chamber by James I, who afterwards knighted him, and sent him ambassador to Spain. He was the author of some poems, and died, in exile, at Paris, in 1653.

DIGGES, Leonard, an English gentleman, famous for his mathematical learning, died about 1574.

DIGGES, Thomas, only son of Leonard Digges, and one of the greatest mathematicians of his age, died 1595.

DIGGES, Sir Dudley, master of the rolls to Charles I., was eldest son of Thomas Digges, just mentioned, and born 1583. He was, it is said, a great asserter of his country's liberty in the worst of times, when the sluices of prerogative were opened, and the banks of the law were almost overwhelmed by the inundations of it. He was author of several literary performances, and died 1639.

DIGGES, Thomas, brother of Sir Dudley, a learned man, who translated several works from the Latin and Spanish; he died in 1635.

DIGGES, Dudley, third son of Sir Dudley. He wrote on the unlawfulness of subjects taking up arms against their sovereign, and died in 1643.

DIGGES, Edward, governor of Virginia, in 1654. His administration was judicious, and calculated to improve the condition of the colony. He was afterwards sent to England as agent for the colony.

DILLENIUS, John James, an eminent German botanist, who was the first professor of botany at Oxford. He was the friend and correspondent of Linnæus. His drawings and manuscripts still remain at Oxford; he died in 1747.

DILLON, Westworth, earl of Roscommon. See Roscommon.

DILWORTH, Thomas, a school-master of Wapping, England, well known by two or three useful school-books which he compiled, and which have gone through editions almost innumerable. Mr. Dilworth died in 1781.

DIMSDALE, Thomas, an eminent English physician, whose celebrity was such, that the empress Catharine requested him to visit Russia, where he inoculated herself and son with the small-pox; he died in 1800.

DINARCHUS, a Greek orator, the pupil of Theophrastus, 340 B. C.

DINGLEY, Robert, an English puritan, and author; was rector of Brixton, in the Isle of Wight; he died in 1659.

DINO, professor of jurisprudence at Bologna, and author of some valuable works, died in 1307.

DINOCRATES, a celebrated ancient architect, of Macedonia, employed by Alexander in building the city of Alexandria. Another memorable instance of Dinocrates' architectonic skill is, his restoring and building, in a more august and magnificent manner than before, the celebrated temple of Diana at Ephesus, after Eratostratus, for the sake of immortalizing his name, had destroyed it by fire.

DINOSTRATUS, a mathematician, the pupil of Plato, and inventor of the quadratic curve.

DINOTH, Richard, a protestant writer of France, who wrote an accurate work, "De Bello civili Gallico," and died in 1680.

DINOUART, Anthony Joseph Toussaint, rendered famous by his periodical publications in Paris, which drew upon him, troubles and lawsuits; he died in 1715.

DINWIDDIE, Robert, succeeded Lee as governor of Virginia, in 1752. Braddock's expedition and defeat, occurred under his administration. He left the colony in 1757, and died in England, in 1770.

DIO CPRYSOSTOM, a celebrated orator and philosopher of the 1st century, born at Prusa, a city of Bithynia, and called Chrysostom, on account of his eloquence. There are extant of his, 80 orations and dissertations upon political, moral, and philosophical subjects.

DIOCLES, a mathematician in the 5th century inventor of the cissoid or curve line.

DIOCLESIAN, Caius Valetius, a Roman emperor, whose bloody persecution of the Christians forms a chronological æra, called the Æra of Diocletian, or the Martyrs; it was for a long time in use in theological writings, and is still followed by the Coptes and Abyssinians. It commenced August 29th, A. D. 284.—Dioclesian was born 233, and died 313.

DIODATI, John, a famous minister, and professor of theology at Geneva, born at Lucca, in 1579, died at Geneva, in 1652. He is distinguished by translations of "The Bible into Italian," "The Bible into French," and of "Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent into French."

DIODORUS SICULUS, an ancient historian, born at Agyrium, in Sicily, flourished in the times of Julius Cæsar and Augustus. Diodorus says, in the beginning of his history, that he was no less than 30 years in writing it, in the capital of the world, viz. Rome. He calls his work not a "History," but a "Historical Library;" and had comprised in forty books, the most remarkable events which had happened in the world during the space of 1138 years: but, to the great grief of the curious, of the 40 books, only 15 are now extant.

DIODORUS, bishop of Tarsus, eminent as a divine and as an instructer of youth, in the 4th century.

DIOGENES, a philosopher of Babylon, 200 B. C. He succeeded Zeno in his school.

DIOGENES, the Cynic, was born at Sinope, a city of Pontus, 413 B. C., and expelled from thence for coining false money; as was his father also, who was a banker. He retired to Athens, and prevailed on the philosopher Antisthenes to become his master. He not only submitted to the kind of life which was peculiar to the followers of that founder of the Cynics, but added new degrees of austerity to it. He ordered somebody to provide him a cell; but, as that order was not speedily executed, he grew impatient, and lodged himself in a tub. He looked down on all the world with scorn, and magisterially censured all mankind. Alexander one day paid him a visit, and made him an offer of riches, or any thing else; but all that the philosopher requested of him was, to stand from betwixt him and the sun: as if he had said, "Do not deprive me of the benefits of nature, and I leave to you those of fortune." The conqueror was so affected by the vigour and elevation of his soul as to declare, "that if he were not Alexander he would choose to be Diogenes:" that is, if he were not in possession of all that was pompous and splendid in life, he would, like Diogenes, heroically despise it. Diogenes had a great presence of mind, as appears from his smart sayings and quick repartees; and Plato is thought to have passed no ill judgment upon him, when he called him "a mad Socrates." He died at Corinth when he was about 90 years old: but authors are not agreed either as to the time or manner of his death. Jerome says that he strangled himself.

DIOGENES, a Cretan philosopher, the successor of Anaximenes, 500 B. C.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS, an ancient Greek author, who wrote ten books of the "Lives of the Philosophers," still extant.

DIOGNETUS, a philosopher, preceptor to Marcus Aurelius.

DION, a Syracusan, celebrated as the friend of Plato, and the opponent of the Dionysii, tyrants of Sicily; he was murdered, 354 B. C.

DION CASSIUS, an ancient Roman historian, known also by the surnames of Cocceius and Coccelanus, was born at Nicæa, a city of Bithynia, and flourished in the 3d century. His history began from the building of Rome, and proceeded to the reign of Alexander Severus. What we now have of it begins with the expedition of Lucullus against Mithridates, king of Pontus, about the year of Rome 684, and ends with the death of the emperor Claudius, about the year 806.

DIONIS, Peter, a French surgeon, and the first who demonstrated anatomical dissections and chirurgical operations, established by Lewis XIV., in the royal garden of plants. This ingenious person died in 1718.

DIONYSIUS I., tyrant of Sicily, raised himself from obscurity to the throne; he reigned 40 years, and died 366 B. C.

DIONYSIUS II., succeeded his father as tyrant of Sicily, and was expelled by Dion, 343 B. C.

DIONYSIUS, a tyrant of Heraclea, who married a niece of Darius, died 304 B. C.

DIONYSIUS, a bishop of Corinth, who suffered martydom in 178.

DIONYSIUS, an ancient poet and geographer, wrote a great number of pieces: but his "Periegesis," or "Survey of the World," is the only one that we have remaining; and it would be superfluous to say, that this is one of the most exact systems of ancient geography, when it has been related that Pliny himself proposed it for his pattern.

DIONYSIUS, bishop of Rome, condemned the heresy of the Sabellians in a full synod, died in 269.

DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSENSIS, a historian and critic of antiquity, born at Halicarnassus, a town in Caria; which is also memorable for having produced Herodotus before him. His history is intitled "Of the Roman Antiquities," and was comprised in 20 boo

of which only the first 11 are now extant. The reputation of this historian stands very high on many accounts. As to what relates to chronology, all the critics have been apt to prefer him even to Livy himself; than his style and diction, nothing can be more pure, more clear, or more elegant.—But, besides the "Roman Antiquities," there are other writings of his extant, critical and rhetorical. His most admired piece in this way is, "De Structura Orationis."

DIONYSIUS, a Romish monk, called "The Little," in the 5th century; he compiled or wrote several works.

DIONYSIUS, bishop of Alexandria, born a heathen, was a diligent inquirer after truth, which he looked for in vain among the sects of philosophers; but at last found it in Christianity. He was made bishop of Alexandria, in 247, and died 267.

DIONYSIUS, the Areopagate, a learned Athenian, member of the court of Areopagus, was converted to Christianity by the preaching of St. Paul.

DIOPHANTUS, a celebrated mathematician, of Alexandria, reputed to have been the inventor of algebra. When Diophantus lived, is not known. His reputation, however, appears to have been very high among the ancients, who made no scruple to rank him with Pythagoras and Euclid, in mathematical learning.

DIOSCORIDES, Pedacius, an eminent physician, of Anaxarba, since called Cæsarea, in Cilicia, who flourished in the reign of Nero, and composed five books of the "Materia Medica."

DIPPEL, John Conrad, a curious and extravagant character, who pretended to have discovered the philosopher's stone, and yet was confined for debt. He travelled in almost all parts of Europe, and wrote several books; he died in 1734.

DIROIS, Francis, doctor of the Sorbonne, wrote several books on religious subjects; he died in 1700.

DISNEY, John, D. D., an eminent English clergyman, chaplain to bishop Law, and vicar of Swinderly, died in 1816. His biographical sketches of distinguished individuals, have added to his reputation.

DITHMAR, a monk, bishop of Mersburg, known as the author of a chronicle of the emperors Henry I., Otho II. and III., and Henry II., died in 1028.

DITHMAR, Justus Christopher, historical professor, at Frankfort. His work on the history of Germany displays great learning; he died in 1737.

DITTON, Humphrey, a mathematical and theological writer, born at Salisbury, in 1675, died in 1715.

DIVINI, Eustachius, an Italian artist, employed in making telescopes, died in 1664.

DIXWELL, John, one of the judges who condemned the unfortunate Charles I. to the block. At the restoration, he fled to America, and resided at New-Haven until his death, in 1688.

DLUGOSS, John, a Pole, archbishop of Leopold, and author of a history of Poland, in Latin; he died in 1480.

DOBBS, Arthur, governor of North Carolina, died in 1765, after an impolitic, unpopular, and weak administration of 12 years.

DOBSON, William, an English painter, born in 1610. How much he was beholden to Vandyke, may easily be seen in all his works, no painter having ever come so near to the perfection of that excellent master as this happy imitator. He was also further indebted to the generosity of Vandyke, in presenting him to Charles I., who took him into his immediate protection. He died in 1647.

DOD, John, an English non-conformist, whose pious observations were once very popular. He was an eminent Hebrew scholar, and died in 1645.

DODART, Denys, physician to Lewis XIV., and member of the French academy of sciences, born in 1634. Among other things, he was the author of a "Statica Medicina Gallica: and died in 1707. Guy Patin called him "monstrum sine vitio," a prodigy of wisdom and science, without any defect.

DODD, Dr. William, an ingenious divine, of unfortunate memory, was born 1729, at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, of which place his father, being a clergyman, was vicar. In 1753, he received orders; and, being settled in London, soon became a popular and celebrated preacher. He obtained several lectureships, and advanced his theological character greatly by an almost uninterrupted publication of sermons, and tracts of piety. For the same purpose also, he was very zealous in promoting and assisting at charitable institutions, and distinguished himself much in regard to the Magdalen hospital, which was opened in August, 1758: he became preacher at the chapel of this charity, for which he was allowed yearly 100l. But, notwithstanding his attention to spiritual concerns, he was by no means negligent in cultivating his temporal interests; for, besides writing constantly in the Public Leger, he superintended and contributed largely to the "Christian's Magazine;" for which he received from the proprietors 100l. yearly. The truth is, Dodd's finances by no means answered his style and manner of living: they were indeed much too small for it; and this obliged him to recur to such methods of augmenting them. Happy if he had never recurred to expedients worse than these!—Still, however, he preserved theological appearances, and now meditated a design of publishing a large "Commentary on the Bible," which he began to publish in weekly and monthly numbers, and continued to publish it regularly till it was completed, in 3 vols. folio. In 1766, he took the degree of LL. D., at Cambridge, having been made a chaplain to the king some time before. In 1772, he was presented to the living of Hockliffe, in Buckinghamshire: but what could such preferment as this avail? The habits of expense had gained a wonderful ascendency over him: he was vain, he was pompous, which persons emerging from low situations of life are apt to be, and thus became involved and sinking under debts. To relieve himself, he was tempted to a step which ruined him for ever with the public; and this was, to procure by indirect means, the rectory of St. George's, Hanover Square. On the preferment of Dr. Moss to the see of Bath and Wells, in 1774, that rectory fell to the disposal of the crown: upon which, Dodd caused an anonymous letter to be sent to lady Apsley, offering the sum of 3000l., if by her means he could be presented to the living. Alas! he was unfortunate in his woman: the letter was immediately communicated to the chancellor, and, after being traced to the sender, laid before the king. His name was in consequence ordered to be struck out of the list of chaplains. From this period every step led to complete his

ruin. In the summer of 1776, he went to France; but returned in the beginning of winter, and proceeded to exercise his function as usual, particularly at the Magdalen Chapel, where his last sermon was preached Feb. 2, 1777. Two days after this, he signed a bond, which he had forged, as from his pupil, lord Chesterfield, for the sum of 4200l., and upon the credit of it obtained a considerable sum of money; but detection instantly following, he was committed to prison; tried and convicted at the Old Bailey, Feb. 24, and executed at Tyburn, June 27.

DODDRIDGE, or DODERIDGE, Sir John, one of the judges of the king's bench, about 1620, and the author of many works on the laws of England.

DODDRIDGE, Dr Philip, an eminent dissenting minister, born in London, in 1702, died 1751. He was 21 years pastor of a meeting-house, at Northampton; director of a flourishing academy; and author of many excellent writings; in which, his pious, benevolent, and indefatigable zeal, to make men wise, good, and happy, is every where manifest. He left many works behind him; the principal of which are "The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, illustrated in a course of serious and practical Addresses, suited to persons of every Character and Circumstance;" and "The Family Expositor, containing a Version and Paraphrase of the New Testament, with Critical Notes; and a Practical Improvement of each Section," in 6 vols. 4to.

DODOENS, or DODONÆUS, Rampert, physician of the emperor Maximilian II., and Rodolphus II. He was a botanist, and professor at Leyden, and died in 1585.

DODSLEY, Robert, an eminent bookseller, and ingenious writer, born at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, in 1703. His first setting out in life, was in a servile station, (footman to the honourable Mrs. Lowther;) from which, however, his abilities very soon raised him; for, having written "The Toyshop," and that piece being shown to Mr. Pope, the delicacy of satire which is conspicuous in it, though clothed with the greatest simplicity of design, so strongly recommended its author to the notice of that celebrated poet, that he continued from that time to the day of his death, a warm friend and zealous patron to Mr. Dodsley. His farce, called "The King and Miller of Mansfield," made its appearance the ensuing year, viz. 1736. From the success of these pieces, he entered into that business which, of all others, has the closest connexion with, and the most immediate dependence on, persons of genius and literature, viz. that of a bookseller. In this station, Mr. Pope's recommendation, and his own merit, soon obtained him not only the countenance of persons of the first abilities, but also of those of the first rank, and, in a few years, raised him to great eminence in his profession, of which he was almost, if not altogether, at the head. He wrote six dramatic pieces, which are enumerated in the "Biographia Dramatica;" and besides these, he published in his life-time, "The Muse in Livery;" "Friendly Advice to his Brethren," 1732; a little collection of his own works in one vol. 8vo, under the modest title of "Trifles," 1745; and a poem of considerable length, entitled "Public Virtue," 1754, 4to. A second volume of "Trifles," was collected after his death, consisting of, 1. "Cleone;" 2. "Melpomene, or the Regions of Terror and Pity, an Ode;" 3. "Agriculture, a Poem;" and 4. "The Economy of Human Life." Mr. Dodsley also executed two works of great service to the cause of genius, as they are the means of preserving pieces of merit, that might otherwise sink into oblivion; viz. the publication of "A Collection of Poems by different eminent Hands," in 6 vols. 8vo, and "A Collection of Plays by old Authors," in 12 vols. 12mo. He died Sept. 25, 1764.

DODSON, Michael, an English lawyer, and commissioner of bankrupts. Author of a translation of Isaiah, and several ives; he died in 1799

DODSWORTH, Roger, born in Yorkshire, in 1585, died 1654. Mr. Gough (Topographer of Yorkshire) thus speaks of him: "One cannot approach the borders of this county without paying tribute to the memory of that indefatigable collector of its antiquities, Roger Dodsworth, who undertook and executed a work, which, to the antiquaries of the present age, would have been the stone of Tydides. 122 volumes of his own writing, besides original MSS. which he had obtained from several hands, making all together 162 volumes folio, now lodged in that celebrated repository of ancient monuments, the Bodleian library, at Oxford, are lasting memorials of what his country owes to him; as the two volumes of the "Monasticon" (which, though published under his and Dugdale's names conjointly, were both collected and written totally by him) will immortalize that extensive industry which has laid the whole kingdom under obligation."

DODWELL, Henry, a most learned and pious man, born at Dublin, in 1641, died 1711, having written a great number of theological works.

DODWELL, Henry, eldest son of the preceding, was author of a pamphlet, "Christianity not founded on argument."

DOES, Jacob Vander, a Dutch painter, whose landscapes are very much admired, died in 1673.

DOES, Jacob Vander, son of the preceding, who displayed promising talents as a painter, but died aged 19.

DOES, Simon Vander, brother to the preceding. His landscapes, battles, &c., are in a pleasing style; he died in 1717.

DOGGET, Thomas, a comedian, formerly belonging to Drury-lane Theatre, where he became joint manager with Wilkes and Cibber; in which situation he continued till, on a dispute he took in the year 1712, at Mr. Booth's being forced on them as a sharer in the management, he threw up his part in the property of the theatre, though it was looked on to have been worth 1000l. per annum. As an actor, he had great merit, and his cotemporary, Cibber, informs us, that he was the most original, and the strictest observer of nature, of any actor of his time. He died in 1721. In his political principles, he was, in the words of Sir Richard Steele, a "whig up to the head and ears;" and so strictly was he attached to the interests of the house of Hanover, that he never let slip any occasion that presented itself of demonstrating his sentiments in that respect. One instance, among others, is well known; which is, that the year after George I. came to the throne, this performer gave a waterman's coat and a silver badge to be rowed for by six watermen, on the first day of August, being the anniversary of that king's accession to the throne; and, at his death, bequeathed a certain sum of money, the interest of which was to be appropriated annually, for ever, to the purchase of a like coat and badge, to be rowed for in honour of the day; which

ceremony is every year performed on the 1st of August, the claimants setting out, at a signal given, at that time of the tide when the current is strongest against them, and rowing from the Old Swan, near London bridge, to the White Swan, at Chelsea. As a writer, Doggct left behind him only one comedy, which has not been performed in its original state for many years, entitled "The Country Wake, 1695," 4to. It has been altered, however, into a ballad-farce, which occasionally makes its appearance under the title of "Flora, or Hob in the Well."

DOISSIN, Lewis, a Jesuit, who wrote elegant Latin verses on the subject of sculpture and engraving, died in 1753.

DOLABELLA, P. Cornelius, son in-law of Cicero, a friend of Cæsar, and governor of Syria, put an end to his life at 27 years of age.

DOLBIN, John, a man of education, major in the king's service, during the civil wars, and afterwards dean of Westminster, and bishop of Rochester; he died in 1668.

DOLCE, Lewis, a native of Venice, a poet, translator of some of the ancient authors, and author of several learned works, died in 1568.

DOLCE, Carlo, a painter, of Florence. His St. John, painted when he was only 11 years old, is much admired; he died in 1686.

DOLET, Stephen, a learned Frenchman, a painter and bookseller, at Lyons, was burnt for atheism, in 1546.

DOLLOND, John, a very eminent optician, and the inventor of the achromatic telescope, was born in Spital-fields, June 10, 1706, died Nov. 30, 1761. He was reading a new publication of M Clairaut, on the Theory of the Moon, and on which he had been long intently engaged when he was seized with apoplexy, and died in a few hours after. The business and the abilities of the father were inherited by his two sons, Peter and John.

DOLLOND, Peter, son of the optician, known as the author of papers communicated to the royal society, on his improvement of the telescope, on his alterations of Hadley's quadrant, &c., died in 1820, aged 90.

DOLOMIEU, Deodat, an eminent French naturalist, who visited all the volcanic regions of Italy, and was afterwards sent, among other men of science, to collect and describe the antiquities and natural curiosities of Egypt. Returning from that country, he was driven into Naples, and there committed to a close and loathsome confinement; but, after suffering a long captivity, he was liberated by the humane interposition of the celebrated Sir Joseph Banks. He had scarcely reposed after his fatigues, when he went to visit Mont Simplon, whence he returned rich in mineralogical acquisitions; when a disease, which commenced in his imprisonment, terminated his career, December, 1801.

DOMAT, John, a celebrated French lawyer, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, in 1625, died at Paris, in 1696. The confusion which he had observed in the laws, put him upon forming a design of reducing them to their natural order, which he completed, and published in four vols. 4to, under the title of "The Civil Laws in their Natural Order, 1689." It has been usual to recommend this work to young lawyers and divines, who would apply themselves to the study of morality and the civil law.

DOMENICHINO, an Italian painter, on sacred subjects and landscapes, born at Bologna, 1581. He always applied himself to his work with much study and thoughtfulness, and never offered to touch his pencil till he found a kind of enthusiasm or inspiration upon him. His excellence lay principally in the correctness of his style, and in expressing the passions and affections of the mind. He died in 1641, not without the suspicion of being poisoned.

DOMINIC, de Guzman, a Spaniard, founder of the order of the Predicants, born in Arragon, in 1170, died at Bologna, in Italy, in 1221, and was afterwards made a saint for the prodigious services he had done the church.

DOMINICHINI, Lodovico, a native of Placentia, famous for his voluminous translations from ancient authors, died in 1574.

DOMINIS, Mark Antony de, archbishop of Spolato, in Dalmatia, in the 16th century. He wrote against the papal power; turned protestant; then again turned catholic: he was suspected, seized, and imprisoned. After his death his body was dug up and burned as a heretic in 1645.

DOMITIAN, Titus Flavius, a Roman emperor, at first mild, but afterwards licentious and cruel, was assassinated in 96.

DOMITIANUS, Domitius, general and diocesian, was proclaimed emperor of Egypt, in 285; he died by violence.

DONALDSON, John, an eminent artist of Edinburgh, distinguished as a miniature portrait painter, and an exact imitator with his pen of the old engravers; also a poet and a chymist: he died in 1801.

DONATO, Bernardino, Greek professor at Padua, author of a Latin dialogue, on the difference between Aristotle's and Plato's philosophy, he died in 1550.

DONATO, an architect and sculptor, of Florence, of great eminence, died in 1466.

DONATO, Jerom, a Venetian nobleman, eminent for his learning, his military services, and particularly for his negotiations, died in 1511.

DONATO, Alexander, a jesuit of Sienna, who wrote a valuable description of Rome; he died in 1640.

DONATO, Marcellus, an Italian count, who wrote a learned work on the Latin writers of Roman history, 8vo., in 1607.

DONATUS, bishop of Carthage, banished in 356.

DONATUS, Ælius, a grammarian of the 4th century, preceptor of St. Jerome, and author of commentaries on Terence and Virgil.

DONATUS, a bishop of a religious sect in Africa, who began to be known about the year 329, and greatly confirmed his faction by his character and writings. He was a man of great parts and learning; but withal so prodigiously haughty, that he treated all mankind with contempt. The Donatists affirmed baptism in other churches to be null and of no effect; while other churches allowed it to be valid in theirs: from which they inferred, that it was the safer to join that community where baptism was acknowledged by both parties to be valid, than that where it was allowed to be so only by one

DONCKER, Peter, a painter, of Gouda, studied at Rome, and died 1668.

DONDUS, or DE DONDIS, James, a physician, of Padua, learned also in mathematics and mechanics, died in 1350.

DONEAU, Hugh, professor of law at Bourges and Orleans. He wrote commentaries on civil law, 5 vols. folio, and other works, and died in 1591.

DONGAN, Thomas, earl of Limerick, a judicious and popular governor of New-York, resigned the office in 1689, and returned to England, in consequence of his sovereign's displeasure.

DONI, Anthony Francis, a Florentine priest, who possessed great satirical powers, and wrote many books; he died in 1574.

DONI D'ATTICHI, Lewis, a Florentine nobleman, whose modesty and learning recommended him to Richelieu, who made him bishop of Autun. He wrote many volumes, and died in 1661.

DONI, John Baptiste, professor of eloquence at Florence. His treatise on music is well known; he died in 1647.

DONNE, John, an English poet and divine, born at London, 1573, and descended, by his mother, from the family of sir Thomas More. Soon after his taking orders (which he did at the special request of king James) he was chosen preacher of Lincoln's-inn; in 1621, he was made dean of St. Paul's, and there was something singular in the circumstances attending it. The deanery becoming vacant, the king sent for Dr. Donne, and ordered him to attend him the next day at dinner. When his majesty was set down, before he had eaten any meat, he said, "Dr. Donne, I have invited you to dinner; and though you sit not down with me, yet I will carve to you of a dish that I know you love well; for knowing you love London, I do therefore make you dean of St. Paul's; and when I have dined, then do you take your beloved dish home to your study; say grace there to yourself, and much good may it do you!" He died 1631, and was buried in the cathedral church of St. Paul, where a monument was erected over him. His poems consist of songs and sonnets, epigrams, epithalamiums, satires, letters, funeral elegies, holy sonnets, &c. published at different times. Dryden has justly given Donne the character of "the greatest wit, though not the greatest poet, of our nation;" and lord Falkland styles Donne "one of the most witty and most eloquent of modern divines."

DONNE, Benjamin, a mathematician, made master of mechanics to the king in 1796. He was a native of Devonshire, and wrote several treatises much esteemed.

DOOLITTLE, Thomas, a non conformist, many years minister of St. Alpage, London. He wrote several books on practical divinity, and died in 1707.

DOPPLE-MAIER, John Gabriel, professor of mathematics at Nuremburg. He was fellow of the Royal Society of London, &c.

DORBAY, Francis, a French architect, who furnished designs of several beautiful works at the Louvre, the Thuilleries, &c., died in 1697.

DORFLING, a Prussian, who from a tailor, became a soldier, and finally a field marshal under the elector of Brandenburg.

DORIA, Andrew, a Genoese admiral, the restorer of the independency of Genoa when under the French yoke, born 1463, died 1530.

DORIGNY, Michael, a painter and engraver, professor in the academy of painting of Paris. His works are to be seen in the castle of Vincennes; he died in 1665.

DORIGNY, Nicholas, an eminent French engraver, who was knighted by George I.; he died at Paris, in 1746. His brother Lewis, also an engraver, died at Verona, in 1742.

DORING, or DORINK, Matthias, a German Franciscan, who in his writings, inveighs against the vices of the popes and cardinals. He was the forerunner of Luther, and died in 1494.

DORISLAUS, Isaac, a Dutchman, who went from Leyden to England, and read lectures on history at Cambridge. He was alternately a republican and royalist, during the civil wars, and turned out a profligate and guilty man; he died in 1649.

DORMANS, John de, cardinal and chancellor of France under Charles V. He founded a college in Paris, and died in 1373.

DORNAVIUS, Gaspar, a physician, born in Voightland, and an author of some humorous and whimsical pieces, died in 1631.

DORSCH, Everard, a Dutch engraver of genius, of superior abilities, died in 1712. His son Christopher was equally famous in the same art, and died in 1732.

DORSEY, John Syng, M. D., professor of materia medica in the university of Pennsylvania, and afterwards of anatomy, as successor to Dr. Wistar; he died suddenly at Philadelphia, in 1818.

DOSITHÆUS, the first heresiarch, a magician of Samaria, whose followers remained 24 hours in the same posture in which they were, when the Sabbath commenced. He starved himself to death.

DOUBLET, N. an eminent French surgeon, who left some valuable professional writings; he died in 1795.

DOUCIN, Lewis, a French Jesuit, who wrote a history of the Nestorians, and other works; he died 1726.

DOUFFET, Gerard, a painter, of Liege, and a pupil of Rubens, famed for the variety and accuracy of his pictures, died in 1660.

DOUGADOS, Venance, a capuchin, born near Carcassonne. The French revolution was a field fit to display his ambition and intrigue: he was dragged to the scaffold for his political opinions in 1794.

DOUGHERTY, Michael, one of the first settlers of Georgia; died in 1808, aged 135.

DOUGLAS, Gawin, bishop of Dunkeld, and eminent for his poetical talents, was born at Annandale, in Scotland, in 1471, and died of the plague in London, in 1522. Mr. Warton styles him "one of the distinguished luminaries that marked the restoration of letters in Scotland, at the commencement of the 16th century." He translated the "Æneid" of Virgil into Scottish heroics, with the additional (13th) book of Maphæus Vegius, 4to, 1553. He also wrote an original piece called "The Palace of Honour," and other poems. He was likewise a promoter of public spirited works, and finished the stone bridge over the river Tay, begun by his predecessor.

DOUGLAS, William, a Scotch nobleman, commissioned by Robert Bruce. He had made a vow to go on a crusade, but he perished on the way, in 1327.

DOUGLAS, James, an English anatomist, and distinguished practitioner in obstetrics. He was also an eminent author, and died in 1742.

DOUGLAS, admiral Sir Charles, a native of Scotland, was originally in the Dutch service; and it was not without some difficulty that he was enabled to obtain rank in the English navy. He was so excellent a linguist, that he spoke six European languages correctly. On the war with America breaking out, he had a broad pendant given him, and commanded the squadron employed in the gulf of St. Lawrence. His services there obtained him very flattering honours

on his return to England; and after Brereton was dismissed, for misconduct, from the Duke, of 98 guns, Sir Charles was appointed to command her. In this ship, he cultivated his mechanical propensity so much to the improvement of the guns, and the use of locks instead of matches, that the practice was universally adopted throughout the navy. During the preparations for war, in the year 1787, he was promoted to the rank of rear admiral, and died in January, 1789.

DOUGLAS, Dr. John, bishop of Salisbury, a learned divine, born at Pittenweem, in Fifeshire, in 1721, and educated chiefly at Baliol College Oxford. This venerable prelate was one of the first literary characters of the age, and the last surviving member (the bishop of Dromore excepted) of the Beef Steak Club, celebrated by Dr Goldsmith, in his poem of "Retaliation." The literary talents of bishop Douglas were first evinced, in detecting the attempt of Lauder to depreciate the merits of Milton. He vindicated the originality of that illustrious bard, and covered his opponent with confusion. His next performance possessed such merit, as highly to recommend his character, both as a literary man, and an advocate for revealed religion. It was entitled the "Criterion," in answer to Mr. Hume's Essay on Miracles. He succeeded Dr. Law in the bishopric of Carlisle, in 1783; and upon the translation of Dr. Barrington to the see of Durham, was appointed his successor. His lordship died May 18, 1807.

DOUGLAS, James, earl of Morton and Aberdeen, a man of great learning and many virtues. He was president of the London Royal Society, in 1733.

DOUGLAS, William, M. D., a native of Scotland, afterwards a physician in Boston, who first made known at Constantinople, the practice of innoculating for the small pox, but was opposed to its introduction into America; he published several works on small pox, &c., and died in 1752.

DOUSA, James, a very learned man, born at Northwick, in Holland, 1545, died in 1604. He was a great scholar, statesman, and soldier. His learning was indeed prodigious; and he had such a memory, that he could at once give an answer to any thing that was asked him relating to ancient or modern history, or, in short, to any branch of literature. He was (say Melchior, Adam, and Thuanus,) a kind of living library, the Varro of Holland, and the oracle of the university of Leyden.

DOUVRE, Thomas de, was raised by William the Conqueror to the see of York, where he rebuilt the cathedral: he died in 1100.

DOUVRE, Thomas de, nephew of the preceding, was also archbishop of York, in 1108.

DOUVRE, Isabella de, of the same family, was mistress to Robert, the natural son of Henry I.; she died in 1166.

DOVE, Nathaniel, an ingenious penman, author of "The Progress of Time." He kept an academy at Hoxton, and died in 1754.

DOW, Gerard, a celebrated Dutch painter, the pupil of Rembrandt, born at Leyden, 1613, died in 1680.

DOWAL, William Mac, a learned Scotchman, born in 1590. He held several important offices under Charles I. and II.

DOWNHAM, John, an English divine, author of a well-known pious work, called "The Christian Warfare," died in 1644.

DOWNING, Calibut, LL. D., an English divine, &c. He turned republican, and stirred up his people to take up arms against their king; he died in 1643.

DOWNMAN, Hugh, a physician and poet, born at Newton St. Cyres, Devonshire, in 1740, died at Exeter, in 1809; having published several tragedies and poems, on various subjects; of the latter, the principal one is entitled "Infancy."

DRABICIUS, Nicholas, a celebrated enthusiast, born about 1537, in Moravia, where his father was burgomaster. When he was upwards of 50 years of age he commenced prophet, and published some extraordinary political chimeras, which he called "Visions."

DRACO, a celebrated legislator of Athens, whose laws were so severe, that they were said to be written in blood. He flourished about 600 years B. C.

DRACONITES, John, a Lutheran divine, a bishop in Prussia, and the learned author of some commentaries on the Scriptures. He began a polyglott Bible, but died before its completion, in 1566.

DRAGUT, Rais, or captain RAGUT, the favourite and successor of Barbarossa, a famous pirate, in 1566.

DRAKE, Sir Francis, a distinguished naval hero, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, was born near Tavistock, in Devonshire, 1545. He made his name immortal by a voyage into the South Seas, through the strait of Magellan, which was what, at that time, no Englishman had ever attempted. He sailed from England, Dec. 13, 1577, and entered the harbour of Plymouth on his return, Nov. 3, 1580; performing thus a voyage round the globe in two years and about ten months. His expeditions and victories over the Spaniards, have been equalled by modern admirals, but not his generosity; for he divided the booty he took, in just proportional shares with the common sailors, even to wedges of gold given him in return for his presents to Indian chiefs. He died, after having rendered the most eminent services to his country by his bravery and skill, 1595-6, on board his own ship, in the West Indies. The town of Plymouth had very particular obligations to Drake; for, in 1587, he undertook to bring water into it; through the want of which, till then, it had been grievously distressed; and he performed it by conducting thither a stream from springs at eight miles' distance, that is to say, in a straight line: for, in the manner he brought it, the course of it runs upwards of 20 miles.

DRAKE, Samuel, published, in 1729, in folio, a splendid edition of archbishop Parker's "De Antiquitate Britannicæ ecclesiæ," &c.

DRAKE, James, a celebrated political writer and physician, born at Cambridge, in 1567, died 1706-7. He is chiefly known now by his medical works, by a "System of Anatomy," particularly, which was finished a little before his decease, and published in 1707.

DRAKE, Francis, a surgeon, at York, and an eminent antiquary, published, in 1736, "Eboracum, or, The History and Antiquities of the City of York, from its Original to the present Time," &c.

DRAKE, William, a physician, born at York, where he settled. In his old age he collected various records, and published a valuable history of his native town, in folio; he died in 1760.

DRAKE, Rodger, D. D., a physician, who became a popular preacher in London. He was learned and pious, and died after the restoration.

DRAKENBERG, Christian Jacob, was born in Norway, and after living in celibacy 113 years, married a widow aged 60.

DRAKENBORCH, Arnoldus, a professor of history and eloquence at Utrecht, died in 1748. He is memorable for having given fine editions in 4to of two ancient authors, "Titus Livius," 7 vols.; and "Silius Italicus," with very learned notes. He is also the author of some small works.

DRAN, Henry Francis le, a famous surgeon, and lithotomist, author of Surgery, 2 vols., and other surgical works, died at Paris, in 1770.

DRAPER, Sir William, an English general, born at Bristol, was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge; but preferring a military life, he went to the East Indies, where he attained the rank of colonel, and in 1763, in co-operation with admiral Cornish, reduced Manilla, where they consented to accept a ransom for the fort of 4,000,000 dollars, which the Spanish government never paid. In 1769, being then a knight of the Bath, the colonel appeared in print, as the antagonist of Junius, in defence of the marquis of Granby. Sir William died at Bath, in 1787.

DRAYTON, Michael, an English poet, born in Warwickshire, 1563. When but 10 years of age he appears to have been page to some person of honour, as we collect from his own words. It appears too, that he was then anxious to know "what kind of strange creatures poets were?" and desired his tutor, of all things, that, if possible, "he would make him a poet." He took delight, and was eminent for his talent in this way, nine or ten years before the death of queen Elizabeth, if not something sooner. Drayton died in 1631, and was buried in Westminster abbey, among the poets. His works, which are numerous, and of great merit, were collected and printed, in 1748, in one volume folio.

DRAYTON, William, a political writer of considerable eminence, in South Carolina, active in forwarding the American revolution: he published a history of the war, and died in 1779.

DRAYTON, William, LL. D., a judge of the federal court for the district of South Carolina; died in 1790.

DREBEL, Cornelius, a Dutch philosopher and alchymist, of whom some curious particulars are related, with respect to his power, to cause rain, cold, &c., by the operations of his machines; he died in 1572.

DRELINCOURT, Charles, minister of the church of Paris, born at Sedan, 1595, and died 1669. His "Consolations against the Fears of Death" have, of all his works, been the most frequently reprinted; having passed through above 40 editions, and been translated into several languages. His "Charitable Visits," in 5 vols., have served for continual consolation to private persons, and for a source of materials and models to ministers. He published three volumes of Sermons;" in which, as in all the forementioned pieces, there is a wonderful vein of piety, which is very affecting to religious minds.

DRESSERUS, Matthew, a German, who became professor of rhetoric and history at Jena, and, in 1581, accepted the chair of polite learning at Leipsic. He was a man of great learning, and died in 1607.

DREUX DU RADIER, John Francis, a French advocate, who abandoned the bar for the pursuits of literature, and became the author of various works: he died in 1780.

DREVET, Peter, an eminent engraver at Paris; his son, also named Peter, was equally eminent in the same profession. They both died in 1739, the father aged 75; the son 42.

DREXELIUS, Jeremiah, a jesuit, of Augsburgh, author of a curious poem on hell torments, in which he calculates how many souls can be contained in a given space; he died in 1638.

DRIEDO, John, a learned divinity professor, of Louvain, whose abilities were employed against the Lutheran Calvinists. He published 4 vols. folio, on theological subjects, and died in 1535.

DRINKER, Edward, a native of Philadelphia died in 1782, aged 103. He lived to see the 5th generation, and having survived the reigns of seven sovereigns, he at length saw the day that made America, a free and independent nation.

DROLINGER, Charles Frederick, privy counsellor to the margrave of Baden Durlach, was admired as a poet, and scholar; he died in 1742.

DROU, N., a French advocate, distinguished for his eloquence, and for his defence of the poor as well as the rich; he died in 1763.

DROUAIS, Hubert, a painter, of Normandy who, by his pencil, raised himself to fame and opulence; died in 1767.

DROUET, Stephen Francis, a laborious French writer, who died in 1779.

DRUMMOND, William, of Hawthornden, a Scottish poet and historian, born 1585, died Dec. 4, 1649. He preceded Waller in polishing English versification. His poems have a harmony and sweetness in them, unequalled by any of his time; and in his "History of the Five Jameses" his manner of telling a story, and interesting the reader in what he relates, has been highly commended. Ben Jonson so much admired our author, that he undertook a journey on foot into Scotland on purpose to visit him, and esteemed some months that he spent in his society the happiest of his life. Some of the conversation at this meeting has been preserved. Drummond's poems were first printed at Edinburgh, in 4to., 1616; afterwards in 8vo., 1656, and a complete collection of his works in folio, 1711. The poems were reprinted in 1791. His general merits have been ingeniously appreciated by Mr. Neve, Mr. Headley, Mr. Pinkerton, and Dr. Anderson, in their several biographical sketches of our earlier British poets.

DRUMMOND, Robert Hay, successively bishop of St. Asaph, of Salisbury, and of York. He published six occasional sermons, and died in 1773.

DRURY, Robert, was shipwrecked in 1762, on the island of Madagascar, where he remained 15 years. After his escape, he published an account of the natives, &c.

DRURY, Dru, a jeweller, of London, who wrote 3 vols. on insects, and collected a vast number of curiosities; he died in 1804.

DRUSILLA, Livia, disgraced herself by an incestuous commerce with her brother Caligula; she died, A. D. 38.

DRUSIUS, John, a most learned man among the Protestants, was born at Oudenard, in Flanders, in 1555, and was author of several works which show him to have been well skilled in Hebrew, and to have gained a considerable knowledge in the Jewish antiquities. He died in 1616.

DRUSUS, son of Germanicus, was put to death by Tiberius, A. D. 93

DRUSUS, M. Livius, an ambitious Roman, murdered for his attempts to enforce the agrarian law, 190 B. C.

DRUSUS, Nero Claudius, brother of the emperor Tiberius, was honoured with a triumph for his victories in Germany; he died 91 B.C.

DRUSUS, son of Tiberius and Vispania, was banished, A. D. 23.

DRYANDER, John, a Hessian medical and mathematical writer, died 1560.

DRYDEN, John, an illustrious English poet, was son of Erasmus Dryden, of Tichmersh, in Northamptonshire, and born at Aldwincle, near Oundle, in that county, Aug. 9, 1631. He was educated in grammar learning at Westminster school, being king's scholar there under the famous Dr. Busby, and was from thence elected, in 1650, a scholar in Trinity College, Cambridge. His reputation as a poet, together with his attachment to the court, procured him the place of poet-laureat and historiographer to Charles II., which accordingly he took possession of, upon the death of sir William Davenant, in 1668. In 1669 his first play, a comedy, called "The Wild Gallants," was acted at the Theatre-royal, but with so little success, that if the author had not had a peculiarly strong inclination to dramatic writing, he would have been sufficiently discouraged from any farther attempts in it. He went on, however, and in the space of 25 years produced 27 plays, besides his other numerous poetical writings. He died May 1, 1701. As to Dryden's character, it has been treated in extremes, some setting it too high, others too low; for he was too deeply engaged in party to have strict justice done him either way. Congreve represents him, in regard to his moral character, in every respect not only blameless, but amiable: and "as to his writings (says he) no man hath written, in our language, so much and so various matter, and in so various manners, so well. Another thing I may say was very peculiar to him: which is, that his parts did not decline with his years, but that he was an improving writer to the last, even to near 70 years of age; improving even in fire and imagination as well as in judgment: witness his "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," and his "Fables," his latest performances. He was equally excellent in verse and in prose. His prose had all the clearness imaginable, together with all the nobleness of expression, all the graces and ornaments proper and peculiar to it, without deviating into the language or diction of poetry. I have heard him frequently own with pleasure, that if he had any talent for English prose, it was owing to his having often read the writings of the great archbishop Tillotson. His versification and his numbers he could learn of nobody; for he first possessed those talents in perfection in our tongue. In his poems, his diction is, wherever his subject requires it, so sublimely and so truly poetical, that its essence, like that of pure gold, cannot be destroyed. What he has done in any one species or distinct kind of writing, would have been sufficient to have acquired him a great name. If he had written nothing but his prefaces, or nothing but his songs or his prologues, each of them would have entitled him to the preference and distinction of excelling in his kind."

DUANE, James, first Mayor of New-York, after its recovery from the British, and judge of the district court of New-York: he died in 1797.

DUAREN, Francis, a French civilian, who taught civil law at Bourges. He published some works, chiefly on law, and died in 1559.

DUBOCAGE, Mary Anne le Page, a French lady, who translated into her own language, Pope's Temple of Fame, and Milton's Paradise lost. She was a member of many learned societies, and famous for her poetry and composition. She died in 1802.

DUBOIS, William du, a French prelate, who supported the duke of Orleans in all his licentiousness, and schemes of ambition. He was made a cardinal, and afterwards prime minister. He was a hypocrite and an intriguer, and died in 1723.

DUBOIS, Dorothea, daughter of the earl of Anglesea, who married a musician, and was disowned by her father. She wrote Theodora, a novel, and died in 1774.

DUBOIS, Simon, a painter, of Antwerp, who went to England, and acquired great fame by his art, he died in 1708.

DUBOS Charles Francis, a Frenchman, dean of Lucon. He wrote the life of Barillon, bishop of Lucon, and died in 1724.

DUBOS, John Baptist, a French abbot, author of reflections on poetry and painting, died in 1742.

DUBOS, Jerome, a Dutch painter, whose representation of hell, struck its beholders with terror and astonishment, he died in the beginning of the 16th century.

DUBOUCHER Matthew, a native of Dax, who published some law tracts, a poem on friendship, &c. died in 1801.

DUBRAU, or DUBRAVIUS SCALA, John, bishop of Olmutz. He was sent ambassador to Silesia, and was author of a history of Bohemia in 33 books: he died in 1553.

DUC, Fronton du, Fronto Ducæus, a jesuit, of Bordeaux, a man of learning and devotion, editor of St. Chrysostom's works, 6 vols. folio; he died in 1624.

DUC, John le, a Dutch painter of eminence, born in 1636.

DUCAREL Dr. Andrew Coltee, F. R. and A. S. born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1713, died in 1785. He was one of the superintendents of the Paper-office, keeper of the library at Lambeth, and one of the most eminent antiquarians of his time

DUCART Isaac, a skilful painter of flowers on satin, died at Amsterdam, in 1697.

DUCAS Michael, a Greek historian, author a history of Greece, from Andronicus to the fall of the emperor, printed at Paris, in 1649.

DUCHAL James, a dissenting minister, of Dublin, whose sermons were published in 3 vols 8vo. died in 1761.

DUCHANGE, Gaspard, a French engraver, whose best pieces are the driving out of the money changers, and the pharisee's supper, died in 1757

DUCHAT, Jacob le, a Frenchman, was born at Metz, in 1658, and died, in 1735. He was regarded as a very learned person, yet he is distinguished as an editor rather than an author He gave new editions of the "Menippean Satires," of the Works of Rabelais," of the "Apologie for Herodotus," by Henry Stephens, &c all accompanied with remarks of his own.

DUCHATEL Gaspard, a deputy in the French convention, celebrated for his manly and able defence of the unfortunate Lewis XVI.; he was guillotined in 1793.

DUCLATELET D'HARAUCOURT, Lewis Marie Florent duc, a colonel in the French ar-

my, imprisoned and guillotined for his attachment to his king, in 1792.

DUCHE DE VANCY, Joseph Francis, a French poet, author of three tragedies, Deborah, Jonathan, and Absalom. He was a man universally respected, and died in 1704.

DUCK, Arthur, born in Devonshire, 1580, and died 1649. He was an excellent civilian, a tolerable poet, especially in his younger days, and very well versed in history, ecclesiastical as well as civil. He left behind him "Vita Henrici Chichele," &c., and "De Usu et Authoritate Juris Civilis Romanorum in Dominiis principum Christianorum;" a very useful and entertaining work, which has been printed several times in England and elsewhere.

DUCK, Stephen, a thresher and a poet, born at Charlton, Wiltz, at which place an anniversary, called Thresher's Feast, is still held to his memory. He had originally no other teaching than what enabled him to read and write English; about his 14th year he was taken from school, and was afterwards successively engaged in the several lowest employments of a country life. He had from his infancy a predilection for poetry; sometimes turned his own thoughts into verse while he was at work, and at last began to venture those thoughts a little upon paper. At length some of his essays falling into the hands of a lady of quality who attended on the late queen Caroline, he became known to her majesty, who took him under her protection, and settled on him a yearly pension of about 30*l.*; such a one at least as was sufficient to maintain him independently of labour. Duck was afterwards admitted into orders, and preferred to the living of Byfleet, in Surrey. Here he continued for many years to make poems and sermons, and was much followed by the people as a preacher; till falling at length into a low-spirited melancholy way, he threw himself into a front-stream, at the back of the Black Lion Inn, near Reading, and was drowned. This unhappy accident, for he was perfectly lunatic, befell him March 30, 1756.

DUCLOS, Charles Dineau, historiographer of France, born at Dinant, in Bretagne, in 1705; he died in 1772.

DUCLOS, Mary Ann, a French actress of great merit, who for many years gained much applause; she died in 1748.

DUCREUX, N., an eminent painter, of Paris, who went to Vienna to take portraits of the imperial family. He died in 1802.

DUCROISY, Philibert Gassaud, a French actor, of excellent character, and great merit.

DUDEFFANT, N., a French lady, well known in Paris for her elegant and critical taste. She was acquainted with all the learned men of the times, and died in 1780.

DUDITH, Andrew, a Hungarian divine, employed by Ferdinand II. in important affairs of state. He wrote on physic, poetry, &c., and was a man highly esteemed; he died in 1589.

DUDLEY, Edmund, a celebrated lawyer and speaker of the House of Commons, in the reign of Henry VII., but infamous in history for being the instrument of the extortions of that monarch; he was born in 1642, and executed for treason, in Aug. 18, 1510.

DUDLEY, John, son of the preceding, and duke of Northumberland, was born in 1502, and afterwards became one of the most powerful subjects in England. For an attempt to place the crown on the head of his daughter-in-law, lady Jane Grey, (who likewise fell a victim to his ambition), he was beheaded August 21, 1553.

DUDLEY, Ambrose, earl of Warwick, son of John, duke of Northumberland, born 1530, exhibited great wisdom and integrity as a statesman, and bravery as a general, under queen Elizabeth, and acquired the appellation of "The Good Earl of Warwick." He died in 1589.

DUDLEY, Robert, earl of Leicester, son to John, duke of Northumberland, and brother to Ambrose, earl of Warwick, before mentioned, born 1532, died 1588. On the accession of Elizabeth, he was entertained at court as a principal favourite; obtained prodigious grants, one after another, from the crown: and all things gave way to his ambition, influence, and policy. In his private life he affected a wonderful regularity, and carried his pretence to piety very high though to gratify his passions, there were no crimes, however exorbitant, which he would not commit.

DUDLEY, sir Robert, son of Robert, earl of Leicester, born at Sheen, in Surrey, 1573, died 1639. Among the learned, he held a very high rank, as well on account of his skill in philosophy, chymistry, and physic, as his perfect acquaintance with all the branches of the mathematics, and the means of applying them for the service and benefit of mankind.

DUDLEY, Thomas, governor of Mass. and one of the founders of that colony; he died in 1653.

DUDLEY, Joseph, governor of Mass., son of the preceding; of rare endowments, and an honour to his country; he died in 1720.

DUDLEY, Paul, chief justice of Mass. founder of the Dudleian lecture, in Harvard College; he died in 1751.

DUFFET, Thomas, a dramatic writer, of the 17th century.

DUFFIELD, George, D. D., a distinguished minister of Philadelphia, represented to have been uncommonly eloquent; he died in 1790.

DUFRESNE, Abraham Alexis Quinault, a French actor of eminence, who succeeded particularly in noble characters; he died in 1767.

DUFRESNOY, Charles, Alphonse, a native of Paris, who acquired celebrity as a painter and poet; he died in 1665.

DUFRESNY, Charles Riviere, a native of Paris, called grandson of Henry IV., from his resemblance to that monarch. His dramatic works were published in 6 vols. He died in 1724.

DUGARD, William, master of Merchant Tailor's school, London. He was imprisoned for being concerned in Salmasius' defence, and reduced to poverty; but was a man of great learning, and worth; he died in 1682.

DUGDALE, Sir William, a very eminent English antiquary and historian, was born in Warwickshire, Sept. 12. 1605, and died Feb. 10, 1686.

DUGOMIER, N. a French general, who commanded in Italy during the revolution, and was next employed against the Spaniards. He was killed in battle, in 1794.

DUGUAY TROUIN, Rene, a celebrated admiral in the French navy, who displayed the greatest skill united to the most consummate wisdom; he died at Paris, in 1736.

DUGUET, James Joseph, a French writer, of great learning, and uncommon sweetness of temper. He wrote nearly 20 works in French, and died in 1733.

DUHALDE, John Baptist, a French jesuit,

author of a historical and geographical description of China, in 4 vols. folio; he died in 1723.

DUHAMEL, John Baptist, a French ecclesiastic, of great learning; eminent for his works on the sciences, and philosophy; he died in 1705.

DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU, Henry Lewis, a learned Frenchman, who devoted himself to the improvement of agriculture, and commerce: he died, greatly respected, in 1782.

DUHAN, Lawrence, a professor of philosophy, at the college du Plessis, for 38 years; he left some works, and died in 1730.

DUIGENAN, Patrick, LL.D., an eminent Irish civilian, who from obscure birth, became a judge of the prerogative court, a privy counsellor and a member of the Irish and English parliaments. He died in 1816

DUILLIUS, Nepos, the first Roman who obtained a naval victory over Carthage, 260 B. C.

DUISBURG, Peter de, a native of the duchy of Cleves, in the 16th century, author of a chronicle of Prussia, from 1226 to 1325.

DUJARDIN, Charles, a Dutch painter, of Amsterdam, who excelled in delineating markets, robbers, mountebanks, &c., died in 1674.

DUKE, Richard, a poet of some credit, in the last century, and by Dr. Johnson included among the classics. He died suddenly, Feb. 10, 1710-11.

DULANY, Daniel, one of the most learned and accomplished counsellors of the country; a native of Maryland; he died at an early age.

DULAU, John Marie, archbishop of Arles, a member of the states-general of France. He was a good man, and therefore sacrificed by the Jacobins, in 1792.

DULAURENT, N., a worthless French priest, who displayed great abilities on licentious subjects.

DULLART, Herman, a painter and poet, of Rotterdam, the pupil of Rembrandt, whose pieces are frequently taken for those of his master; he died in 1684.

DUMAS, Lewis, a native of Nismes, an eminent mathematician, who invented a method of teaching children to read and write mechanically; he died in 1744.

DUMAS, Charles Lewis, a French anatomist, and professor of anatomy at Montpelier, died at that place in 1814.

DUMEE, Joan, a learned lady, born at Paris. She applied herself particularly to astronomy, and published a 4to vol. on the subject, which displays much erudition, 1680.

DUMESNIL, N., a professor of rhetoric at Paris, and author of Latin synonymes, died in 1802.

DUMMER, Jeremiah, an agent of Massachusetts, in England, where he rendered important services to the colony; he died in 1739.

DUMMER, William, lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, highly respected, died in 1761.

DUMONT, John, author of Political Memoirs, 4 vols., Travels in France, Italy, &c, 4 vols., Universal Diplomatic Body, &c., 8 vols. folio. He was a Frenchman of great celebrity, and died in 1726.

DUMONT, George, a native of Paris, secretary of the French embassy to Russia. He wrote on history and commerce, and died in 1788.

DUMONT, N., surnamed the Roman, a French painter, died in 1781.

DUMOURIER, Anthony Francis Duperier, a native of Paris, eminent as a commissary in the French armies, and author of several books, died in 1767.

DUN, David Erskine, lord. See ERSKINE.

DUNBAR, William, an eminent Scottish poet, born about 1470, died about 1530. His "Thistle and Rose" and Golden Terge" are generally and justly esteemed his most capital works. They are to be found in the Collections of Pinkerton, (1786,) and Bannatyne, (1770.)

DUNBAR, Dr. James, professor of philosophy in King's College, Aberdeen, and author of "Essays on the History of Mankind in rude and uncultivated Ages," 8vo, 1780, died May 28, 1798.

DUNCAN, Mark, a Scotch physician, professor of philosophy, and principal of the Calvanist's college at Saumur; he died in 1640.

DUNCAN, Daniel, one of the most eminent and learned physicians of his time. He was born of Scotch parents, in France, and gradually rose to the highest distinction; he was known as a practitioner, in almost every part of Europe. The king of Prussia invited him to settle at Berlin, as his physician, &c. He wrote many works, and died in London, in 1735.

DUNCAN, William, an ingenious critic and translator, born at Aberdeen, in 1717. He wrote for Dodsley's "Preceptor" the article "Logic," which was so much approved, that it was printed separately in 1752, and has in some measure superseded that of Dr. Watts. His last production was an excellent translation of "Cæsar's Commentaries;" previous to the publication of which, he was appointed professor of philosophy in the Marischal college, Aberdeen. He died in 1760.

DUNCAN, Adam, lord viscount, a gallant British admiral, whose name will be immortalized in the annals of his country by the victory which he gained over a Dutch fleet, between Camperdown and Egmont, within five miles of the Dutch coast, Oct. 11, 1797, for which he was deservedly rewarded with a peerage. He was born at Dundee, in North Britain, July 1, 1731, and early adopted the naval profession. It should be mentioned to his honour, that through life, admiral Duncan was a man of great and unaffected piety, and felt it an honour to be a Christian. When the victory was decided, which has fixed his renown, he ordered the crew of his ship, to be called together; and at their head, upon his bended knees, in the presence of the Dutch admiral (who was greatly affected with the scene) solemnly and pathetically offered up praise and thanksgiving to the God of Battles; strongly proving the truth of the assertion, that piety and courage should be inseparably allied, and that the latter without the former loses its principal virtue. He died Aug. 4, 1804.

DUNCOMBE, William, a dramatic author and translator of Horace, born in London, 1690, and died 1769.

DUNCOMBE, John, son of the preceding, a pious divine and ingenius poet, born in 1730, died in 1786.

DUNDAS, Sir David, a major general of high reputation, and afterwards commander in chief of the British army, and a privy counsellor; he died in 1820.

DUNDAS, Henry, viscount Melville, lord advocate and keeper of the signet for Scotland, afterwards president of the board of control for East India affairs, secretary of state for the home department, and first lord of the English admiralty; he died in Scotland, in 1811.

DUNGAL, a monk of St. Dennis, in the 9th century, was consulted by Charlemagne, about two eclipses which happened in 810.

DUNLOP, William, a pious, learned, and eloquent divine, born at Glasgow, 1692, died at Edinburgh, 1720.

DUNLOP, Alexander, brother to the preceding, was born in America, but went to Scotland and was elected professor of Greek at Glasgow. He was the author of a Greek grammar, still used in the university of Glasgow; he died in 1742.

DUNMORE, John Murray, earl of, governor of the colony of New-York, in 1769, afterwards, the last royal governor of Virginia; after committing many depredations upon the colonists, he returned to England, where he died in 1809.

DUNN, Samuel, an English mathematician, and author of several mathematical works, died in 1792.

DUNNING, John, lord Ashburton, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and one of the most distinguished pleaders that ever adorned the English bar. His rise was rapid, and there were very few causes tried in the court of King's Bench in which he was not employed as leading counsel, either for the plaintiff or defendant. His industry and zeal for the interest of his clients were equal to his abilities; and in cases where the fees were small, he was never known to show less ardour than when they were considerable. The causes of the poor and the oppressed he frequently pleaded without reward. He was born in Devonshire, about the year 1732, and died August 18, 1783. To Mr. Dunning, (among others) Junius' Letters have been ascribed; we do not, however, believe that the real author has yet been *deterree*.

DUNOD DE CHARNAGE, Francis Ignatius, a learned professor of law at Besancon, his native town; he died in 1751.

DUNOIS, John, Count of Orleans and Longueville, a famous general of France, in the time of Charles VII. who called him the restorer of his country. He was a man of many private virtues, and died in 1468.

DUNS, John, commonly called Duns Scotus, a celebrated theologian of the order of St. Francis, born in Northumberland. He distinguished himself so much by the acuteness of his parts, and especially by his manner of disputing, that he acquired the name of "The Subtile Doctor." He affected to maintain opinions contrary to those of Thomas Aquinas, which produced two parties in the schools, the Thomists and the Scotists. He died 1308.

DUNSTAN, St., archbishop of Canterbury, was a man well known for his talents and intrigues; he died in 988.

DUNSTER, Henry, first president of Harvard college, resigned on account of embracing the sentiments of the Antipedo-baptists; he died in 1659.

DUNTON, John, a bookseller, who, upon failing in business, turned author, and in 1710 published his Athenianism, containing 600 treatises, in prose, and verse, on all subjects; he died in 1725.

DUPATY, president of the parliament of Bourdeaux, an upright, enlightened, and eloquent French magistrate, died at Paris, in 1788. He has left some excellent historical reflections on "Penal Laws," some "Academical Discourses," and "Letters on Italy."

DUPERRAY, Michael, a French lawyer, of Paris, who wrote some books on ecclesiastical subjects, and died in 1730.

DUPHOT, N., a French general, who was assassinated, during a popular tumult, in 1797.

DUPIN, Lewis Ellis, a very learned doctor of the Sorbonne, and one of the greatest critics of his time, especially in what regarded ecclesiastical matters, born at Paris, 1657, died 1719. His chief work is, "Bibliotheque Universelle des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques." He had an uncommon talent at analyzing the works of an author, which makes his Bibliotheque so valuable, for there we have not only a history of the writers, but also the substance of what they wrote; which is a great convenience to persons who are desirous to know something of them, yet have not either time, or knowledge of languages, sufficient to read their works.

DUPLANIL, J. D., a French physician, who translated several English medical works into his own language; he died in 1802.

DUPLEIX, Scipio, historiographer of France, died in 1661. Among his works are, History of France, 6 vols. folio, and Roman History, 3 vols. folio.

DUPLEIX, Joseph, a French merchant, of great abilities, governor of Pondicherry, which he defended with bravery against the English, in 1748.

DUPORT, James, dean of Peterborough, in the 17th century, left behind him several learned works, among which is a Latin version of the Psalms.

DUPORT, Francis Mathurin, counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and a warm partisan of the duke of Orleans, which last circumstance brought him to the guillotine, in 1794.

DUPPA, Brian, bishop of Winchester, born at Lewisham, in Kent, 1588-9, appointed, in 1638, tutor to Charles, prince of Wales, and afterwards to his brother the duke of York, was a great favourite with Charles I., and is said by some to have assisted in composing the famous Eikon Basilike. This bishop is deservedly memorable for his numerous charitable institutions; among which is to be remembered an alms-house at Richmond, on the gate of which is this inscription, "I will pay my vows which I made to God in my trouble," &c. He died in 1662.

DUPRAT, Anthony, a very eminent French statesman, and president of the parliament of Paris; a man, who, to increase his fortune, or enlarge his power, did not hesitate to sacrifice, either fame or virtue; he died in 1535.

DUPRE DE GUYER, John, a hermit, said to have built in the solid rock with only the help of his servant, the hermitage at Friburg, the chimney of which rises 90 feet.

DUPRE, Mary, a learned lady of the 17th century, who studied rhetoric, poetry, the languages and philosophy. Some of her writings were read with applause.

DUPRE D'AUNAY, Lewis, a learned native of Paris, who wrote on the generation of animals, on the transfusion of the blood, &c., he died in 1758.

DUPRE DE ST. MAUR, Nicholas Francis, a native of Paris. He translated Milton's Paradise lost, and regained, Addison's odes, &c.; he died in 1774.

DUPUIS, Claude, a French engraver of merit, who died at Paris, in 1742.

DUQUESNE, Abraham, a native of Normandy, a naval commander of great fame, who distinguished himself in various battles against the Spaniards, Dutch, &c., he died at Paris, in 1688.

DURAND, William, a native of Provence eminent as a lawyer and afterwards raised to

a bishoprick by the pope. He wrote some works of merit, and died at Rome, in 1296.

DURANDE DE ST. POURCAIN, William, a French bishop, called, from his powers in argument, the "resolute doctor; he died in 1332.

DURANDE, N., a physician of eminence at Dijon, who published some interesting tracts on his profession, died in 1799.

DURANT, Gilles, sieur de la Borgerie, one of the nine persons, appointed to reform the customs of Paris. He possessed great talents for ludicrous poetry, of which he wrote several pieces. His works were published in 1594.

DURANTI, John Stephen, first president of the parliament of Toulouse, which city he used his influence to preserve from the plague, the year before his death, which was caused by a mob in 1589.

DURBACK, Anne Louisa, a German poetess, who from the occupation of watching cattle, rose by her genius to become a favourite of the Prussian court, where she was invited by the monarch; she died in 1780.

DURELL, John, an eminent English divine and controversial writer, born at Jersey, 1625, died 1683.

DURELL, David, a native of Jersey, made principal of Hertford College, in 1757, and in 1767, rose to the prebendary of Canterbury. He was the author of critical remarks on several parts of the Scriptures; he died in 1775.

DURER, Albert, born at Nurenburg, 1471, was one of the best engravers and painters of his age. He was the first who brought the art of engraving in wood to any perfection, and by many authors is deemed the inventor of it. Albert Durer wrote several works, which were published after his death (1528), the principal of which is his book upon the rules of painting, entitled, "De symmetria, partium in rectis formis humanorum corporum."

DURET, Lewis, a physician, who practised with great success at Paris, and was in the household of Charles IX., and Henry III. He published a Commentary on Hippocrates, and died in 1586.

D'URFEY, Thomas, a facetious English poet, born at Exeter about 1628. This author, who is more generally spoken of by the familiar name of *Tom*, was originally bred to the law, but soon quitted it to become a devotee of the Muses, in which he met with no small success. His dramatic pieces, which are very numerous, were in general well received; but what Mr. D'Urfey obtained his greatest reputation by, was a peculiarly happy talent he possessed in the writing of satires and irregular odes. Many of these were upon temporary occasions, and were of no little service to the party in whose cause he wrote; which, together with his natural vivacity and good humour, obtained him the favour of great numbers of persons of all ranks and conditions, monarchs themselves not excluded. The author of the Guardian, who, in No. 67, has given a very humorous account of Mr. D'Urfey, with a view to recommend him to the public notice for a benefit play, tells us, that he remembered king Charles II. leaning on Tom D'Urfey's shoulder more than once, and humming over a song with him. Yet, at last, to speak in his own words, "after having written more odes than Horace, and about four times as many comedies as Terence, he found himself reduced to great difficulties by the importunities of a set of men who of late years had furnished him with the accommodations of life, and would not, as we say, be paid with a song." Those who have a curiosity to see his ballads, sonnets, &c. may find a large number of them brought together in a collection in 6 vols. in duodecimo, entitled, "Pills to purge Melancholy," of which the Guardian, in No. 29, speaks in very favourable terms. The titles of his dramatic pieces (31 in number), may be found in the "Biographia Dramatica." On a stone tablet, at the west entrance of St. James' church, Westminster, is inscribed the following memorial: "Tom D'Urfey dyed Feb. ye 26, 1723."

DURHAM, James, a very popular and eloquent preacher, at Glasgow; died in 1658.

DURINGER, Melchior, professor of ecclesiastical history, at Berne. He passed his life in celibacy, solitude, and melancholy; he died by a fall from his house, while it was on fire, in 1723.

DURY, John, in Latin, Duræus, a divine of Scotland, who laboured with great zeal to reunite the Lutherans and Calvinists; in which laudable cause he travelled over the greater part of Europe, and died about 1675.

DUSART, a painter, of Haerlem. He was chiefly great in representing taverns, and low company, and died in 1704.

DUSSAULX, John, who after having distinguished himself in arms, devoted himself to literary pursuits. He became president of the national institute of Paris, and the author of several works; he died at Paris, in 1799.

DUTENS, Lewis, a learned writer on antiquities, born in France, 1729, obtained orders in the church of England, and died in 1812.

DUVAL, Peter, geographer royal of France, author of some geographical tracts and maps, formerly in great esteem; died at Paris, in 1683

DUVAL, Nicholas, a Dutch painter, who studied under Cortona, and was made director of the academy at the Hague; he died in 1732.

DUVAL, Valentine Jamerai, an extraordinary character, born in Champagne. He lost his father when young; and having no friends, was obliged to obtain his subsistence, by watching poultry and sheep; but by perseverance and labour, he obtained books and maps, and learned geography, history, and antiquities with astonishing rapidity, so that he became one of the most learned men of his time, and enjoyed the patronage of princes, and the notice of the learned; he died in 1775.

DUVENEKE, Mare Van, an eminent historical painter, of Bruges, died in 1729.

DWIGHT, Timothy, D. D., LL. D., a grandson of the first president Edwards, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, 1752. Early distinguished for his talents and learning, he became one of the most eminent men of his country. As a poet, philosopher, and divine, he had few equals; as president and professor of divinity in Yale college, he stood unrivalled, both for talents as an instructor, and for eloquence as a preacher: he died in 1817, universally regretted as a loss to the institution over which he presided, to the country he adorned by his learning, and to the cause of learning and truth itself. His system of theology has been frequently republished in Europe; and his travels in New England, have been much read and admired.

DYCHE, Thomas, an English divine and schoolmaster, well known by his useful "English Dictionary" and "Spelling-book;" the latter of which has gone through many editions. He died about 1750.

DYER, William, a non-conformist, of Eng

land, who turned quaker. He wrote much after the manner of Bunyan, and died in 1696.

DYER, Sir James, an eminent English lawyer, and chief justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of queen Elizabeth, born at Roundhill in Somersetshire, 1511, and died 1581. He was the author of a large book of Reports, which were published about 20 years after his decease, and have been highly esteemed for their succinctness and solidity. He left behind him also other writings relative to his profession.

DYER, John, an English divine and poet, born at Aberglasney, in Caermarthenshire, in 1700, and died in 1758. His character as a writer has been fixed by three poems, "Grongar Hill," "The Ruins of Rome," and "The Fleece;" wherein a poetical imagination perfectly original, a natural simplicity connected with, and often productive of, the true sublime, and the warmest sentiments of benevolence and virtue, have been universally observed and admired.

DYER, Eliphalet, chief justice of the supreme court of Conn.; was active in forwarding the revolution; he died in 1807.

DYNAMUS, a French rhetorician of the 4th century, born in Bordeaux.

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EACHARD, Dr. John, an English divine, well known as a writer, especially against Hobbes; he died in 1697.

EADMER, an English historian, who flourished in the 12th century.

EAMES, John, a teacher in England, who was noticed by Newton, and others, and admitted to the royal society; he died in 1744.

EARLE, John, an English prelate, born at York, in 1601. In 1663 he was translated from the see of Worcester, to that of Salisbury, and died at Oxford, in 1665. The best known of his published works, is "Micro cosmography, or a Piece of the World, discovered in Essays and Characters," 12mo; of which there have been several editions.

EARLE, Sir James, knt., a very eminent surgeon, and a writer of high professional distinction, died in London, Sept. 22, 1817, aged 72. He was F. R. S., and master of the royal college of surgeons.

EARLE, William Benson, an Englishman, who bequeathed much of his estate to charitable institutions, and died in 1796.

EARLY, Peter, an eminent lawyer of Georgia, was a member of congress, and afterwards a judge of the supreme court, and governor of that state. He died in 1817.

EASTON, Nicholas, one of the first settlers in Newport, Rhode Island, and afterwards governor of the colony, died in 1675.

EASTON, John, son of the preceding, was also governor of the colony of Rhode Island, in 1690. He died in 1705.

EATON, Theophilus, first governor of New-Haven colony, and one of its founders, died in 1657, highly respected and beloved.

EATON, William, a general in the service of the United States, and a consul from that government to the kingdom of Tunis, was distinguished for the important services he rendered his country in that station, and as navy agent of the United States, for the Barbary powers, as well as for his enterprise and great bravery. Being compelled by a treaty to relinquish the advantages he had gained for his country in Tripoli, he returned home; where, although public opinion was strongly in his favour, he met with mortifications and disappointment, which hastened his death, in 1811.

EBERTUS, Theodore, a learned professor, of Frankfort, in the 17th century, and author of some works.

EBION, a stoic philosopher, father of the sect of the Ebionites, who denied the miraculous conception and divinity of Christ, flourished about A. D. 72.

EBRILIDES, a philosopher, of Miletus, author of some comedies.

EBROIN, mayor of the palace, under Clothaire III.; he was distinguished for his pride and cruelty, and was assassinated in 681.

ECCARD, John George d', a German historian and antiquary, and author of several works, died in 1730.

ECCHELLENSIS, Abraham, a Maronite, professor of oriental languages, at Rome; he assisted in translating the Bible into Arabic, and died in 1664.

ECCLES, Solomon, an English musician, who, turning quaker, destroyed his instruments, died near the close of the 17th century.

ECHARD, Jacques, a dominican, of Rouen, author of an account of learned men belonging to his order, died in 1774.

ECHARD, Lawrence, an English divine and historian, born in Suffolk, in 1671, died in 1730. He wrote "A History of England, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the establishment of William and Mary;" "A General Ecclesiastical History, from the nativity of our Blessed Saviour, to the first establishment of Christianity, by human laws, under the emperor Constantine the Great;" "An English translation of Plautus and Terence;" "A Gazeteer, or Newsman's Interpreter;" and a piece entitled "Maxims extracted from archbishop Tillotson's Works."

ECKIUS, John, a learned German divine and controversial writer, born in 1483, died in 1543. He is chiefly memorable for his disputations with Luther and Melancthon.

ECLUSE, Charles de l' Clusius, a physician of Arras, in the service of Maximilian II., and Rodolphus II., died in 1609.

ECLUSE, DES LOGES, Pierre Mathuran de l', doctor of the Sorbonne, editor of the memoirs of Sully, died in 1775.

EDELINCK, Gerard, a most excellent engraver, born at Antwerp, in 1641, died in 1707.

EDEMA, Gerard, a much admired Dutch landscape painter, who visited Surinam, and America; he died by excessive drinking, in 1700.

EDEN, Charles, governor of the [illegible] of North Carolina, in 1714, died in 1722, and was succeeded by Thomas Pollock, then president of the council.

EDEN, Sir Robert, the last royal governor of Maryland, relinquished the office by order of congress, and retired to England. At the close of the revolution he returned to America, where he recovered his estates, and died in 1784.

EDER, George, a learned lawyer of the 16th century; he published several works.

EDGAR, successor of Edwy to the throne of England, in 959. He was a warlike prince, and died in 975.

EDGAR, son of Malcolm III., was king of Scotland: he died in 1107

EDGEWORTH, Richard Lovell, a philanthropist, and practical philosopher, was born at Bath, in 1744. In 1767, he invented the telegraph, which, many years afterwards, he saw generally adopted. He died in Ireland, in June.

1617; leaving behind him a daughter, Maria, who is highly distinguished as a writer. His father was confessor to Louis XVI., on the scaffold.

EDMER, or EADMER, an English benedictine, who wrote the history of his own time, from 1066 to 1112.

EDMONDES, sir Thomas, an eminent statesman and political writer, born at Plymouth, 1563, and died in 1639.

EDMONDES, Clement, an Englishman, secretary for the French to Elizabeth; a man of letters and an author.

EDMONDSON, Joseph, an able heraldic writer, who rose, by dint of ingenuity and perseverance, from the situation of a barber's apprentice, to that of Mowbray Herald Extraordinary; he died in London, 1786; leaving several publications behind him, which will transmit his name to posterity with great credit; the principal of which are, "A Complete Body of Heraldry," 1780, 2 vols folio, and a magnificent work, entitled, "Baronagium Genealogicum, or, The Pedigree of English Peers," 1784, 6 vols. folio.

EDMUND, St., king of the East Angles, made one of the saints; he was shot to death with arrows, by Ivar the Dane, who had taken him prisoner, in 870

EDMUND, St., a native of Abingdon, preacher to the archbishop of Canterbury, died in 1240.

EDMUND I., succeeded Athelstan, as king of England, in 941, and was stabbed to death in 948.

EDMUND II., surnamed Ironside, succeeded Ethelred, in 1016, and was assassinated, in 1017.

EDWARD, the Elder, succeeded Alfred in 900, and died in 978.

EDWARD, St. or Martyr, succeeded to the throne of England, in 975, and was basely murdered by his stepmother, Elfrida, in 978.

EDWARD, the Confessor, succeeded Hardicanute, in 1041. He was a weak impolitic prince, and died in 1066.

EDWARD I., king of England, successor of Henry III., distinguished for his wisdom, and the equity of his laws, and died in 1307.

EDWARD II., son and successor of Edward I., less wise and firm in his kingdom than his father, was murdered in 1327.

EDWARD III., son and successor of Edward II., a prince of great military talents, and military successes, died in 1377.

EDWARD IV., son of Richard, duke of York, who claimed the throne, but whose title was disputed by the reigning monarch, Henry VI., which dispute filled the kingdom with blood; he died in 1483

EDWARD V., son of Edward IV., was murdered while very young, by his uncle, the duke of Gloucester who ascended the throne, as Richard III

EDWARD VI., son of Henry VIII., ascended the throne at 10 years of age, in 1547. His character was humane and amiable; he died at the age of 16, in 1553.

EDWARD, prince of Wales, surnamed the Black prince, son of Edward III., distinguished himself in the wars of his father, especially at the battle of Cressy; he died in 1376.

EDWARD, or, as some say, EDWARDS, William, architect and bridge builder. The celebrated bridge on the river Taaff, in Wales, called Pont y tu Pridd (by the English, Newbridge,) was constructed by this extraordinary man. It is the segment of a circle, whose chord at the surface of the water, is 147 feet, and is the boldest and largest arch in Europe He was then a common mason; but his fame was soon diffused throughout the kingdom, and his assistance sought wherever difficulties occurred in constructing bridges. He died Aug. 7, 1789.

EDWARDS, Richard, born in Somersetshire, in 1523, died 1566. He is one of the first English dramatic writers, having left behind him three pieces; the earliest of which is dated in 1562. He was esteemed an excellent poet and musician, and wrote several poems, which were published after his death, together with some of other authors, in a collection, entitled "The Paradise of Dainty Devices, 1576."

EDWARDS, Thomas, an English divine, and a non-conformist, who wrote severely against the royalists; he died in 1647.

EDWARDS, Dr. Jonathan, an English divine, of the 17th century, who distinguished himself chiefly by his writings against the Socinians.

EDWARDS, George, born at Stratford, 1694, an eminent English ornithologist. He published, between 1743 and 1764, 4 vols. 4to, of the "History of Birds," and three under the title of "Gleanings of Natural History; and thus, after a long series of years, the most intense application, and a correspondence in every quarter of the world, he concluded a work, which contains engravings and descriptions of more than 600 subjects in natural history, not before described or delineated. He died in 1773.

EDWARDS, Thomas, a poet and critic, of eminence, born in 1699, died Jan. 3, 1757. His poetry, of which specimens will be found in Dodsley's, Pearch's, and Nichols' collections, is simple, elegant, and pathetic; his criticisms are exact, acute, and temperate. His "Canons of Criticism," first printed in 1747, under the title of "A Supplement to Dr. Warburton's Shakspeare," did him great credit both as a critic and as a scholar; but provoked the vengeance of Dr. Warburton, which he wreaked very illiberally, in a note on the Dunciad, (iv. 567,) of which Mr. Edwards was more susceptible than the circumstance required.

EDWARDS, John, a divine, of the church of England, whom Dr. Kippis called the Paul, the Augustine, the Calvin of his age; he died in 1745

EDWARDS, Thomas, an eminent divine, of England, master of Coventry grammar school; he published several works, and died in 1785.

EDWARDS, Timothy, first minister of East Windsor, Conn., and father of the famous Jonathan Edwards; he died in 1758

EDWARDS, Jonathan, an American divine, author of several distinguished works, particularly on "Original Sin," "Freedom of the Will," &c. He settled at Northampton, and afterwards was president of New-Jersey college; he died in 1758.

EDWARDS, Jonathan, D. D., president of Union college, New-York, was a son of the preceding, and, like his father, was distinguished as a thorough scholar, an able theologian and metaphysician, and as a controversial writer, on theological subjects. He died in 1801, a short time after his elevation to the presidency of the college.

EDWARDS, Bryan, author of an elegant "History of the West Indies," and other lesser productions, connected with the islands in that part of the world. Mr. Edwards was born at Westbury, in Wilts, 1743, made a very large

fortune as a West India merchant, became a member of the British parliament, for Grampound, in Cornwall, and died in 1800.

EDWARDS, Edward, an eminent artist, of London, and teacher of drawing; afterwards teacher of perspective, in the royal academy; he died in 1806.

EDWIN, John, an excellent low comedian, of Covent Garden and the Haymarket theatres, to whose talents, O'Keefe's extravagant dramas were greatly indebted for their success; he was born in London, in 1749, and died in 1790.

EDWY, succeeded his uncle, Edred, as king of England, in 955, and died in 959

EECKHOUT, Gerbrant Vanden, of Amsterdam, a successful imitator of Rembrant, his master; his paintings were numerous. He died in 1674.

EECKHOUTE, Anthony Vanden, a painter, of Bruges, who settled in Lisbon. His pieces were much admired; he was shot in 1695.

EGBERT, last king of the Saxon heptarchy, and first king of England, died in 828.

EGEDE, John, a Dane, who was missionary to Greenland, died in 1758.

EGEDE, Paul, bishop of Greenland, was born in the year 1708, and at 12 years of age was an active assistant to his father, the celebrated Hans (or John) Egede, (to whom Denmark is indebted for its colony in Greenland,) having accompanied him on his voyage thither in 1720. His zeal for the conversion of the Greenlanders to Christianity, exerted with unabated ardour through the course of a long life, both during his residence in their country, and after his quitting it, is strongly displayed in his "Account of Greenland," published shortly before his death, which happened June 3, 1789.

EGERTON, Thomas Viscount Brackley, an eminent and learned lawyer, and chancellor of England, in the reign of James I., born in Cheshire, in 1540, died in 1617.

EGERTON, John, bishop of Durham, a pious and learned prelate, who distinguished himself greatly by an exemplary discharge of his episcopal functions, by reconciling contending interests in that county and city, and by various wise regulations both in his spiritual and temporal department. He was born in London, in 1721, and died in Grosvenor-square, in 1787.

EGGELING, John Henry, a native of Bremen, secretary of the republic, died in 1713.

EGINHART, secretary to the emperor Charles the Great, was a German, and is the most ancient historian of that nation. He wrote "The Life of Charles;" "Annals of the Acts of king Pepin, Charles the Great, and Lewis, from 741 to 829;" and other works, ecclesiastical as well as historical. He died in 841.

EGINTON, Francis, justly celebrated for his ingenious discovery of painting and staining of glass, after the manner of the ancients; in which numerous works will long continue as monuments of his unrivalled ability. A good specimen of it may be seen in the window of Stationers' Hall, presented to that company by the late alderman Cadell. Mr. E's first work of any consequence was the arms of the knights of the Garter, for two Gothic windows over the stalls in St. George's chapel, at Windsor. This ingenious artist died near Birmingham, in 1805.

EGMONT, Lamoral, count of Holland, distinguished himself in the service of Charles V., in Africa, and under Philip II.; he was beheaded by the duke of Alva, in 1568.

EGMONT, Justus Van, a painter, born at Leyden, became painter to Lewis XIII., and XIV., of France; he died in 1674.

EGNATIUS, John Baptist, a learned man, of Venice, who contributed to the revival of learning; he published numerous works, and died in 1553.

EHRET, George Dionysius, a German, eminent as a painter of flowers, died in 1770.

EISEE, Charles, an artist, of Brussels, died in 1778.

EISENGREIN, Martin, D. D., chancellor of the university of Ingolstadt, became a protestant, and again a catholic; he died in 1578.

EISENSCHMIDT, John Gaspar, a German mathematician and physician, who wrote a treatise on weights and measures, &c.; he died in 1712.

EKINS, Jeffrey, D. D., an English divine, dean of Carlisle, published some works, and died in 1771.

ELBEE, N. d', one of the bravest and most formidable of the royalists, of la Vendee.

ELBENE, Alphonsus d', a native of Florence, author of some works, died in 1608.

ELBERT, Samuel, a brigadier general in the army of the revolution, and afterwards governor of the state of Georgia, died in 1788.

ELBŒUF, Rene de Lorraine, marquis d', son of the duke of Guise, known as the discoverer of Herculaneum; he died in 1566.

ELBRUCHT, John Van, a painter, who settled at Antwerp, and who excelled in landscapes, &c., lived in the early part of the 16th century.

ELEANOR, duchess of Guienne, whose infamous conduct caused her divorce from her husband, Lewis VII., of France. She afterwards married Henry II., of England. Her dowry (Guienne,) was the source of those wars which for three centuries deluged France with English blood.

ELEAZAR, high-priest of Judea, 292 B. C.

ELEUTHERIUS, elected pope in 170, died in 185.

ELI, high-priest and judge of the Israelites, 1156 B. C.

ELIAS, Matthew, a painter, who, under the patronage of Corbeen, rose from obscurity to great eminence in his profession; he died in 1741.

ELIAS, Levita, a learned German rabbi, of the 16th century: published several works on language.

ELICH, Lewis Philip, a native of Marpurg, known in the 17th century for his inpious publications.

ELICHMAN, John, a native of Silesia, practised physic at Leyden, and was remarkable for understanding 16 languages. He was of opinion, that the German and the Persian languages were derived from the same original, and gave several reasons for it.

ELIEZER, a rabbi of the 8th century, published a work on sacred history.

ELIJAH, an illustrious prophet, of Israel, under Ahab and Ahaziah, 895 B. C.

ELIOT, John, an Englishman, came to America in 1631, became a famous missionary to the Indians, and translated the Bible into their language; he died in 1690.

ELIOT, John, son of the preceding, minister of Newton, Mass., greatly assisted his father in his missionary labours, and died in 1668.

ELIOT, Andrew, D.D., a clergyman of Boston, distinguished for his piety, learning and usefulness in the ministry; he died in 1778.

ELIOT, John, D. D., a congregational clergy-

man, of Boston, was the son of the preceding, and successor to his father in the ministry. He was the author of a Biographical Dictionary of the eminent men of New England; he died in 1813.

ELIOTT, Sir John, an eminent English physician, died 1787.

ELIOTT, George Augustus, lord Heathfield, K. B., governor of Gibraltar, and colonel of the 15th regiment of light dragoons, was born at Stobbs, in Roxburghshire, 1718. In 1735 he became a volunteer in the 23d regiment of foot, or Royal Welch Fusileers, and soon after was admitted into the engineer corps at Woolwich; from whence he purchased the adjutancy of the 2d troop of horse-grenadiers; in which he became a captain and major, as well as lieutenant-colonel; when he resigned his commission as an engineer. In 1759, he quitted the horse-guards, and was selected to raise, form, and discipline the 1st regiment of light-horse, which bore his name. Having gone through various departments in different services, with the greatest marks of bravery and military knowledge, in 1775 he was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland; which he soon relinquished, and was appointed to the command of Gibraltar, in a fortunate hour for the safety of that important fortress: where, by a cool and temperate demeanor, he maintained his station for three years of constant investment, in which all the powers of Spain were employed. The eyes of all Europe were on this garrison; and his conduct justly exalted him to the most elevated rank in the military annals of the day. On his return to England, the gratitude of the British senate was as forward as the public voice in giving him the distinguished mark that his merit deserved; to which his majesty was pleased to add that of the peerage, by the title of lord Heathfield, baron Gibraltar, on June 4, 1787; permitting his lordship to take also the arms of the fortress he had so bravely defended, to perpetuate to futurity his noble conduct. He died at Aix-la-Chapelle, July 6, 1790, and was buried at Buckland, in Devonshire.

ELIOTT, Richard, an English divine, who became a dissenter, and published some controversial tracts; he died in 1789.

ELISHA, a prophet among the Israelites; died 830 B. C.

ELIZABETH, of Austria, a very virtuous, and highly respected queen of France, wife to Charles IX., died in 1592.

ELIZABETH, Petrovna, daughter of Peter the Great, who ascended the throne of Russia, in 1741; she was much given to secret amours, and died in 1761

ELIZABETH, queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII., by his second wife, Ann Boleyn, and born Sept. 7, 1533. She began to reign in 1558, being then 25 years of age, and highly accomplished both in person and mind. Her reign continued 44 years, 4 months, and 68 days. She died March 24, 1603, in her 70th year.

ELLER DE BROOKHUSEN, John Theodore, an able and learned physician to the king of Prussia; he died in 1760.

ELLERY, William, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was a member of congress from Rhode Island, distinguished for his active and determined opposition to the encroachments of Britain, and for the judgment and ability he displayed in that body; he died in 1820, aged 93.

ELLIGER, Ottomar, a painter, who settled at Berlin, and was much admired; he flourished about 1650.

ELLIGER, Ottomar, son of the preceding, equally distinguished as his father in the use of the pencil: he died by intemperance, in 1732.

ELLIOT, Caleb, a visionary enthusiast, who starved himself near Modbury, in Devonshire, Dec. 14, 1789. It is imagined that he meant to have fasted 40 days, as he actually lived 10 without food of any kind, having refused all sorts of sustenance.

ELLIS, Clement, M. A., an Englishman, distinguished as a scholar and divine; he died in 1700.

ELLIS, John, deputy of Broad-street ward, and a member of the corporation of London, nearly half a century, was the last of that ancient profession called scriveners, which is one of the companies of London; but the business is now carried on by attorneys and others. He was a man of literature, and wrote some Hudibrastic translations; but never put his name to any thing that he published. Of him Dr. Johnson once said, "The most literary conversation that I ever enjoyed was at the table of Jack Ellis, a money-scrivener behind the Royal Exchange; with whom I, at one period, used to dine generally once a week." It may be supposed, that the merit could not be inconsiderable which extorted such praise from Dr. Johnson. He was born in London, 1698, and died Dec. 31, 1791.

ELLIS, George, an English miscellaneous writer, died in 1815.

ELLIS, Henry, F. R. S., an English lawyer, colonial governor of Georgia, and afterwards governor of Nova-Scotia; he died in Europe, at an advanced age.

ELLIS, Caleb, an eminent lawyer, of New Hampshire, was a member of congress, and afterwards a judge of the supreme court of that state; he died in 1816.

ELLSWORTH, Oliver, LL.D., an eminent jurist of Connecticut, and chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, was distinguished for the strong powers of his mind, for the solidity of his judgment, and for his great professional learning. He was appointed a member of the senate of the United States, a judge in his native state, and, in 1799, ambassador to France; he died in 1807.

ELLWOOD, Thomas, an Englishman, sometime reader to Milton; he wrote in defence of the Quakers, and died in 1713.

ELLYS, Dr. Anthony, bishop of St. David's, born 1693, and died 1761. He was a man of fine parts, extensive knowledge, and sound judgment, with a heart overflowing with benevolence and candour, and a most Christian temper; for he always thought a person, though on the right side of the question, with principles of persecution, to be a worse man than he who was on the wrong.

ELMACINUS, George, author of a history of the Saracens, or rather a chronology of the Mahometan empire, flourished in Egypt toward the middle of the 13th century.

ELMEN HORST, Geverhart, a critic of Hamburgh, and author of notes on ancient authors; he died in 1621.

ELMENHORST, Henry, author of a treatise on public spectacles, of which he seems to approve.

ELPHINSTON, James, born at Edinburgh, Dec. 6, 1721, very early devoted his attention to

establishing the principles of the English language, but with the best intentions, his zeal led him astray into enthusiasm. As a grammarian, he stood on very high ground; but he fondly embraced an idea, that the orthography of the English language might be thoroughly reformed; and being encouraged by Dr. Franklin, he conceived the project of effecting it, by spelling words as they are pronounced. This romantic (not to say ridiculous) scheme, in the latter part of his life, became his hobby-horse, and for a while clouded the genuine claims he had to the gratitude of every Englishman; claims candidly acknowledged by most English scholars, and publicly by the late Mr. Walker, author of "The Pronouncing Dictionary," where his name constantly recurs in references to authority. In 1782, he published, in 4to. a translation of the "Epigrams of Martial;" but it exhibited more of elaborate erudition than of poetical ease or grace, and was severely treated by the critics. Mr. Elphinston was unaffectedly pious and virtuous: perhaps the most distinguishing feature of his mind was a simplicity and purity that never doubted the truth or virtue of another. His death happened Oct. 8, 1809.

ELPHINSTONE, William, a Scotch prelate and statesman, born at Stirling, in 1432, died in 1513, having written a "History of Scotland," a copy of which in MS. is now in the Bodleian library.

ELSHEIMER, Adam, a celebrated German painter, born at Frankfort, in 1574, excelled particularly in landscapes, histories, and night-pieces, with little figures. His works are very few; and, for the incredible pains and labour which he bestowed upon them, valued at such prodigious rates, that they are hardly any where to be found but in the cabinets of princes. He died in 1610.

ELSNER, James, a Prussian, professor at Lingen, and author of various works; he died in 1750.

ELSTOB, William, an English divine, eminent for his skill in the Saxon language, born at Newcastle, in 1673, died in 1714.

ELSTOB, Elizabeth, sister of the above, and a famous Saxonist also, born in 1683, died 1756. She published a curious Saxon homily on the birthday of St. Gregory, with a translation, in 8vo, 1709; and in 1715, a grammar of the Saxon language, in 4to.

ELSWICH, John Herman d', a Lutheran divine, native of Holstein, published several works, and died in 1721.

ELSYNGE, Henry, clerk of the house of commons, in the reign of Charles I., born at Battersea, in 1598. He was the author of a few things which were reckoned very good, and have been much esteemed; particularly "The ancient method and manner of holding parliaments in England, 1663;" reprinted often since. He died in 1664.

ELVIUS, Peter, a native of Upsal, who made surveys of the Swedish lakes, and invented several machines to go by water; he died in 1749.

ELWES, John, M. P., for Berkshire. He was a man of clear perception, sound judgment, and unshaken integrity; and in such high estimation was he held for his love of justice, that numberless disputes among his constituents and others, which would have been decided by courts of law, were left to his sole arbitrament; and his determination was sure to be thoroughly satisfactory to the judicious. Yet, notwithstanding his great and good qualities, he was a man (respecting himself) of an extraordinarily penurious and singular turn; instances of which, that almost stagger belief, are related in an interesting account of his life, published by E. Topham, esq. 8vo, 1790. He died Nov 26 1789, aged 80.

ELXAI, or ELXAUS, founder of a sect among the Jews, in the 2d century; he taught his followers to pray toward Jerusalem; the sect continued till the 4th century.

ELYOT, Sir Thomas, was employed by Henry VIII., in several embassies. He was an excellent grammarian, poet, rhetorician, philosopher, physician, cosmographer, and historian; and distinguished as much for his candour, and the innocence and integrity of his life, as for his accomplishments. He wrote and translated several works, and died in 1546.

ELYS, Edmund, an Englishman, who wrote against Tillotson's sermons on the incarnation; he died after 1693.

ELZEVIRS, celebrated printers, at Amsterdam and Leyden, in the 17th century, who greatly adorned the republic of letters by many beautiful editions of the best authors of antiquity. Their Virgil, Terence, and Greek Testament, have been reckoned their master-pieces; and are indeed so very fine, that they justly gained them the reputation of being the best printers in Europe.

EMANUEL, succeeded John II., as king of Portugal, distinguished for patronising commercial enterprises; he died in 1521.

EMBRAET, a Flemish painter, at Antwerp, who was eminent in landscapes, lived in the 17th century.

EMERI, Sebastian, an advocate, of Paris, in the 16th century: he refused to defend the duchess of Angouleme against the constable of Bourbon.

EMERSON, William, a very eminent mathematician, born at Hurworth, a village on the borders of Durham, 1701, died in 1782. He was a man of great singularity in his manners, dress, and conversation. His works are extremely valuable and numerous.

EMERSON, Joseph, minister of Malden, Mass., distinguished for his zeal and humility, died in 1767.

EMILIANO, John, an Italian philosopher of the 16th century.

EMLYN, Thomas, a learned and pious English dissenting divine, memorable for his sufferings on the score of heterodoxy, was born at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, 1663, and died 1741. His son, Sollom Emlyn, was bred to the law, became an eminent counsellor, and was employed to publish lord chief justice Hale's "Pleas of the Crown," which he did with notes, and a preface, and died in the year 1756.

EMLYN, Henry, a very eminent architect, to whom king George III. confided the whole management of the architectural improvements in St. George's chapel, Windsor; to which, perhaps, no edifice of the kind in Europe is equal in beauty. There is a publication, by Mr. Emlyn, of a "Design for a New Order in Architecture," which consists of a double pillar from a single pedestal. Mr. Emlyn died at Windsor, in his 87th year, Dec. 10, 1815.

EMMA, wife of Ethelred, of England, afterwards married Canute, and upon her husband's death, reigned jointly with her son.

EMMIUS, Ubo, a professor of Groningen; he published several works on Chronology, Biography, &c., and died in 1625

EMPEDOCLES, a Pythagorean philosopher, poet, and historian, of Agrigentum, in Sicily, died 440 B. C. Some say, that he fell or threw himself into the burning gulf of Ætna; and others, that he was drowned in the sea.

EMPEREUR, a well known French engraver, in the 18th century.

EMPEREUR, Constantine l', of Holland, professor of Hebrew at Leyden; he published several works on the Jewish books, and died in 1648.

EMPOLI, Jacopo da, an eminent historical painter, of Empoli, died in 1640.

EMPORIAS, a learned rhetorician in the 7th century.

EMPSON, Sir Richard, favourite of Henry VII., was afterwards beheaded in 1510.

ENCOLPIUS, a favourite of the emperor Alexander, whose history he wrote.

ENDICOT, John, governor of Mass., was a native of England; he was violent in his opposition to sectarians, and died in 1665.

ENFIELD, William, a dissenting clergyman, of Norwich, born at Sudbury, 1740, died 1797. He had been lecturer in the belles lettres at Warrington Academy, and was well known to the public by many ingenious and useful publications, of which the principal are, "The Preacher's Directory;" a great number of 'Sermons;" the "Speaker," and "Exercises in Elocution;" the two latter very popular selections of passages from celebrated authors: "The English Preacher," the "History of Philosophy," &c.

ENGELBRECHT, John, a German Lutheran, of Brunswick, who maintained doctrines similar to those which Swedenborg has since promulgated: he died in 1641.

ENGHELBRECHTSEN, Cornelius, a painter, of Leyden, the first who painted in oil; he died in 1533.

ENGHELRAMS, Cornelius, a painter in water colours, was born at Malines, and died in 1583.

ENGHIEN, duke of, son of the duke of Bourbon was seized by order of Buonaparte, hurried to Paris, condemned after a mock trial, for having carried arms against his country, during the tyranny of Robespierre, and shot in 1804.

ENGLISH, Hester, a French lady, settled in England, and eminent for the most exquisite skill in penmanship. She lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

ENJEDIM, George, an ingenious unitarian of Hungary, who wrote against trinitarians; he died in 1597.

ENNIUS, Quintus, an ancient Latin poet, born in Calabria, 237 B. C. He died at the age of 70 years; and his death is said to have been occasioned by the gout, contracted by an immoderate use of wine, of which he always drank very freely before he applied himself to writing. Hor. Lib. 1. Ep. 19. He was the first among the Romans who wrote heroic verses, had an admirable genius, and did prodigious things for polishing the Latin poetry, though he left a great deal to be done by succeeding ages. He wrote the "Annals of Rome;" which were so highly esteemed, that they were publicly recited with vast applause by Quintus Vargonteius, who digested them into books; and they were read at Puteoli, in the theatre, by a man of learning who assumed the name of the Ennianist. He translated several tragedies from the Greek, and wrote others. He published likewise several comedies; but whether of his own invention, or translated by him, is uncertain. It appears from his writings, that he had very strong sentiments of religion. He held the doctrine of transmigration, and is said to have affirmed that Homer's soul was transmigrated into him.

ENNODIUS, Magnus Felix, bishop of Pavia, in Italy, born 473, died 521. His works, chiefly theological, are not voluminous.

ENOCH, son of Jared, seventh from Adam, was translated to heaven without dying, 3017 B. C.

ENSENADA, Zeno Somo de Silva, marquis de la, an able minister of Spain, who rose to that station from being a book-keeper to a banker; he died in 1755.

ENT, Sir George, a very ingenious and eminent English physician and medical writer born at Sandwich, in Kent, 1604, died 1689.

ENTICK, John, an English divine, who published a "Spelling Dictionary," a "History of the War which terminated in 1763," and a "History of London," and died May 22, 1773.

ENTINOPE, an architect of Candia, in the 5th century, one of the chief founders of Venice.

ENZINAS, Francis, a native of Burgos, and disciple of Melancthon, he translated the new Testament into Spanish.

EOBANUS, Elias, surnamed Hessus, an elegant scholar and good poet, was professor at Nuremburg; he died in 1540.

EON, de l'Etoile, a fanatic, of Brittany, who pretended that he was the son of God; he had some followers, but eventually died in prison.

EON, Chevalier Charles Genieve Louis-a-Augusta-Andrea-Timothee du Beaumont d', born at Tonnerre, in Burgundy, August, 5, 1728. died in London, May 22, 1810. The chevalier was memorable as a political character, and once charge des affaires in England from the court of France; but more so on account of the questionable gender to which this extraordinary character naturally appertained. In the year 1777, policies were opened to ascertain the sex of this extraordinary nondescript, to the amount of 200,000*l.* which were eventually decided, and paid, upon a surgical certificate, after personal examination, that the reputed chevalier was a female. From that period the chevalier wore female habiliments. After death, however, it was ascertained that the deceased was of the masculine gender.

EPAMINONDAS, a famous Theban general, slain in battle, 363 B. C.

EPAPHRODITUS, a bishop of Philippi, who carried the contributions of his country to the saints of Jerusalem, and brought back Paul's epistle to his church, A. D. 62.

EPEE, Charles Michael de l', a very ingenious and benevolent French abbe, and the extensive promoter (if not the inventor) of a mode for relieving the deaf and dumb, and rendering them useful members of society. Some of his pupils were enabled to learn several languages; some became profound mathematicians; and others obtained academical prizes by poetical and literary works. This amiable man died in Feb. 1790, justly lamented by his country; and was succeeded in his school by the abbe Sicard.

EPHORUS, a historian of Cuma, pupil of Isocrates.

EPHRAIM, son of Joseph, who gave name to one of the tribes of Israel.

EPHREM, St., an ancient Christian writer of the 4th century. Photius tells us, that he wrote above 1000 orations, and that himself had seen 49 of his sermons: and Sozomen ob-

serves, that he composed 300,000 verses. His works were so highly esteemed, that they were publicly read in the churches after the Scriptures. St. Ephrem was a man of the greatest severity of morals; and so strict an observer of chastity, that he avoided even the sight of women. He died in 378.

EPICHARMUS, an ancient poet and philosopher, born in the island of Cos, and carried, as Laertius tells us, into Sicily, when he was but five months old. He had the honour of being taught by Pythagoras himself: and he and Phormus are said to have invented comedy in Syracuse, though others have pretended to the glory of that discovery. He composed 55, or, according to others, 35 plays; but his works have been so long lost, that even their character is scarcely on record. Lucian says, that he lived to the age of 97 years.

EPICIE, an eminent French engraver.

EPICTETUS, a celebrated philosopher, of antiquity, born near the end of Nero's reign, as is commonly supposed, at Hierapolis, in Phrygia. He lived in extreme poverty at Rome, in a little cottage without so much as a door to it; no attendants but one old woman, and no furniture but an earthen lamp, to the light of which we owe those beautiful and divine thoughts, of which Arrian has preserved some noble remains. This lamp was purchased for about 100*l.* after his death, by a person whom Lucian ridicules for it, as hoping to acquire the wisdom of Epictetus by studying over it. We have no account that can be depended on, either of what distemper, or about what time, he died. Epictetus, though a philosopher, was a man of great humility and modesty; which was most eminent in his own practice, as well as in his recommendation of it to others. His "Commentaries," and the "Enchiridion, or Manual of the Stoic Philosophy," have been often published, and translated into almost every language.

EPICURUS, the greatest philosopher of his age, was born at Gargettus, in Attica, about the year 340 B. C. From the place of his birth, we find him often called by ancient authors, the "Gargettic author," the "Gargettic old man," and simply, the "Gargettian." Whereas other professors of sects made choice of particular places in Athens, as the Academy, the Lyceum &c., Epicurus purchased a very pleasant garden, where he lived with his friends in great tranquillity, and taught philosophy to a great number of disciples. They lived all in common with their master; and a better regulated society had never been seen. He wrote a prodigious number of books, and died in his 72d year. As to his doctrine, that the happiness of man consists in pleasure, though it has occasioned some effects which have discredited his sect, yet, if it be rightly interpreted, it is certainly very reasonable; for it amounts to nothing more, than that the happiness of man consists in his being at ease, and in feeling pleasure, or, generally, in being contented. Could we ask Epicurus where this ease and contentment must be found, he would not say in good eating, drinking, or in commerce with women; but, in sobriety, temperance, and the checking of tumultuous and disorderly passions, which deprive the soul of her state of happiness; that is, the soft and quiet acquiescence in her condition. These were the pleasures in which Epicurus made the happiness of man to consist. But people exclaimed against the word pleasure: those who were corrupted already made an ill use of it; the enemies of his sect took advantage of it; and so the name of Epicurean became odious: all this, however, is accidental to the doctrine; for it is certain that he lived in a most exemplary manner himself, and conformably to the rules of philosophical wisdom and frugality.

EPIMENIDES, an ancient poet and philosopher, born at Gnossus, in Crete. Many wonderful things are related of him; and his reputation was so great all over Greece, that he was there esteemed a favourite of the gods. He died at the age of 157; and is alluded to by St. Paul, Titus, c. i. v. 12. Plutarch tells us, that he was accounted the 7th wise man by those who would not admit Periander into the number.

EPIPHANIUS, bishop of Salamis, in Cyprus, born 332, and died 403. He was very conversant in ecclesiastical antiquities, on which account he is chiefly regarded.

EPIPHANIUS, a writer of the 6th century, who translated the histories of Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret.

EPIPHANIUS, a heretic, who advocated a community of women.

EPISCOPIUS, Simon, a theological and controversial writer of uncommon parts and learning, and the chief support of the Arminian sect, born at Amsterdam, in 1583, died 1643.

EPPENDORF, Henry, a noble German, who acquired celebrity by his dispute with Erasmus.

ERASISTRATUS, an eminent Greek physician, whose works are mentioned by Galen, but are now lost. He flourished 294 B. C.

ERASMUS, Desiderius, born at Rotterdam, the 28th of Oct., 1467. He was called Gerard, after his father; and afterwards took the name of Desiderius, which in Latin, like the surname of Erasmus, in Greek, signify much the same as Gerard among the Hollanders, that is, "amabilis," or amiable. He was the most learned man of the age in which he lived; and contributed, by his example and his writings, to the restoration of learning in the several countries wherein he occasionally resided, viz. Italy, Switzerland, Holland, France and England: with the last he was most satisfied; and there he met with the greatest encouragement from Henry VIII., sir Thomas More, and all the learned Englishmen of those days. He was the most correct and elegant Latin writer among the moderns; and died in 1536. Nothing has made the city of Rotterdam more famous, than her having given birth to this great man, whose works were published at Leyden, 1706, in a very handsome manner, in ten volumes folio.

ERASTUS, Thomas, a celebrated physician and divine, born at Baden, in Germany, about 1524, died in 1583. He wrote several books on philosophy, physic, and divinity; but what made the most noise of all his performances, and chiefly makes him memorable now, was his book "De Excommunicatione Ecclesiastica." In this he denies the power of the church, and affirms their censures to be incapable of extending beyond the present life.

ERASTOSTHENES, a Greek philosopher, mathematician, historian, and poet, died 194 B.C.

ERATOSTRATUS, an Ephesian, who on the very night that Alexander the Great was born, 356 B. C., burnt the temple of Diana, at Ephesus, merely to eternize his name in the records of history.

ERCHEMBERT, a Lombard, of the 9th century, author of a Chronicle of the Lombards from 774 to 888.

ERCILL-YA-CUNIGA, Don Alonzo d', a Spaniard, who fought against the Indians of Chili and Peru, and made his adventures the subject of an animated poem, called Araucana.

ERCKERN, Lazarus, a German, was superintendent of the mines of Hungary, &c.

ERCOLE, a painter, patronised by the court of Savoy, died in 1676.

EREMITA, Daniel, of Antwerp, intimate with Scaliger, author of several works, some poems, &c.; he was a deist, and died at Leghorn, in 1613.

ERIC IX, king of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, solemnly deposed, and retired to Pomerania; he died in 1459.

ERIC XIV., succeeded his father Gustavus on the throne of Sweden, and became the unsuccessful suitor of queen Elizabeth; he died in 1578.

ERIC, Peter, a Venetian admiral, infamous for his cruelty to the widow of the bashaw of Tripoli, whom, with her treasures, he carried to Constantinople; he was beheaded by order of the Venetian senate.

ERIGENA, John, Scotus, born at Ayr, in Scotland, flourished in the 9th century, and was very learned in a very barbarous age. He was employed by king Alfred to promote learning and the liberal arts. For this purpose he was appointed to preside, at Oxford, over the studies of geometry and astronomy in particular; that university being either lately founded or lately restored by Alfred. Three years he spent in this situation; but, some disputes and disturbances arising at Oxford, he left that place, and retired to a monastery at Malmesbury. There he opened a school; and, behaving harshly and with severity to his scholars, was stabbed by them, with the iron bodkins they then wrote with, in such a manner that he died. His death happened in 883.

ERINNA, a Grecian poetess, cotemporary with Sappho.

ERIZZO, Lewis and Marc Anthony, two brothers, of a noble Venetian family, who murdered their uncle for his riches; for which the one was beheaded; the other died in prison, about 1546.

ERIZZO, Paul, a noble, of the same family, inhumanly butchered by Mahomet, in 1469, after having surrendered.

ERIZZO, Sebastian, a noble Venetian, author of a work on medals, died in 1585.

ERKIVINS, a famous architect of Steinbach, who died in 1305.

ERLACH, John Lewis, father of the six families of the same name, so illustrious in Switzerland; he was distinguished in military life, and died in 1650.

ERNESTI, John Augustus, professor of theology at Leipsic, author of numerous works, literary and theological; he died in 1781.

ERPENIUS, Thomas, or, as he is called in Dutch, Thomas of Erpe, a most learned writer, and incomparably skilled in the oriental tongues, born 1584, died 1624.

ERSKINE, Ralph, a Scotch divine, and nonconformist who was imprisoned about 1662, and liberated by the earl of Mar; he died in 1696.

ERSKINE, Ebenezer, son of the preceding, born in prison, became a seceder, published several volumes of sermons, and died in 1755.

ERSKINE, Ralph, brother to the preceding, published many works and sermons, and died in 1751.

ERSKINE, David, lord Dun, a celebrated Scotch judge, who published an excellent work in one volume 12mo., under the title of "Lord Dun's Advices." He was born at Dun, in Angusshire, 1670, and died there in 1755.

ERSKINE, James, lord Alva, one of the barons of the Scotch exchequer, afterwards appointed to the supreme civil court of Scotland; he died in 1796.

ERVING, William, an officer in the British army, which he quitted at the commencement of the American war; he bequeathed 1000*l.* to Harvard college, and died in 1791.

ERXLEBEN, John Christian Polycarp, a native of Quedlinburg, and an able naturalist died in 1777.

ERYCEIRA, Ferdinand de Meneses count d', distinguished himself as governor of Penicha and Tangiers.

ERYCEIRA, Francis Xavier de Meneses count d', born at Lisbon, in 1673, increased the valuable library of his ancestors with 15,000 new vols., and 1000 MSS.; he wrote 100 different publications.

ERYTROPHILUS, Rupert, a German divine, in the 17th century, author of a work on the passion.

ES, James Van, a painter, of Antwerp, well known for his pictures of birds, &c.

ESAU, son of Isaac and Rebecca, died about 1710 B. C.

ESCALO, Mastin de l', elected podestat of Verona, in 1259, was assassinated by his enemies, in 1273.

ESCALQUENS, William, capitou of Toulouse, in 1326; he ordered himself to be carried to the cathedral in a coffin, and then invited the attendants to a feast.

ESCOBAR, Marine d', the foundress of the reconciliation of St. Bridget, in Spain, died 1633.

ESCOBAR, Anthony, a Spanish jesuit, whose works in 16 vols., and his Principles of Morality, in 7 vols., were ridiculed by Pascal; he died in 1669.

ESCOBAR, Bartholomew, a learned jesuit, of Seville, went to America as a monk; he employed himself in works of charity, and died in 1624.

ESCOUBLEAU, Francis d', cardinal de Sourdis, a great favourite with pope Leo IX., died in 1686.

ESCOUBLEAU, Henry d', brother and successor of the preceding, was at the siege of Rochelle, under Lewis XIII.; he died in 1645.

ESCURE, N. de l', a general of la Vendee remarkable for his loyalty, courage, &c.; he died of his wounds in 1794.

ESPAGNAC, John Baptist Joseph de Sapuguet Damarzil baron d', a French general, who signalized himself in the campaigns of Italy, died in 1783.

ESPAGNANDEL, Matthew l', an eminent French sculptor, of the 17th century.

ESPAGNE, John d', a Frenchman, who settled in England, as minister of a French protestant congregation, in the reign of James II.

ESPAGNET, John d', a Frenchman, president of the parliament of Bordeaux, who wrote in opposition to Aristotle's tenets.

ESPAGNOLET, Joseph Riberia l', a Spanish painter, particularly successful in the representation of terror, anguish, &c.; he died in 1656

ESPARRON, Charles d' Arcussia Viscount d', author of a treatise on hawking and falconry, published in 1644.

ESPEN, Zeger Bernard Van, born at Louvain wrote against the pope's bull unigenitus, and died in 1728.

ESPENCE, Claude d', a Frenchman, a distinguished orator, and author of commentaries on the epistles; he died in 1571.

ESPER, John Frederic, a native of Drossenfeld, in Bayreuth, a botanist and naturalist, and author of works on these subjects; he died in 1781.

ESPERIENTE, Philip Callimachus, a Tuscan, preceptor of an academy under Pius II; afterwards ambassador to Constantinople, &c., died in 1496.

ESPREMENIL, James Duval d', an advocate and counsellor of the parliament of Paris, remarkable for his violent proceedings during the revolution; he was guillotined in 1794.

ESPRIT, James, a Frenchman, an agreeable writer, the friend of Rochefoucault and Conti, died in 1678.

ESSARS, Pierre des, a French nobleman, who served in the Scotch army against the English, in 1402; on his return to France, he was raised to posts of honour, became suspected, was imprisoned, and beheaded in 1413.

ESSARS, Charlotte des, countess of Romorentin, mistress to Henry IV., and others, who, in attempting to advance her son, fell under the resentment of the king and Richelieu, by whom she was imprisoned, where she died in 1651.

ESSEX, James, famous for his skill in gothic architecture. His principal practice was at Cambridge, Ely, Lincoln, and Winchester; and his writings may be found in the Archæologia, vol. iv. vi., &c. He was born in 1723, and died at Cambridge, in 1784.

ESTAING, Charles Henry count d', a French admiral, who commanded the French fleet in the American revolution; he was guillotined in 1793.

ESTAMPES, Anne, of Pisseleu, duchess of, mistress to Francis I., of France. She was a woman of great cunning and intrigue; and one of those instances which prove that the ascendancy of a mistress may be the ruin of a kingdom; for by her ambitious views the monarchy of France had nearly been subverted.

ESTAMPES, Leonor d', bishop of Chartres, in 1626, who opposed the jesuits in the assembly of the French clergy.

ESTCOURT, Richard, well known both as an actor and a dramatic writer. In all his parts, he was mostly indebted for his applause to his powers of mimicry, in which he was inimitable, and which, at times, afforded him opportunities of appearing a much better actor than he really was, by enabling him to copy very exactly several performers of merit, whose mannner he remembered and assumed. His company was extremely courted by every one; and his mimicry so much admired, that persons of the first quality frequently invited him to their entertainments, in order to divert their friends with his drollery; on which occasions he constantly received very handsome presents for his company. He died in 1713, leaving behind him two dramatic pieces.

ESTHER, a Jewess, mistress to Casimir III., king of Poland, in the 14th century.

ESTHER, a Jewish maid, who became wife to Ahasuerus, king of Persia, and was the means of saving the Jews from destruction.

ESTIUS, William, a native of Holland, divinity professor of Douay university, and author of commentaries on the epistles, died in 1613.

ESTLAGER, Christopher, a writer of Steirmark, in the 18th century.

ESTOILE Pierre de l', grand auditor of the chancery of Paris, and author of several valuable works; he died in 1611.

ESTOILE, Claude de l', son of the preceding: he wrote several plays and poems, and died in 1652.

ESTOUTEVILLE, William d', a Norman, and a cardinal, who reformed the university of Paris; he possessed great firmness and benevolence, and died in 1483.

ESTRADES, Godfrey count d', marechal of France, and viceroy of America, ambassador to England, &c., died in 1686.

ESTRANGE. See L'ESTRANGE.

ESTREES, John d', page to queen Anne, of Brittany, distinguished himself in several battles, and died in 1567.

ESTREES, Francis Annibal d', son of the preceding, a duke, peer, and marechal of France, died in 1670.

ESTREES, Cæsar d', son of the preceding, was employed in several important offices by the French king, and died in 1714.

ESTREES, Gabrielle d', sister of Francis, mistress of Henry IV., died in 1599.

ESTREES, Victor Marie d', a vice admiral of France, and a learned man, died in 1737.

ESTREES, Lewis Cæsar duke d', marechal of France, and minister of state, distinguished himself in the war against Spain, he died in 1771.

ETHELBERT, king of Kent, became a Christian by the preaching of Austin, and died in 616.

ETHELBERT, king of England, was a popular and benevolent prince.

ETHELRED, king of England; to deliver himself from the oppressive tax which he paid to the danes, he caused those unfortunate foreigners to be all murdered; he died in 1016.

ETHELWOLF, king of England, in 838, went to Rome to improve the education of his son the great Alfred; he died in 857.

ETHEREGE, Sir George, a celebrated English wit, and eminent in particular for his comic genius, flourished in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. His three comedies are, "The Comical Revenge; or, Love in a Tub;" "She Would if She Could;" and "The Man of Mode; or, Sir Foppling Flutter;" in which last piece he is supposed to have drawn some of the chief characters from certain of his cotemporaries, and acquaintance. Thus, beau Hewit, the most notorious fop of his time, was supposed to be designed under his first character; Dorimant for his friend lord Rochester, under which are characterised inconstancy, falsehood, and triumphs, in the conquest and ruin of the fair, varnished over with agreeable and captivating graces of modish gallantry, peculiar to that witty but licentious nobleman. He was also suspected to have sketched out himself in the character of Medley. Applauded, however, as this play was for wit, yet, like his others, it was condemned for immorality. He was born in Oxfordshire, about 1636, and died about 1690.

ETHRYG, George, or ETHERIDGE, or EDRYCUS, an Englishman, who lived about 1550. He excelled not only in the Greek and Hebrew, but also in medicine and music.

ETTMULLER, Michael, an eminent physician born at Leipsic, 1644, died 1683. His works, amounting to no less than 5 vols. in folio, were printed at Naples, in 1729.

ETTMULLER, Michael Ernc St., professor of anatomy and surgery, wrote several learned and curious treatises on medical subjects, and died in 1732.

EUCHADIUS, Augustinus, a Latin historian.

EUCHARIUS, or HOUCHARIUS Eligius, a divine and poet, of Ghent. He wrote the lives of St. Levinus, Coleta, and Bertulfius, &c.

EUCHERIUS, archbishop of Lyons, was canonized for his piety, he died in 454.

EUCLID, a philsopher, of Megara, founder of the sect of wranglers.

EUCLID, a most celebrated mathematician and astronomer, who collected all the fundamental principles of pure mathematics, which had been delivered down by Thales, Pythagoras, Eudoxus, and other mathematicians before him, which he digested into regularity and order, with many others of his own: on which account he is said to have been the first who reduced arithmetic and geometry into the form of a science. When this great man was born, and what was his country, we have no distinct account; but he flourished, as appears from Proclus' Comment upon his Elements, about 277 years before Christ, and taught mathematics at Alexandria with vast applause.

EUDÆMON, John Andrew, a jesuit, published some works, and died in 1625.

EUDES, John, founded the congregation of the Eudists; he left some devotional works, and died in 1680.

EUDOCIA, daughter of Leontius, an Athenian sophist and philosopher, born about 400. Her father took such care of her education, that she became at length consummately learned; and so accomplished in every respect, that, at his death, he left his whole estate to his two sons, except 100 pieces of gold, which he left to his daughter, with this declaration, that "her own good fortune would be sufficient for her." Upon this she went to law with her brothers, but without success; and therefore carried her cause to Constantinople, where she was recommended to Pulcheria, sister of the emperor Theodosius the Younger, and became her favourite. In 421 she embraced Christianity, and was baptized by the name of Eudocia, for her heathen name was Athenais; and the same year was married to the emperor, through the powerful recommendation of his sister; by which event the words of her father might seem to have something prophetic in them. She died about A. D. 460.

EUDOCIA or EUDOXIA, queen of Constantinople, in 1067, died in prison, the government having been usurped by Michael, her son, in 1071.

EUDOCIA, Feodoreuna, first wife of Peter the Great, was divorced in 1696, on account of her infidelity; she died in 1731.

EUDOXIUS, bishop of Germanicia. He wrote a discourse on the incarnation of the word; he died in 370.

EUDOXUS, of Cnidus, a city of Caria, in Asia Minor, flourished about 370 years before Christ; and was so skilful, that Cicero did not scruple to call him the greatest astronomer that had ever lived.

EUGENE, Francis, prince of Savoy, born 1663. Having found himself slighted by Lewis XIV., in France, his native country, he retired to Germany, and spent his life in the service of the house of Austria. His victories over the Turks, and afterwards over the French, too numerous to be detailed in this work, have rendered his name immortal in the annals of fame. This illustrious hero died at Vienna, in 1736.

EUGENIUS I. St., pope after Martin, in 651, he died 3 years after.

EUGENIUS II., succeeded Pascal I. in 824 and died 3 years after.

EUGENIUS III., was made pope in 1145, and died in 1153.

EUGENIUS IV., Gabriel Condolmero elected pope in 1431. He was unjustly deposed, for a time, but was afterwards restored; he died 1447.

EUGENIUS, emperor in Dauphine, fell in battle in 394.

EULER, Leonard, a very eminent mathematical writer, born at Basil, in 1707, died Sept. 7, 1783. He possessed, to a great degree, what is commonly called erudition; had read all the Latin classics; was perfect master of ancient mathematical literature; and had the history of all ages and nations, even to the minutest facts, ever present to his mind.

EULOGIUS, a patriarch, of Alexandria, wrote against the Novatians, and died in 608.

EULOGIUS, the martyr, of Cordova, was put to death by the Saracens, in 859. He wrote a history of some martyrs.

EUMATHIUS, a Greek, writer of amatorial compositions; in what age he wrote is unknown.

EUMENES, a celebrated general of Alexander, put to death by Antigonus, 316 B. C.

EUMENES, a king of Pergamus, 263 B. C. His nephew of the same name was king, 197 B. C.

EUMENIUS, an eminent orator, about 310.

EUNAPIUS, a native of Sardis, in Lydia, flourished in the 4th century. He was a celebrated sophist, a physician, and no inconsiderable historian. We have no remains of Eunapius, but his "Lives of the Philosophers and Sophists."

EUNOMIUS, a heresiarch, of the 4th century, bishop of Cyzicum, and founder of the sect that have since been called Eunomians. He died very old, about 394, after having experienced great variety of sufferings. Eunomius wrote many things, and his writings were so highly esteemed by his followers, that they thought their authority preferable to that of the gospel. His doctrines were, that "there is one God uncreate and without beginning: who has nothing existing before him; for nothing can exist before what is uncreate: nor with him; for what is uncreate must be one: nor in him; for God is a simple and uncompounded being. This one simple and eternal being is God the creator and ordainer of all things; first indeed and principally of his only-begotten Son, and then through him of all other things: for God begot, created, and made the Son only, by his own direct operation and power, before all things and every other creature: not producing, however, any other being like himself, nor imparting any of his own proper substance to the Son: for God is immortal, uniform, indivisible, and therefore cannot communicate any part of his own proper substance to another," &c.

EUPHEMIA, Flavia Elia Marcia, a concubine, and wife of the emperor Justin I., died in 523.

EUPHEMIUS, a patriarch, of Constantinople, was banished, and died in 515.

EUPHORION, a Greek poet and historian, of Chalcis, 274 B. C.

EUPHRANOR, an excellent sculptor and painter, of antiquity, flourished about 362 B. C. He wrote several volumes on the art of colouring, and on symmetry; and was the first who signalized himself by representing the majesty of heroes

EUPHRATES, a heretic, of the 2d century, who maintained that our first parents were deceived by Christ in the form of a serpent

EUPOLIS, an Athenian comic poet, in the 85th Olympiad. He used the freedom of the ancient comedy to lash the vices of the people; and having lost his life in a seafight between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, his death was so lamented, that a statute was enacted, which decreed that no poet should thenceforth serve in the wars.

EURIPIDES, an ancient Greek poet, born in the island of Salamis, in the 1st year of the 75th Olympiad. He wrote a great number of tragedies, which were highly esteemed, both in his life-time, and after his death; and nothing can better demonstrate the high esteem they were in, than the service they did to the Athenians in Sicily. The Athenian army under the command of Nicias, suffered all the calamities that ill-fortune can reduce men to. The victors made a most cruel advantage of their victories: but, although they treated the Athenian soldiers with so much inhumanity, yet they were extremely kind to such as could repeat any of Euripides' verses. An unhappy accident concluded his life. He was walking in a wood, and, according to his usual manner, in deep meditation, when unfortunately happening upon Archelaus' hounds, he was by them torn to pieces, in the 75th year of his age. He is, of all writers, remarkable for having interspersed moral reflections and philosophical aphorisms in his dramatic pieces. It is said that he used to shut himself up in a gloomy cave, and there compose his works. This cave was in the isle of Salamis, and Aulus Gellius had the curiosity to go into it. He composed his verses with great difficulty; and one day complained to the poet Alcestis, that in the last three days he had been able to write but three verses, though he had laboured with all his might. Alcestis observed, with an air of high vanity, that he had written a hundred with the utmost ease. "Ay, but (says Euripides) you don't consider the difference: your verses are made to live no longer than these three days; whereas mine are to continue for ever." There are now extant but 19 of his tragedies, and part of a 20th; though Suidas says that he composed 92.

EURYDICE, wife of Amyntas, king of Macedon, and mother of Philip.

EURYDICE, daughter of Aridæus, was put to death by Olympias.

EUSDEN, Lawrence, an English divine and poet, born in Yorkshire, was preferred in 1718 to the laureatship. He had several enemies; and, among others, Pope, who put him into his Dunciad; though we do not know what provocation he gave to any of them, unless, by being raised to the dignity of the laurel. He was no inconsiderable versifier, and died at his rectory, at Coningsby, Lincolnshire, in 1730.

EUSEBIA, abbess of St. Cyr, at Marseilles, who cut off her nose to secure herself from the brutality of the Saracens, in 731.

EUSEBIUS, Pamphilus, an ecclesiastical historian, born in Palestine, bishop of Cæsarea; he opposed Arius, and died in 338.

EUSEBIUS, a bishop of Berytus, and afterwards of Constantinople; he died in 341.

EUSEBIUS, a bishop of Emesa, in Syria, died in 360.

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Vercell, in Piedmont, defended Athanasius, and died in 371.

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Samosata, favoured, and afterwards opposed Arianism, he died in 378.

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Doryleum, in Phrygia, was deposed in 449.

EUSTACE, John Skey, a brave officer in the American war; sometime aid to general Lee, and afterwards to general Greene: he went to France in 1794, where he was made brigadier and major general; he returned and died in 1805.

EUSTACHE, David, a protestant minister, of Montpelier, sent by the synod of Ludun, in 1669, to address the French king; his speech was much admired.

EUSTACHIUS, Bartholomew, an Italian physician, of the 16th century, who published unatomical tables; he died in 1570.

EUSTATHIUS, archbishop of Thessalonica, was born at Constantinople, and flourished about A. D. 1170. He is chiefly memorable for his "Commentaries upon Homer."

EUSTATHIUS, a learned Greek, commentator on Homer and Dionysius the geographer; he died in 1194.

EUSTOCHIUM, a Roman lady, well skilled in Greek and Hebrew; she died in 419.

EUSTRATIUS, a bishop of Nice, who wrote commentaries on Aristotle, lived in the 12th century.

EUTHYMIUS, an Isaurian, made patriarch of Constantinople, in 906; he was displaced, and died in exile, in 910 or 911.

EUTHYMIUS, Zigabenus, or Zigadenus, a Greek monk, of Constantinople, author of several works, died after 1118.

EUTOCIUS, a Greek mathematician, of the 6th century, author of several works.

EUTROPIUS, Flavius, an Italian sophist, as Suidas calls him, wrote a compendious history of Roman affairs, divided into 10 books, from the foundation of the city, to the reign of Valens, (to whom it was dedicated,) that is, to A.D. 364.

EUTROPIUS, a eunuch, and minister to Arcadius, was consul, but was banished and beheaded about 399.

EUTYCHES, an abbot of Constantinople, who maintained that Christ's body was an aerial form, and therefore not human.

EUTYCHIANUS, pope, successor of Felix, in 275, was martyred in 283.

EUTYCHIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, in 553; deposed in 564; restored, and died in 583.

EUTYCHIUS, a Christian author, patriarch of Alexandria, was born at Cairo, in Egypt, in 876, and became eminent in the knowledge of physic. He wrote annals from the beginning of the world to the year 900; in which may be found many things which occur no where else, but certainly many more which were collected from lying legends, and are entirely fabulous. He died in 950.

EUZORIUS, a deacon of Alexandria, deposed and condemned by the council of Nice, for adhering to Arius; he baptized Constantius, and died in 376. Another of the same name was bishop of Cæsarea

EVAGORAS, king of Cyprus, was defeated by the Persians, and assassinated 394 B. C.

EVAGORAS, a Greek writer, in the age of Augustus, author of a history of Egypt, &c.

EVAGRIUS, a monk of the 5th century, author of "Altercatio Simonis Judæi et Theophili Christiani."

EVAGRIUS, a bishop of Antioch, died in 392.

EVAGRIUS SCHOLASTICUS, an ancient ecclesiastical historian, born at Epiphania, a city of Syria Secunda, about the year 536. He published "Six Books of Ecclesiastical History," beginning with the year 431; where Theodoret, Socrates, and Sozomen, conclude; and ending with 594. It is not certain when he died.

EVAGRIUS, Ponticus, a monk of the 4th century, archdeacon of Constantinople.

EVANGELISTA, a learned civilian, author of "Consulta varia in juro canonico," &c., died in 1595.

EVANS, Cornelius, during the civil wars he played the part of an impostor, pretended he was the prince of Wales, who had escaped from France; was sent to Newgate, but escaped, and was never after heard of.

EVANS, Arise, a Welch engineer, died about the time of the rebellion.

EVANS, Abel, generally styled Dr. Evans the Epigrammatist, lived at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries. He was bursar to St. John's college, Oxford, vicar of Saint Giles', and appears to have been intimate with Mr. Pope.

EVANS, John, D. D., a dissenting minister, was popular as a preacher, and died in 1732.

EVANS, Caleb, D. D., instructed young men for the dissenting ministry; he published some works, and died in 1791.

EVANS, Evan, a clergyman, obtained no preferment, and died of intemperance in 1790.

EVANS, Nathaniel, a minister of N. Jersey, and a poet, was a missionary in the employment of the society for propagating the gospel; he died in 767.

EVANS, John, came from England as deputy governor of Pennsylvania, in 1703. His unpopularity caused his impeachment and removal in 1709.

EVANS, Lewis, eminent for his acquaintance with American geography, was surveyor in Philadelphia: he constructed many maps.

EVANSON, Edward, a native of Warrington, author of some works, died in 1805.

EVANTIUS, an old Latin poet, who wrote "De ambiguis, sive hybridis animalibus."

EVANTUS, a bishop of Vienne, in the 6th century, died in 586.

EVARISTUS, bishop of Rome in 100, was martyred nine years after.

EVELYN, John, one of the greatest natural philosophers that England ever produced, was born at Wotton, in Surry, in 1620. Among his numerous writings (which are on the subjects of agriculture, navigation, commerce, antiquities, sculpture, painting, &c.) the most celebrated at the present day is "Sylva; or a Discourse of Forest-Trees, and the Propagation of Timber in His Majesty's Dominions." Full of age and honours, this amiable author died Feb. 27, 1705-6, in his 86th year: and was interred at Wotton, under a tomb of freestone, shaped like a coffin, with an inscription upon a white marble, expressing, according to his own intention, that, "Living in an age of extraordinary events and revolutions, he had learned from thence this truth, which he desired might be thus communicated to posterity, *That all is vanity which is not honest, and that there is no solid wisdom but in real piety.*" The eulogiums which have been bestowed upon him are as numerous as they are great.

EVELYN, John, son of the preceding, at the age of 15 wrote an elegant Greek poem; he died in 1698.

EVERARD, Sir Richard, baronet, was proprietary governor of North-Carolina, in 1725 after an administration of three or four years which was disturbed by controversies with other branches of the government, he returned to England, where he died in 1733.

EVERDINGEN, Cæsar Van, a Dutch painter of eminence, died in 1675.

EVERETT, Oliver, minister in Boston for some years; afterwards judge of the court of common pleas for Norfolk; he died in 1802.

EVREMOND ST., Charles de St. Denis, lord of, a celebrated French officer and satirical writer, born in Normandy, 1613, died 1703. As for religion, he always professed the Romish, in which he was born; though at the bottom he was certainly a freethinker: but whatever might be his sentiments of religion, he never let fall any loose expressions about it: he could not bear that any one should droll upon it; for, said he, "bare decency, and the regard due to one's fellow-creatures, will never suffer it."

EWALD, John, a native of Copenhagen, who, from a military life, studied divinity, and wrote several poems of much merit; he died in 1781.

EWING, John, D. D., minister in Philadelphia, and provost of the college in that city; he was much respected for his talents, learning, and piety, and died in 1802.

EXPILLI, Claude d', president of the parliament of Grenoble, and a writer of some merit; he died in 1636.

EXUPERIUS, a Romish saint, bishop of Toulouse, distinguished for his charities, died about 417.

EYCK. See VAN EYCK.

EYKENS, Peter, a much admired painter, of Antwerp, born in 1599.

EYMAR, A. M. d', a deputy from Forcalquier to the states-general, in 1789, much attached to the principles of Rosseau, as a lover of republicanism; he died in 1805.

EZEKIEL, the third of the great prophets, was a captive at Babylon, 599 B. C.

EZEKIEL, an eminent Jew and poet, author of some fragments on Scripture subjects, flourished, according to some, 300, according to others, 200 B. C.

EZRA, one of the descendants of Aaron, son of Seraiah; he rebuilt the temple at Jerusalem about 467 B. C.

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FABER, or, according to some, FEVRE LE, Nicholaus, a very ingenious, learned, and pious man, born at Paris, in 1544. During the course of his studies, a terrible accident happened to him. As he was cutting a pen, a bit of the quill flew into his eye, and gave him such excessive pain, that hastily lifting up his hand to it he struck it out with the knife. He applied himself to the mathematics particularly; in which he succeeded so well, that he discovered immediately the defect in Scaliger's demonstration of the quadrature of the circle. When Henry IV., of France, became at length the peaceable possessor of the crown, he appointed Faber preceptor to the prince of Conde. During this important trust, he found time to labour upon some considerable works, and composed his fine preface to the fragments of Hilary, in which he discovered many important facts relating to the history of Arianism, not known before. After the death of Henry IV., he was chosen by the

queen, preceptor to Lewis XIII. He died in 1611.

FABER, Tanaquil, in French, Tanegny le Fevre, a very learned man, born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1615. Cardinal de Richelieu, settled on him a pension of 2000 livres, to inspect all the works printed at the Louvre. He died in 1672, leaving a son of his own name, and two daughters, one of whom was the celebrated madame Dacier, the other married Paul Bauldri, professor at Utrecht.

FABIAN, a saint of the Romish church, who was made pope, in 826, and suffered martyrdom in the reign of the emperor Decius.

FABIAN, Robert, author of the "Chronicle of England and France," or, as he himself calls it, "The Concordance of Stories," was born in London, in the 15th century. He was brought up to trade, and became so considerable a merchant, that he was chosen an alderman of that city and in 1493, was one of the sheriffs for the same. He died at London, in 1512, and was buried in St. Michael's, Cornhill.

FABIUS, Maximus Rullianus, a Roman, master of the horse, and afterwards dictator, 287 B. C.

FABIUS, Maximus Quintus, an illustrious Roman general, who opposed Hannibal in Italy; he died 203 B. C.

FABIUS, Pictor, the first Latin historian mentioned among the Romans, 225 B. C.

FABRE, Jean Claude, a priest of the oratory of Paris, known as an indefatigable compiler, died in 1733.

FABRE, N., a native of Languedoc, who voluntarily submitted to 6 years confinement in the galleys, to save his father from that punishment in 1752.

FABRE, D'EGLANTINE, Philip Francis Mazaire, successively an actor, a comic writer, and a statesman, was the friend of Danton, and other promoters of the infernal butcheries, during the revolution; he was himself guillotined in 1794.

FABRETTI, Raphael, a very learned antiquary of Italy, born at Urbino, in 1619; died 1700. Fabretti had an admirable talent for decyphering the most difficult inscriptions; and discovered a method of making something out of those which seemed entirely disfigured through age, and the letters of which were effaced in such a manner as not to be discernable. He cleaned the surface of the stone, without touching those places where the letters had been engraven. He then laid upon it a piece of thick paper well moistened, and pressed it with a sponge, or wooden pin, covered with linen; by which means the paper entered into the cavity of the letters, and taking up the dust there, discovered the traces of the letters.

FABRI, Honore, a learned jesuit, professor of philosophy, at Lyons, and penitentiary at Rome, died in 1688. He is said to have discovered the circulation of the blood before Hervey.

FABRIANO, Gentile da, a historical painter, of Veroua, who deservedly attained the honours of Venetian nobility; he died in 1412.

FABRICIUS, Caius, a Roman general, who conquered the Samnites, and spurned the offers of Pyrrhus to bribe him. He afterwards exposed to Pyrrhus, the plot of his physician to poison him, 250 B. C.

FABRICIUS, William, a surgeon and physician, at Berne, author of several surgical works, died in 1634.

FABRICIUS, Jerome, an Italian, was a physician of vast repute in his day The republic of Venice, settled upon him a yearly stipend of 1000 crowns in gold, and honoured him with a statue and a gold cham. He died about 1603, leaving behind him several treatises both in physic and chirurgery.

FABRICIUS, George, a learned German, born in Upper Saxony, 1516. His chief work is entitled "Roma," containing a description of that city. He was the author of numerous Latin poems, written with great purity and elegance, and died in 1571.

FABRICIUS, John Lewis, professor of theology and philosophy, at Heidelberg, and also ecclesiastical counsellor to the elector, died at Frankfort, in 1697.

FABRICIUS, Vincent, a learned German, born at Hamburgh. He wrote Latin poetry with ease and elegance; he was counsellor to the bishop of Lubec, and 13 times deputy to Poland; he died in 1667.

FABRICIUS, John Albert, a most learned and laborious historian and critic, born at Leipsic, 1668, died 1736. Fabricius has laid the whole learned world under the greatest obligations, since he has contributed, more perhaps than any other man ever did, to abridge and shorten the fatigue and drudgery which scholars are obliged to undergo, in order to be acquainted with the materials of their profession.

FABRICIUS, Baron, known to the public by his letters relating to Charles XII., of Sweden, during his residence in the Ottoman empire. He stood very high in the good graces of that prince; accompanied him in his exercises, was frequently at his table, and spent hours alone with him in his closet. He had but one enemy in the court, viz. general Daldorf, who was made prisoner by the Tartars when they stormed the king's camp at Bender. Fabricius took pains to find him out, released him, and supplied him with money; which so entirely vanquished the general, that he afterwards became a warm friend. This amiable person was likewise in favour with king Stanislaus, and with George I., whom he accompanied in his last journey to Hanover, and who may be said to have died in his arms.

FABRICIUS, Charles, a painter, of Delft who gave indications of great merit, perished in his house, with his pupil Spoors, by the explosion of a powder magazine.

FABRONI, Angiolo, a native of Tuscany, was prior of St. Lorenzo's church, at Florence, and curator of Pisa University. He wrote an account of the illustrious men of the house of Medicis, and another of the learned men of Italy in the 17th and 18th centuries, in 21 vols; he died in 1802.

FABROT, Charles Hannibal, a French advocate and professor of law, at Aix, in Provence. He published, at Paris, an edition of the Basilicæ, or the constitutions of the Eastern emperors, and other valuable and important works, and died in 1659.

FACCIOLATI, Giacomo, an Italian orator and grammarian, of Padua, died in 1769

FACHETTI, Pietro, an eminent painter, of Mantua, died at Rome, in 1613.

FACINI, Pietro, a historical painter, of Bologna, pupil to Annibal Carracci, died in 1602.

FACIO, Bartholomeo, a Genoese historian and biographical writer, in Latin, born at Spezzio, in Genoa, died in 1457.

FACUNDUS, bishop of Hermianum, in Asia, during the reign of Justinian.

FADLALLAH, or CHODSA RASCHID

ADDIN, a Persian author of a history of the Moguls, was vizier to Cazan, the sultan of Taurus, about 1294.

FABRNUS, Gabriel, a native of Cremona, was a favourite of pope Pius IV., and was distinguished as a critic and poet in the 16th century; he died in 1561.

FAGAN, Christopher, a French comic poet, born 1702, died 1755. His plays were printed in 4 vols. 12mo, in 1760.

FAGE, Raimond de la, an artist, celebrated for his drawings with the pen and Indian ink; he died at Languedoc, in 1690.

FAGIUS, Paul, alias BUCHLIN, a very learned protestant German minister, born at Rheinzabern, in 1504. He and Bucer went to England, upon receiving letters from Cranmer, in 1549, were entertained some days in the palace at Lambeth, and destined to reside at Cambridge, where they were to perfect a new translation and illustration of the Scriptures, Fagius taking the Old Testament, and Bucer the New, for their several parts. But this was all put an end to by the sudden illness and death of both these professors. Fagius died Nov. 1550; and Bucer did not live above a year after.

FAGNANI, Prospero, an Italian commentator on the 5 books of the decretals, and secretary to the holy congregation, died in 1678.

FAGNANO, Julius Charles, count of, marquis of Toschi, author of a treatise on the properties and use of the geometrical curve; he died in 1760.

FAGON, Guy Crescent, an eminent physician and botanist, of Paris, professor of botany and chymistry in the royal gardens, and physician to Louis XIV., died in 1718. One of his sons became a bishop, the other a counsellor of state.

FAGUNDY, Stephen, a Portuguese Jesuit, died at Lisbon, in 1645.

FAHRENHEIT, Gabriel Daniel, a natural philosopher, eminent for his great improvements in the construction of thermometers, was born at Dantzic, 1686. He published a "Dissertation on Thermometers," 1724, and died in 1736.

FAILLE, William de la, a syndic of Toulouse, and author of a history of that city, died in 1711.

FAIRCLOUGH, Samuel, an English clergyman, educated at Cambridge, died in 1678.

FAIRFAX, Edward, an English poet, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and chiefly distinguished himself by a translation of Tasso's "Godfrey of Bouillon." His merits were so great, that Waller professed to have learnt from him the art of versification. He was born at Denton, in Yorkshire, and died in 1632.

FAIRFAX, Thomas, lord, general of the parliament forces against Charles I., died 1671. See CROMWELL, Oliver.

FAIRFAX, Brian, minister of the episcopal church in Alexandria, Virginia, died in 1802.

FAIRTHORNE, William, an eminent English painter and engraver, who flourished in the 17th century. He wrote a book "Upon Drawing, Graving, and Etching," for which he was celebrated by his friend Flatman, the poet, in an elegy which ends with these lines:

"So long as brass, so long as books endure,
"So long as neat-wrought pieces, thour't secure;
"A 'Fairthorne sculpsit,' is a charm can save
"From dull oblivion and a gaping grave."

Fairthorne was born about 1616, and died 1691.

FAISTENBERGER, Anthony, a distinguished landscape painter, of Inspruck died in 1722. His brother Joseph was equally eminent in the same branch of his profession.

FALCANDUS, Hugo, an accurate historian, of Sicily; the time of his death is unknown.

FALCONBERG, Mary, countess of, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, was a woman of great beauty, and uncommon strength of mind. On the deposition of her brother Richard, she exerted her influence in favor of the restoration of Charles II. She died in 1712.

FALCONE, da Benevento, secretary to pope Innocent II., and author of a History of Naples from 1102 to 1140.

FALCONER, William, an ingenious Scotch sailor, author of a "Marine Dictionary," 4to., and of a charming pathetic poem called "The Shipwreck," founded on a disaster experienced by himself; in a second calamity of which kind he lost his life, in 1770, on board of the Aurora frigate.

FALCONET, Camille, an eminent physician, of Lyons, a member of the French academy, died in 1761. His library contained nearly 500,000 volumes.

FALCONIA, Proba, a Latin poetess, who lived in the age of Theodosius.

FALDA, Giovanni Baptista, an admired Italian engraver of the last century.

FALETI, Jeronimo, a poet, historian, and statesman, of Savona, near Genoa, ambassador from the duke of Ferrara to Venice, lived about 1560.

FALIERI, Ordelalo, a doge of Venice, was killed at the siege of a revolted city in Dalmatia, in 1120.

FALIERI, Marino, a doge of Venice, who was detected in a plot to render himself absolute, by the assassination of all the senators; he was executed in 1354, at the age of 80, with about 400 of his associates.

FALK, John Peter, a Swede, who studied botany and medicine under Linnæus, and was afterwards professor of botany at Petersburgh he died in 1774.

FALKENSTEIN, John Henry, director of an academy of noblemen at Erlingen, and afterwards in the service of the margrave of Anspach; he died in 1760.

FALKLAND, lord. See CARY.

FALLE, Philip, a clergyman, author of the History of Jersey, where he was born in 1655.

FALLOPIUS, Gabriel, born at Modena, in 1490. He possessed great powers of mind, which he cultivated by an intense application to his studies in philosophy, physic, botany, and anatomy. In this last he made some new discoveries, and, among the rest, that of the tubes by which the ova descend from the ovarium, and which, from him, are called the "Fallopian tubes." He died at Padua, in 1563.

FALS, Raymond, a medal engraver, settled at Paris, where he obtained a pension of 1200 livres, died at Berlin, in 1703.

FALSTAFF. See FASTOLF.

FALSTER, Christian, a Danish critic, whose writings are numerous; the time of his death is unknown.

FANCOURT, Samuel, an English dissenting clergyman and controversial writer, and institutor or promoter of the first circulating library ever opened in England. He died in 1768, aged 90 years.

FANEUIL, Peter, founder of Faneuil hall, in Boston, died in 1743.

FANNING, Edmund, LL. D., a native of Connecticut, settled as a lawyer in North-Carolina. In the war of the revolution, he united with the British, and was conspicuous for the bitterness and zeal he displayed against his countrymen. He was afterwards made a general in the British service, and lieutenant-governor of Nova-Scotia. He died in 1818.

FANNIUS, surnamed Strabo, a Roman, known by his law to check the extravagance of his countrymen. Another of the same name, wrote an account of Nero's reign, which is lost.

FANSHAW, sir Richard, an English gentleman, famous for his embassies and poetic writings, born at Ware Park, in Hertfordshire, 1607, died 1665. A translation by him, of the "Pastor Fido" of Guarini, did him much credit. Some interesting private history of this family will be found in Mr. Seward's "Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons."

FARDELLA, Michael Angelo, professor of natural history and astronomy at Padua, died at Naples, in 1718.

FARE, Charles Augustus, marquis de la, a captain in the French guards, known as the author of Memoirs on the reign of Louis XIV., died in 1712.

FAREL, William, an able reformer, born in 1489. Being driven from Paris, as a protestant, he went to Strasburgh, Geneva, Basil and Neufchatel, where he preached the doctrines of the reformation, with zeal, ability, and success, although opposed with ridicule and abuse. He was the associate of Calvin, and died in 1565.

FARET, Nicholas, one of the first members of the French academy, died in 1646.

FARIN, Emanuel de Sousa, a Portuguese knight, and ambassador at Rome, distinguished as a poet and historian, died in 1650

FARINACCIO, Prosper, an Italian lawyer, whose writings on the civil law, are much esteemed at Rome, died in 1618.

FARINATO, Paul, an eminent Italian painter, born at Verona, 1522, and cut, it is said, out of his mother's womb, who was just dead in labour. He was famous also for being an excellent swordsman and a very good orator, and for his knowledge in sculpture and architecture, especially that part of it which relates to fortifications. His last moments are said to have been as remarkable as his first, on account of the death of his nearest relation. He lay upon his death-bed in 1606, and his wife, who was sick in the same room, hearing him cry out, "he was going," told him, "she would bear him company;" and was as good as her word, they both expiring at the very same minute.

FARINELLI, Carlo Broschi, an Italian singer, born at Naples 1705; and, being trained to singing, acquired great reputation at Rome and at Bologna. The fame of his great talents reaching England, he was engaged to sing in the opera at London, in 1734; for England was then, as it is eminently now, the place of all places for fiddlers, singers, dancers, tumblers, sharpers, and impostors of every kind, to flock to and grow rich. His arrival in that country was in the newspapers announced to the public as an event worthy of national attention. Upon what terms Farinelli, was engaged to sing is not known to any degree of certainty; his salary, however, be it what it might, bore but small proportion to the annual amount of his profits. The excessive fondness which the nobility discovered for this person, the caresses they bestowed on, and the presents they made him, indicated little less than infatuation: their bounty was prodigality, and their applause adoration. "One God, one Farinelli!" will be long remembered of a lady of distinction, who, being charmed with a particular passage in one of his songs, uttered aloud from the boxes that impious exclamation. He quitted England in 1737.

FARINGDON, Anthony, an English divine, and author of several volumes of sermons, died in 1658.

FARMER, Hugh, a dissenting minister, educated under Dr. Doddridge, and known as a theological writer; he died in 1787.

FARMER, Dr. Richard, master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, principal librarian to the university, &c. &c., was born at Leicester, in 1735, and distinguished, himself in the walks of literature by a very masterly "Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare;" in which he decided a point that had been much litigated among the learned. For a man of his rare endowments he published but little: the essay already mentioned; some "Notes on Shakspeare;" a "Poem on laying the first stone of the public library in 1755," and a sonnet on the king's death, in 1760, (both in the Cambridge collection of verses;) "Directions for the study of English History" (Europ. Mag. xix. 415,) and a "Letter on Dennis the Critic," (Europ. Mag. xxv. 412,) being all that is known. Dr. F., however, assisted many authors in various works, for which he received their public acknowledgments and thanks. He died in 1797.

FARNABY, Thomas, an English grammarian and critic, born in London, in 1575, died in 1647.

FARNESE, Peter Louis, son of pope Paul III., by a secret marriage, duke of Parma, and Placentia, was assassinated in 1547, on account of his tyranny and debauchery.

FARNESE, Alexander, known by the title of cardinal Farnese, was son of the first duke of Parma, and born 1520 (long before his father was advanced to the duke-dom.) At fourteen years of age he was made bishop of Parma by Clement VII. Paul III., raised him to the purple in 1534, and employed him in various embassies. He died in 1589, lamented as a true patron of the arts, and protector of men of letters.

FARNESE, Alexander, nephew to the Cardinal, was the 3d duke of Parma, and governor of the Low Countries. He was mortally wounded, at the siege of Rouen by Henry IV., of France and died in 1592.

FARNEWORTH, Ellis, distinguished by translating some eminent authors, was born at Bonteshall, in Derbyshire, and died 1763. His publications were, "The Life of Pope Sixtus V., translated from the Italian," "Davila's History of France," "The works of Machiavel, illustrated with Annotations, Dissertations, and several new plans on the art of war."

FARQUHAR, George, an ingenious comic writer, was the son of a clergyman, in Ireland, and born at Londonderry, in 1678. In 1696 he went to London, and was solicited by his friend Wilks, the celebrated actor, to write a play; but he was still more substantially invited by a genteel accommodation, which suffered him to exercise his genius at his leisure: for the earl of Orrery, who was a patron as well as master of letters, conferred a lieutenant's commission upon him in his own regiment in Ireland, which Farquhar held several years, and behaved himself so well as an officer, giving several proofs both of courage and conduct. He died in April, 1707, before he was 30 years of age. His comic

dies display a sprightly genius, and are extremely diverting.

FASTOLFF, Sir John, a valiant and renowned general during the English conquests in France, born at Yarmouth, in Norfolk, in 1377, died 1459. He was knighted in the field, and honoured with the Garter. Sir John was a benefactor to both the universities, bequeathing a considerable legacy to Cambridge for building the schools of Philosophy and Civil Law; and at Oxford he was so bountiful to Magdalen College, that his name is there commemorated in an anniversary speech. Shakspeare has been very unjustly accused of having drawn his sir John Falstaff to ridicule this great and good man.

FAUCHET, Claude, vicar-general to the archbishop of Bruges, and preacher to Louis XVI. His manner of preaching disgusting the monarch, Fauchet became a bitter enemy of the government, a leader in the destruction of the Bastile, and a member of the national assembly and of the convention; he was guillotined in 1793.

FAUCHET, Claude, a French antiquarian, and historiographer to Henry IV., died in 1601. His writings are valuable, but inelegantly written.

FAUCHEUR, Michael le, a French protestant divine, admired as a preacher, died at Paris, in 1667.

FAUGERES, Margaretta V., distinguished for her literary accomplishments, was a native of the state of New-York; she was unfortunate in her marriage, and died in 1801. She published several little poems.

FAULKNER, George, a worthy printer, of Dublin, of no mean celebrity, being the first man who carried his profession to a high degree of credit in Ireland. He was the confidential printer of dean Swift; and enjoyed the friendship and patronage of the earl of Chesterfield, whose ironical letters to Faulkner, comparing him to Atticus, are perhaps the finest parts of his writings. He settled at Dublin, as a printer and bookseller, soon after the year 1726; raised there a very comfortable fortune by his well-known "Journal," and other laudable undertakings; and died an alderman of Dublin, Aug. 28, 1775.

FAUQUIER, Francis, succeeded governor Dinwiddie, as chief magistrate of the colony of Virginia. He was respected for his integrity, talents, and piety, and was extremely popular with the colonists; he died in 1768.

FAUR, Guy de, lord of Pibrac, advocate-general of the parliament of Paris, and counsellor of state, known also as a poet; he died in 1584.

FAUST, or FAUSTUS. See FUST.

FAUSTA, Flavia Maximiana, second wife of the emperor Constantine, was suffocated in a bath, for her incontinence, in 327.

FAUSTINA, Anna Galeria, the wife of Antoninus Pius, known only for her profligacy, died in 141.

FAUSTUS, an English monk, abbot of the monastery of the Lerin islands, and afterwards bishop of Riez, in Provence; he died in 481.

FAVART, Charles Simon, a Parisian, known for his admired operas, died in 1793.

FAVART, Marie Justine Benoite, a celebrated French actress, wife of the preceding, died in 1772.

FAVOLIUS, Hugo, a Dutch physician and poet, died in 1535.

FAVORINUS, a Platonic philosopher, who lived in the age of Adrian.

FAVORINUS, Varinus, a Benedictine monk, keeper of the mendicean library, and afterwards bishop of Nocera; he died in 1537.

FAVRE, Anthony, an eminent lawyer at Bresse, afterwards governor of Savoy, died in 1624.

FAVRE, Claude. See VAUGELAS.

FAWCETT, sir William, an English officer of great merit, who, for his services, was promoted to the rank of general, made a knight of the bath, and governor of Chelsea hospital; he died in 1804.

FAWKES, Francis, an ingenious English poet and divine, born in Yorkshire, 1721. He published a volume of poems, by subscription, 1761, in 8vo, and several poems afterwards. But his great strength is supposed to have lain in translation; as his Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, Musæus, and Theocritus, show. His name is set to a "Family Bible, with notes, 1761," in 4to. He died Aug. 26, 1777.

FAYDIT, Anselm, a Provencal poet, or troubadour, celebrated among the princes of his time for his wit, and the elegance of his manners; he died in 1220.

FAYDIT, Peter, a French priest, known for his satirical attacks on Bossuet and Fenelon, died in 1709.

FAYETTE, Louisa de la, a French lady of great celebrity, maid of honour to Anne of Austria, and the confident of Louis XIII., retired to a convent, after reconciling the monarch to his queen, where she died universally beloved and esteemed.

FAYETTE, Marie Madeleine, countess of, a French lady, more distinguished by her literary productions than by her family. She was married to the count de Fayette, in 1655, and died in 1693. The principal works of this lady are, "Zaide," a romance often printed, and "La Princesse de Cleves," a romance also, to which Fontenelle is said to have given four readings. M. Fayette was so regardless of fame, that she published these works under the name of Segrais, who, however, is supposed to have been no farther concerned than in aiding a little in the design of them. Voltaire says, that the romances of Fayette were the first which exhibited the manners of people of fashion in a graceful, easy, natural way: all before having been pompous, bombast, and swelling every thing beyond nature and life.

FEARNE, Charles, an eminent English conveyancer, and author of a well-known work, entitled, "An Essay on Contingent Remainders and Executory Devises," born in 1742, died Jan. 21, 1794.

FEATLEY, or FAIRCLOUGH, Daniel, D.D., an English divine, celebrated as an able theologian, and as a popular and eloquent preacher; he was provost of Chelsea college, where he died in 1645.

FECHT, or FECHTIUS, John, a Lutheran divine, settled at Rostock, died in 1716.

FECKENHAM, John de, so called because he was born of poor parents, in a cottage, near the forest of Feckenham, in Worcestershire, his right name being Howman. He was the last abbot of Westminster, and died in 1585. Camden calls him a "learned and good man, that lived long, did a great deal of good to the poor, and always solicited the minds of his adversaries to benevolence."

FEIJOO, Benedict Jerom, a Spanish Benedictine, who attempted, by his writings, to expose the ignorance of the clergy, and the inutility of pilgrimages, &c. He died in 1765.

FEITHIUS, Everard, a learned German, who

retired to France, where he became conspicuous for his learning, and was honoured with the friendship of the most eminent literary men of that country.

FELIBIEN, Andrew, counsellor and historiographer to the king of France, born at Chartres, in 1619, died 1695. His "Dialogues upon the Lives of the Painters" have done him great honour.

FELIBIEN, John Francis, son of the preceding, inherited from his father a taste and knowledge of the fine arts, and succeeded him in all his appointments; he died in 1733.

FELIBIEN, James, brother of Andrew, and archdeacon of Chartres, died in 1716.

FELIBIEN, Michael, son of Andrew, an author of reputation, died in 1719.

FELIX, governor of Judea, in the reign of Nero.

FELIX, bishop of Urgella, in Spain, deposed for heretical opinions, died in exile in 815.

FELIX, Minutius, a father of the primitive church, who flourished in the 3d century, about the year 220. He wrote a very elegant dialogue in defence of the Christian religion, entitled "Octavius."

FELIX I., pope after Dionysius, was put to death in 274, and canonized.

FELIX II., was elected pope in 355, and afterwards died in exile in 365.

FELIX III., elevated to the papacy in the reign of Zeno, died in 492.

FELIX IV., a pious and exemplary prelate, was chosen pope in 526, and died four years after.

FELL, Dr. John, an eminently learned divine, and bishop of Oxford, born at Longworth, in Berkshire, 1625, died 1686.

FELL, John, an English dissenting minister, tutor of an academy at Homerton, died in 1797.

FELLER, Joachim Frederic, a learned German, secretary to the duke of Weimar, died in 1720.

FELLER, Francis Xavier, an ex-jesuit, of Brussels, author of Observations on Newton's Philosophy, and on Buffon's works, with other writings; he died in 1802.

FELLTHAM, Owen, a miscellaneous writer, born in Suffolk, who lived many years in the family of the earl of Thomond, wrote a book of great merit, called "Resolves, Divine, Moral, and Political," many editions of which have been published. He died about 1678.

FELTON, John, an Englishman, known only as the murderer of Villiers, duke of Buckingham, in 1628, for which he was executed. His father and grandfather had been executed before him, as bigoted and seditious catholics.

FELTON, Henry, principal of Edmund hall, Oxford, died in 1739.

FENDALL, Josias, governor and chief justice of the province of Maryland, was succeeded in 1660 by Calvert. He was afterwards banished from the province, for misdemeanors.

FENELON, Francis de Salignac de la Motte, archbishop of Cambray, born at the castle of Fenelon, in the province of Perigord, 1651, died 1715. He wrote many works; but what has gained him the greatest reputation, and for which he will be immortal, is his "Telemachus." No work ever had a greater reputation; the style of it is lively, natural, and beautiful; the fictions well contrived; the moral sublime: and the political maxims tending all to the happiness of mankind. He published another considerable work, entitled, "A Demonstration of the Being of God, grounded on the knowledge of Nature, and suited to the meanest capacity;" which is one of the best books that is written in French, upon that subject.

FENN, Sir John, a very learned antiquary, born in Norwich, 1739, died February, 1794, having greatly distinguished himself by his application to the study of natural history and antiquities, which enabled him to collect and publish, in 4 vols. 4to, a large collection of "Original Letters, written during the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII.," by such of the Paston family, and others, as were personally present in court and camp, and were, in those times, persons of great consequence in the county of Norfolk. These letters contain many curious and authentic state anecdotes, relating not only to Norfolk, but to the kingdom in general, and to the wars in France.

FENNER, Arthur, governor of the state of Rhode-Island, died in 1805.

FENTON, sir Geoffrey, an eminent writer and statesman during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., was born in Nottinghamshire, and died in 1608. He is known by a translation from the Italian of "The History of the Wars of Italy, by Guiciardini

FENTON, Elijah, secretary to the earl of Orrery, an elegant poet, and one of the worthiest and most modest men that ever adorned the court of Apollo. In 1717 he published a volume of poems, and in 1723 introduced upon the stage his tragedy of "Mariamne." Fenton was much beloved by Mr. Pope, who, after his death, (1730) honoured him with the following epitaph:

"This modest stone, what few vain marbles can,
"May truly say, Here lies an honest man:
"A poet bless'd beyond a poet's fate,
"Whom Heaven kept sacred from the proud and great:
"Foe to loud praise, and friend to learned ease,
"Content with science in the vale of peace,
"Calmly he looked on either life, and here
"Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear:
"From Nature's temperate feast rose satisfied,
"Thank'd heav'n that he had liv'd, and that he died."

FERAJUOLI, Nuzio, an eminent Italian landscape painter in the 17th century.

FERDINAND I., emperor of Germany, was crowned king of Hungary, in 1527, elected king of the Romans, in 1531, and succeeded his brother Charles V. as emperor, in 1558; he died in 1564.

FERDINAND II., king of Bohemia and Hungary, and emperor of Germany, in 1619; after subduing his revolted Bohemian subjects, and waging successful war against Denmark, and other neighbouring powers, he died at Vienna, in 1637.

FERDINAND III., son of the preceding, was also king of Bohemia, &c., and emperor of Germany. His plans of ambition and aggrandizement were successfully opposed by the Swedes, under the duke of Weimar, and by the French, under the great Conde, until the peace of Westphalia, &c.; the emperor died in 1657.

FERDINAND I., king of Castile and Leon, surnamed the Great, defeated the king of Leon, and usurped his throne; he penetrated into the centre of Portugal, and afterwards defeated and killed his brother, the king of Navarre; he died in 1065.

FERDINAND II., king of Castile and Leon, and son of Alphonsa VIII., died in 1187.

FERDINAND III., St., obtained the throne of Castile on the abdication of his mother; and

that of Leon, on the death of his father, Alphonso IX., in 1230; he made war successfully against the Moors, and died in 1252.

FERDINAND IV., succeeded to the throne of Castile at 10 years of age, and died suddenly in 1312.

FERDINAND V., surnamed the Catholic, united the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon, by his marriage with Isabella, of Castile. During their reign, the Moorish power in Spain was destroyed by Ferdinand, and a new world was added to their dominions, by the discoveries of Columbus; he died in 1516.

FERDINAND VI., surnamed the Wise, succeeded his father, Philip V., in 1746. He was distinguished for his justice, prudence, and benevolence, and his reign was prosperous and popular; he died in 1759.

FERDINAND I., king of Naples and Sicily, although a patron of commerce and the arts, was unpopular for his cruelties; he died in 1494.

FERDINAND, king of Portugal, died in 1383, after a turbulent and unfortunate reign.

FERDINAND I., grand duke of Tuscany, eminent for the wisdom and energy of his government; he died in 1609.

FERDINAND II., grand duke of Tuscany, after Cosmo II., was respected by all, for the decided and impartial neutrality he preserved during the wars between France and Spain; he died in 1668.

FERDINAND, of Cordova, a Spaniard, of the 15th century, so conspicuous for his learning, that he was considered by the vulgar as a magician.

FERDINAND LOPEZ, a Portuguese, who, in the 16th century, visited the East Indies, and published a valuable account of his voyage, &c.

FERDINAND, Charles, a poet and philosopher of Bruges, died at Paris, in 1494.

FERDINAND, John, a jesuit, of Toledo, known as a theological writer, died in 1595.

FERDINAND DE JESUS, an eloquent Carmelite monk, of Spain, in the 17th century.

FERDINANDI, Epiphanius, an eminent physician, died in 1638.

FERDOUSI, Hassan Ben Scharf, the most celebrated of all the Persian poets. His epic poem, entitled "Schanamek," that is, "The History," contains the annals of the kings of Persia, and consists of 60,000 verses. Ferdousi composed this poem at the command of the sultan Mahmoud, and was employed upon it thirty years; after which receiving only 60,000 drachmas of silver for his trouble, he quitted the court of Mahmoud in disgust, and wrote satirical verses against him. He died in 1020.

FERG, or FERGIRE, Francis Paul, an eminent landscape painter, born at Vienna, died at London, in 1740.

FERGUS I., king of Scotland, elected for his services in repelling the Picts; he drowned in 104.

FERGUSON, Robert, a non-conformist divine, and a teacher; afterwards the associate of Monmouth, died in 1714.

FERGUSON, William, a Scotch painter, died in 1690.

FERGUSON, Dr. Adam, a natural and moral philosopher, and political writer, born in Scotland, in 1724. His principal writings were "An Essay on Civil Society;" "History of the Roman Republic;" "A Treatise on Moral and Political Science;" and "Institutes of Moral Philosophy." Dr. Ferguson held many years a professorship in the university of Edinburgh, which he resigned in favour of Mr. Dugald Stewart. He died in 1816.

FERGUSON, James, an extraordinary phenomenon of the self-taught kind, particularly in the astronomical branch of science, was born in Banffshire, Scotland, in 1710. His parents being in low circumstances, he was obliged to keep sheep for four years; but in this situation he learned to mark the position of the stars with a thread and bead. One Alexander Cantley, butler to Thomas Grant, esq., taught him decimal arithmetic, algebra, and the elements of geometry: after this he went into two very hard services. His ingenuity at length introduced him to Sir James Dunbar, when he learned to draw, and began to take portraits. At 30 years of age, he invented his Astronomical Rotula, a machine for showing the new moons and eclipses. About 1744 he went to London, and, by his delineation of the complex line of the moon's motion, procured the honour of being elected fellow of the royal society, without paying for admission. His dissertations and inventions in mechanics, and other branches of the mathematics, introduced him to the favour of king George III., who conferred an annual pension of 50l. upon him. He died November 16 1776.

FERGUSSON, Robert, a very ingenious though unfortunate, Scotch poet, born at Edinburgh, in 1750, died Oct. 16, 1774. He was possessed of the brightest genius, and the best heart; but his social qualifications were so fascinating that they led him into a course of dissipation and imprudence, which too often is the ruin of men of genius. Burns (his brother poet, and enthusiastic admirer) erected a neat monument to his memory in the Canongate church-yard.

FERMAT, Peter, a native of Toulouse, was distinguished as an able lawyer, and an eminent mathematician and philosopher; the associate of Descartes and Huygens; he died in 1664.

FERMOR, William count Von, an officer in the Russian service, distinguished for his victories over the Turks and Prussians, and particularly over the king of Prussia, and for the capture of Berlin; he died in 1771.

FERNANDEZ, Anthony, superior of the Portuguese jesuit missionaries, in India, and author of commentaries on parts of the Old Testament; he died in 1628.

FERNANDEZ, Benedict, a Portuguese jesuit, and also a writer of commentaries on Scripture died in 1630.

FERNANDEZ, Alphonso, a Spanish Dominican, and writer, died in 1640.

FERNEL, John Francis, physician to Henry II. of France, was distinguished for his indefatigable attention to his studies, for his attainments in philosophy and medicine, and for his attachment to private life; he died in 1558.

FERNOUILLOT DE FALBAIRE, Charles George, a French author; he died in 1801.

FERRACINO, Bartolomeo, a selftaught and ingenious mechanic, born at Bassan, in Padua, died in 1764.

FERRAND, James, a French physician, and author of a treatise, "De la Maladie d'Amour," printed at Paris, in 1622; and published in English, in 1640.

FERRAND, Lewis, a French lawyer, and advocate of the parliament of Paris, died in 1699

FERRAND, Anthony, a counsellor of Paris, author of madrigals, songs, &c., died in 1719.

FERRAND, James Philip, a French painter in enamel, died in 1733

FERRANDUS, Fulgentius, a deacon of Carthage, died before 551.

FERRAR, Robert, bishop of St. Davids, was burnt as a heretic, in the reign of Mary, in 1555.

FERRAR, Nicholas, a native of London, was secretary to the Virginia company, and afterwards a member of parliament; he died in 1637.

FERRARI, Lewis, of Milan, professor of mathematics at Bologna, where he died in 1565.

FERRARI, Antony Mary Zachary Bartholomew, founder of the order of the Barnabites at Milan, died in 1544.

FERRARI, Octavian, an Italian author, born at Milan, 1518, died in 1586. Though excellently skilled in polite literature, yet he was principally famous for philosophy, being esteemed a second Aristotle.

FERRARI, Francisco Bernardino, of the same family with the former, born at Milan, 1577, died 1669. He was an able divine and sacred historian, and of no mean talents as an antiquary.

FERRARI, Octavio, historiographer of Milan, of the same family with the former, born in 1607, died in 1682. He was remarkable for the sweetness, sincerity, and affability of his temper; and had so happy a way of conciliating persons exasperated against each other, that he acquired the title of "The Reconciler."

FERRARI, John Baptist, a jesuit, author of a Syriac Dictionary, &c.; he died in 1655.

FERRARI, Giovanni Andrea, a painter of Genoa, died in 1669.

FERRARIENSIS, a general of the Dominicans, and a writer on philosophy, died in 1528.

FERRARS, Edward, a distinguished advocate, a member of parliament, and a favourite of Henry VIII., and of his successor. He wrote the History of Queen Mary, the Tragedy of Richard II., and other works, and died in 1579.

FERRARS, Edward, a poet and favourite of Henry VIII., died in 1561.

FERRARS, Henry, of the same family as the preceding, is known as having made large and valuable collections for a history of his native country; he died in 1633.

FERRAUD, N., a deputy to the national convention of France, distinguished for his hatred of monarchy, was shot at Paris, in 1795, during an attack on the convention.

FERREAS, Don John of, born at Rabanezza, in Spain, in 1652, died in 1735. He was author of a Spanish Dictionary, and of several works in Theology, Philosophy, and History; the most considerable of which was a "General History of Spain."

FERREIN, Antony, a French anatomist, and lecturer on Materia Medica; he died in 1769.

FERRETI, or FERRETUS, a poet and historian, of Vicenza, who contributed to the revival of learning in Europe, in the 14th century.

FERRETI, Emilio, an Italian lawyer, secretary to pope Leo X., died at Avignon, in 1552.

FERRETY, Giovanni Batista, a Benedictine monk, of Vicenza; the time of his death is unknown.

FERRI, Paul, a learned, popular, and eloquent divine, of Metz, died in 1669.

FERRI, Ciro, a celebrated historic painter, born at Rome, in 1634, died 1689. He was a faithful imitator of Peter de Cortona, under whom he had been bred; and to whom he came so near in his ideas, his invention, and his manner of painting, that his ceilings, particularly, are often mistaken for Cortona's.

FERRIAR, John, M. D., an estimable writer on medicine, the belles lettres, and archaiology, died at Manchester, in 1815. He published "Illustrations of Sterne," in which he detected the source from which Sterne had evidently borrowed many of the ideas dispersed through his eccentric performances.

FERRIER, Jeremy, professor of divinity at Nismes, and secretary to the king of France, in 1626, the year of his death.

FERRIER, Arnauld de, an eminent lawyer, and called the Cato of France, was born at Toulouse, in 150-, died 1585.

FERRIER, Lewis, a poet and dramatic writer, born at Avignon, died in 1721.

FERRIER, John, a jesuit, and confessor to the French king, died in 1674.

FERRIERES, Claude de, a doctor of civil law at Paris, and author of several valuable books on that subject, died in 1715.

FERRON, Arnauld du, a lawyer of Bourdeaux, author of an elegant Latin history of France, to the reign of Francis I., in continuation of that of Æmilius; he died in 1563.

FERTE, Henry de Senecterre Marechal de, a celebrated French general in the reigns of Louis XIII. and his successor; he died in 1681.

FERUS, John, superior of the gray friars at Mentz, known as a popular preacher, and as a commentator on the Bible; he died in 1554.

FESTUS, Porcius, a proconsul of Judea, by whom the apostle Paul was sent to Rome.

FESTUS, Pompeius, a celebrated grammarian of antiquity, who abridged a work of "Verrius Flaccus de Significatione Verborum."

FETTI, Dominico, an eminent painter, born at Rome, in 1589, died 1624. From the paintings of Julio Romano he took his colouring, the boldness of his characters, and a beautiful manner of thinking; he was very delicate in his thoughts; had a grandeur of expression, and a mellowness of pencil, that pleased the connoisseurs. His pictures are scarce, and much sought after.

FEUILLEE, Lewis, botanist to Lewis XIV. of France, born at Provence, in 1660, died 1732. There is of his a "Journal des Observations Physiques, Mathematiques, et Botaniques," made upon the coasts of South America and New Spain, which is said to be very exact and curious, though written inelegantly.

FEUQUIERES, Anthony de Pas, marquis of, distinguished as an officer, and made a marshal for his services in Germany; he died in 1711.

FEURBORN, Justus, rector of the university of Giessen, and author of several theological works in Latin, died in 1656.

FEUSTKING, John Henry, professor and doctor of divinity in the university at Wittemberg, confessor to the duke of Saxony, and counsellor to the duke of Saxe Gotha, died in 1713.

FEVARDENTIUS, or FEWARDENT, Francis, a Franciscan friar, known for his bigoted hostility to the protestants; he died in 1641.

FEVRE, Claude, a French painter, died in London, in 1675.

FEVRE, Guy le, sieur de la Boderie, a poet of Lower Normandy, eminent for his knowledge of oriental literature, died in 1598.

FEVRE, Anthony le, brother of Guy, was in the service of Henry IV. of France, and his ambassador to England, &c.; he died in 1615.

FEVRE, Nicholas le, a French jesuit, author of a treatise on true religion, died in 1755.

FEVRE, James le, a learned Frenchman, the friend and correspondent of Erasmus, published

translation of the New Testament with commentaries; he died in 1537, aged 97.

FEVRE, Nicholas le, born at Paris, was distinguished as a profound scholar, well acquainted with the civil law, belles-lettres, and mathematics. He was preceptor to the duke of Conde, and afterwards of Lewis XIII.; he died in 1611.

FEVRE, Tanaquil, or Tamequi, a learned man, professor in the university at Saumur; he died in 1672.

FEVRE, Roland le, an eminent painter, born at Anjou, died at London, in 1677.

FEVRET, Charles, an eminent French civilian, born in 1583, died 1661. Several authors have mentioned him and his works in a very honourable manner.

FEVRET DE FONTETTE, Charles Marie, an eminent French lawyer, and a member of the academy of belles-lettres, died in 1772.

FEYDEAU, Matthew, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and a theological writer, died in 1694.

FIASELLA, Dominico, an Italian and historical painter, died in 1669.

FICHARD, John, a lawyer, of Frankfort, author of "Lives of Illustrious monks," died in 1581.

FICINUS, Marsilius, a learned Italian, who, under the patronage of Lorenzo and Cosmo de Medicis, became a distinguished philosopher, physician, and divine, and an able writer on numerous subjects; he died in 1499.

FICORONI, Francesco, a Roman medalist, and a writer on medals, and antiquities, died in 1747.

FIDANZA, Johannes, a philosopher, poet, and theologist, of Tuscany, styled, on account of his great learning, the seraphic doctor; he died in 1274.

FIDDES, Dr. Richard, an English divine, and ingenious biographical and theological writer, born in 1671, died in 1725. His chief work is, "The Life of Cardinal Wolsey."

FIELD, Richard, an English divine, eminent for his learning, benevolence and piety, chaplain to queen Elizabeth, canon of Windsor, and dean of Gloucester; he died in 1616.

FIELDING, Henry, son of general Fielding, was born in 1707, and received the first rudiments of his education at home, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Oliver; he was removed to Eton-school; from whence, at about 18 years of age, he went to Leyden, where he studied under the most celebrated civilians for two years; at the expiration of which time he returned to London; and in 1727 commenced writer for the stage. Between this time and 1743, he wrote 26 dramatic pieces. About six or seven years after Mr. Fielding's commencing a writer for the stage, he married Miss Craddock, a young lady from Salisbury, possessed of beauty, and a fortune of about 1500*l.*; and near the same time his mother dying, an estate of somewhat better than 200*l.* per annum, came into his possession. This fortune, had it been conducted with prudence and economy, might have secured to him a state of independence for life, and, with the helps it might have derived from the productions of a genius unincumbered with anxieties and perplexity, might have even afforded him an affluent income; but, fond of figure and magnificence, he threw wide open the gates of hospitality, and suffered his whole patrimony to be wasted. In short, in less than three years, he reduced himself to the unpleasant situation of having no fortune. Not discouraged, however, he betook himself closely to the study of the law, and, after the customary time of probation at the Temple, was called to the bar, and made no inconsiderable figure in Westminster-hall. He began soon after to be molested with such violent attacks from the gout, as rendered it impossible for him to be so constant at the bar as the laboriousness of his profession required; and a proof of the great force and vigour of his mind is, his pursuing so arduous a study under the exigencies of family distress, with a wife and children, whom he tenderly loved, looking up to him for sustenance; with a body torn by the acutest pains, and a mind distracted by a thousand avocations; yet obliged, for immediate supply, to produce almost extempore, a play, a farce, a pamphlet, or a newspaper. A large number of fugitive political tracts, which had their value when the incidents were actually passing on the great scene of business, came from his pen. At this time too he produced his "Joseph Andrews," which is too well known and too justly admired to leave us any room to expatiate on its merits. About 1745, Mr. F. accepted of the office of an acting magistrate in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, in which station he continued till pretty near the time of his death. Yet, amidst all the laborious duties of his office, he found leisure to amuse himself, and afterwards the world, with "The History of Tom Jones," and "Amelia." At length, however, his whole frame of body was so entirely shattered by continual inroads of complicated disorders, and the incessant fatigue of business in his office, that, by the advice of his physicians, he set out for Lisbon. Even in this distressful condition, his imagination still continued making the strongest efforts to display itself; and the last gleam of his wit and humour faintly sparkled in the "Journal" he left behind him of his "Voyage" to that place, which was published in 1755, at London. In about two months after his arrival at Lisbon, in 1754, he died, in his 48th year.

FIELDING, Sarah, sister of Henry, author of "David Simple," a novel of considerable merit, born in 1714, died in 1768.

FIELDING, Sir John, half-brother to Henry an excellent magistrate, and author of many useful regulations in the police of London and Westminster, died in 1780.

FIENNES, William, lord Say and Sele, although raised to the peerage by James I., was a rebel against his son, an active member of the long parliament, and one of Cromwell's adherents. He was afterwards chamberlain, and lord privy seal to Charles II.; he died in 1662.

FIENNES, Nathanael, second son of the preceding, was, like his father, an enemy to the church and king, a friend of Cromwell, and one of his peers; he died in 1669.

FIENUS, Thomas, a very ingenious and learned physician, born at Antwerp, in 1566, died in 1631. He composed several works, among which were, "De Veribus Imaginationis."

FIESCHO, John Lewis, a noble Genoese, who conspired to deliver Andrew Doria and his fleet to the French, and was drowned in the attempt, in 1547.

FIGINO, Ambrozio, a painter, born at Milan, died in 1590.

FIGRELIUS, Edmundus, a learned Swede, and professor at Upsal, died in 1676.

FILANGERI, Gaetano, a gentleman of Naples, employed about the court, who wrote a popular work on legislation; he died in 1787.

FILELFO, Francis. See PHILELPHUS.

FILESAC, John, dean of the faculty of the ology, at Paris, died in 1638.

FILICAJA, Vincentio di, an elegant poet, of Florence, and a senator of that city, died in 1707.

FILMER, Sir Robert, author of some publications on the nature of monarchial government, was born in Kent toward the end of the 16th century, and died in 1647.

FINÆUS, Orontius, a celebrated astronomer, and professor of mathematics in the Royal College at Paris, born at Briancon, in 1494, died 1555. He was one of those who vainly boasted of having found out the quadrature of the circle.

FINCH, Heneage, earl of Nottingham, lord high chancellor of England, born in 1621, died in 1682. Though he lived in very troublesome times, yet he retained the good opinion of both prince and people. He was distinguished by his wisdom and eloquence; and was such an excellent orator, that some have styled him the English Cicero. He left behind him, written with his own hand, "Chancery Reports," MS. in folio.

FINCH, Daniel, earl of Nottingham, son of the preceding, was secretary under William and his successor, and president of the council, at the accession of George I.; he died in 1730.

FINCH, Edward, brother of Sir Heneage, was vicar of Christ-church, London, from which he was expelled for preaching in a surplice, and associating with women; he died in 1642.

FINCH, Thomas, physician to the duke of Sleswick, and successively professor of mathematics, of eloquence, and of medicine, at Copenhagen; he died in 1656.

FINET, Sir John, born in 1571, was bred up in the court, where, by his wit, mirth, and uncommon skill in composing songs, he pleased James I. very much. In 1626, being then in good esteem with Charles I. he was made master of the ceremonies, and died in 1641.

FINGAL, a Caledonian chief, died in 283.

FINKENSTEIN, Count, an eminent Prussian statesman, born in 1713, held the important station of cabinet minister at the court of Berlin more than 50 years, and died in 1800.

FINLEY, Samuel, D. D., a native of Ireland, and president of New-Jersey College; he was much distinguished for his piety; published many sermons, and died in 1766.

FINLEY, Robert, D. D., an eminent presbyterian clergyman of New-Jersey, was elected president of the university of Athens, Georgia, in 1817, and died soon after he had entered on the duties of that office.

FIRENZUOLA, Angelo, an Italian poet, born at Florence, and patronised by pope Clement VII. His comedies, prose, and poetical works, were published in 3 vols.; he died in 1545.

FIRMICIUS MATERNUS, Julius, an ancient Christian writer of the 4th century. His treatise "Of the Errors of the Profane Religions" shows great learning, and great zeal for Christianity.

FIRMILIAN, bishop of Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, died in 269.

FIRMIN, Thomas, a citizen of London, memorable for his public benefactions and charities, born in 1632, died in 1697. In good works he was indefatigably industrious, and successfully provoked many others thereto, becoming also their almoner, visiting and relieving the poor at their houses, and in prisons, whence also he redeemed many. He set many hundreds of them to work, to the expending of great sums. He rebuilt, repaired, and added conveniences to hospitals, weekly overseeing the orphans. The refugees from France, and from Ireland, partook largely the effects of his charity, pains, and earnest solicitations for them: in short, his charities were unequalled at the time when he lived.

FIRMIN, Giles, a physician, of New-England, in its early settlement, and afterwards a clergyman in Great Britain, author of the "Real Christian," died in 1697.

FIRONZABADI, surnamed Sharazi, a Persian writer on the Mahomedan law, in the 11th century. Another of that name wrote an Arabic Dictionary, and died in 1414.

FISCHER, John Christian, a very eminent performer on, and composer for, the hautbois, was born at Fribourg, but was long settled in England, where he was appointed one of the queen's chamber musicians. This admirable musician was seized with an apoplectic fit, April 29, 1800, and died in about an hour.

FISH, Simon, an English lawyer, author of "The Supplication of Beggars," a violent satire on bishops and clergy, which gained him the favour of Henry VIII.; he died of the plague in 1571.

FISHER, John, bishop of Rochester, and martyr to popery, born in 1459, was beheaded for denying the king's supremacy, in 1535. During his confinement, the poor old bishop was but hardly used, and scarcely allowed necessaries. He continued above a year in the tower and might have continued there till released by a natural death, if an unseasonable honour paid him by pope Paul III. had not hastened his destruction; this was, the creating him, in May, 1535, cardinal, by the title of cardinal priest of St. Vitalis. When the king heard of it, he said, in a great passion, "Well, let the pope send him a hat when he will; Mother of God, he shall wear it on his shoulders then, for I will leave him never a head to set it on." Erasmus represents him as a man of integrity, deep learning, sweetness of temper, and greatness of soul.

FISHER, Mary, an enthusiastic quakeress, of the 17th century, who went to Constantinople to convert the grand seignior. Mahomet, after hearing her patiently, sent her back to her own country in safety.

FISHER, Alexander M., professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, in Yale College, Connecticut, was lost with the packet Albion, on the coast of Ireland, in 1822, while on a voyage to Europe for the advancement of his professional knowledge. Talents of the highest order, united with an entire and intense devotion to the pursuit of philosophical and scientific subjects, had excited great expectations of his future usefulness, and eminence, and the news of his death was heard with the deepest regret wherever he was known.

FISKE, John, first minister of Wenham and Chelmsford, Mass., died in 1677.

FISKE, Nathan, D. D., minister of Brookfield, Mass., distinguished for his industry and perseverance in the great duties of his office; he published some sermons, and died in 1799.

FITCH, James, first minister of Saybrook, Conn., died in 1702.

FITCH, Jabez, minister of Portsmouth, N. H., author of some unpublished MSS. relating to the history of New-Hampshire, died in 1746.

FITCH, Thomas, an eminent lawyer and statesman, was, for several years, chief justice of the colony of Connecticut, and afterwards governor of the same. He died in 1774.

FITZGIBBON, John, earl of Clare, an emi-

nent Irish lawyer, was attorney-general of Ireland, and keeper of the great seal. He was distinguished as the great promoter of the union between England and Ireland, and died at Dublin, in 1802.

FITZHERBERT, Sir Anthony, a very learned judge, of the common pleas, in the reign of Henry VIII. He was born at Norbury, in Derbyshire, died in 1538, and left behind him many valuable works, of which the chief are, "The Grand Abridgment collected by that most reverend judge, Mr. Anthony Fitzherbert, lately conferred with his own manuscript, corrected by himself, together with the references of the cases to the books by which they may be easily found; an improvement never before made;" and "The New Natura Brevium," always held in very high esteem.

FITZHERBERT, Thomas, grandson to Sir Anthony, a zealous catholic, voluntarily fled to France, and afterwards to Rome, where he presided over the English college, and died in 1640, in the 88th year of his age. His writings were controversial, and on theology.

FITZHERBERT, Nicholas, also exiled himself, and went to Rome, on account of his religious principles, where he wrote several books, and was drowned in 1612.

FITZJAMES, James, duke of Berwick, natural son of James II., was distinguished for his bravery as an officer, and his successes as a general, for which he was made a marshal of France. He was killed at the head of the French army in Germany, in 1734.

FITZ-STEPHEN, William, a monk, of Canterbury, who was present at the murder of Becket, of which he wrote an account, including a curious description of London; he died in 1191.

FIXMILLNER, Placidus, an Austrian, ecclesiastical professor at Kremsmunster, and a writer on astronomy and the canon law; he died in 1791.

FIZES, Anthony, an eminent physician, of Montpellier, whose works on medical subjects are much esteemed; he died in 1765.

FLACCOUR, F. de, director general of the French East India company, and at the head of a colony in Madagascar, in 1648, an account of which he published.

FLACCUS, Caius Valerius, an ancient Latin poet, of whom remain but very imperfect accounts. He lived, however, in the time of the emperor Vespasian, to whom he addressed a poem on the Argonautic expedition: of which he lived to compose no more than seven books, and part of an eighth. In this poem he imitated Virgil, and often in the most happy manner.

FLACIUS, Matthias. See FRANCOWITZ.

FLAMEEL, Bertholet, a historical painter, of Liege, whose pieces are to be found in the churches of that city, and of Paris; he died in 1675.

FLAMEL, Nicolas, a notary of Paris, who suddenly rose from poverty to opulence, probably by commercial speculations. His wealth gave rise to a report that he had discovered the philosopher's stone. He was living in 1399.

FLAMINIO, Giovani Antonio, an orator, poet, and historian, of Bologna, who wrote the life of Albertus Magnus, &c.. died in 1536

FLAMINIO, Marc Antonio, son of the preceding, eminent as a man of learning, and as a writer of epigrams, &c.; he died at Rome, in 1550.

FLAMININUS, or FLAMININUS, Titus Quintus, a Roman consul, celebrated for his defeat of Philip of Macedon, 198 B. C., and his restoration of the liberties of Greece.

FLAMINIUS, Nobilis, an eminent Italian divine and critic, who corrected the Vulgate edition of the Septuagint, and died in 1590.

FLAMSTEED, John, a most eminent English mathematician and astronomical writer, born in 1646, died 1719.

FLANDRIN, Peter, of Lyons, celebrated for his knowledge of the veterinary art, and of comparative anatomy; he wrote a treatise on the management of cattle and other works, and died in 1796.

FLASSANS, Taraudet de, a Provencal poet of the 14th century, born at Flassans.

FLATMAN, Thomas, an English wit and poet, born in London, in 1633, died in 1688. It is remarked, that Flatman in his younger days had a dislike to marriage, and made a song describing the incumbrances of it, with this beginning:

"Like a dog with a bottle tied close to his tail
"Like a toad in a bog, or a thief in a jail," &c

but being afterwards smitten with a fair virgin, and with her fortune, he espoused her, in 1672; upon which his ingenious comrades did serenade him that night, while he was in the embraces of his mistress, with the said song.

FLAUST, John Baptist, an advocate of the parliament of Rouen, and author of a work on Norman jurisprudence, upon which he was employed fifty years; he died in 1783.

FLAVEL, John, an English divine, educated at Oxford, was ejected from his living at Dartmouth, and afterwards restored by Charles I.; he died in 1692.

FLAVIAN, a patriarch of Antioch, died in 404.

FLAVIAN, a patriarch of Constantinople, in 447. He was deposed, and died in banishment.

FLAVIGNI, Valerian de, doctor of the Sorborne, and professor of Hebrew, at the royal college, died at Paris, in 1674.

FLAVITAS, patriarch of Constantinople, after Acacius.

FLECHIER, Esprit, a French bishop, celebrated for poetry and oratory, born in 1632, died in 1710. His works consist of Sermons, Latin and French poetry, Letters, &c. He wrote also the "History of Cardinal Ximenes."

FLECKNOE, Richard, an English poet and dramatic writer, in the reign of Charles II., remembered only as giving a name to Dryden's incomparable satire against Shadwell, called "Mac Flecknoe," from which Pope afterwards acknowledged to have taken the plan of his Dunciad.

FLEETWOOD, William, an English lawyer, recorder of London, in the reign of Elizabeth, and author of several law treatises, died in 1593.

FLEETWOOD, William, bishop of Ely, born in the Tower of London, in 1656, died in 1723. His most celebrated writings are "An Essay upon Miracles;" "Chronicon Preciosum; or, an account of the English money, the price of corn, and other commodities, for the last six hundred years," &c. Bishop Fleetwood's character was great in every respect. His virtue was not of the fanatical kind, nor was his piety the least tinctured with superstition: yet he cultivated and practised both to perfection. As for his accomplishments, he was incontestibly the

best preacher, of his time, and, for occasional sermons, may be considered as a model.

FLEMING, Robert, a Scotch dissenting minister and powerful preacher, born in 1630, died in 1691, leaving behind him a work of considerable merit, called "The Fulfilling of the Scriptures."

FLEMING, Robert, son of the above, minister at Leyden and Amsterdam, and afterwards at London, wrote tracts, &c. on religious subjects. He died in 1716.

FLEMING, Caleb, an English dissenting clergyman and writer, died in 1773.

FLEMMING, or FLEMMYNGE, Richard, prebendary of York, and bishop of Lincoln, was the founder of Lincoln college, Oxford; he died in 1431.

FLESSELLES, N. de, a French magistrate, who was shot while attempting to repress a revolutionary mob in Paris, in 1789.

FLETCHER, Dr. Richard, father of the poet, dean of Peterborough, and bishop of Bristol, Worcester, and London, died suddenly, in 1596.

FLETCHER, Giles, LL. D., brother to the bishop, was an ambassador from Elizabeth to Russia, and otherwise employed in her service; he died in 1610.

FLETCHER, Phinehas, called the "Spenser of the age," was born about 1582, and died in 1650. His most famous composition called "The Purple Island," is an allegorical description of man. His works were printed at Cambridge, in 1633, and in 1772 his "Eclogues" were reprinted at Edinburgh, with an introduction and argument to each eclogue, and notes by an anonymous editor.

FLETCHER, Giles, brother of the foregoing, and author of a rich and picturesque poem, called "Christ's Victorie," was beneficed at Alderton, in Suffolk, where he died in 1623.

FLETCHER, John, an English dramatic writer, born in 1576, was the son of Dr. Richard Fletcher, bishop of London. He wrote plays jointly with Beaumont, though it is not known what share each bore in forming the plots, writing the scenes, &c.; but the general opinion is, that Beaumont's judgment was usually employed in correcting and retrenching the superfluities Fletcher's wit. He died of the plague, at London, in 1625.

FLETCHER, Abraham, a self-taught mathematician and astrologer, died in 1793.

FLETCHER, Benjamin, governor of the colony of New-York, known only for his passionate disposition, and his avaricious propensities, which rendered him extremely unpopular.

FLEURIEU, Charles Peter Clarel de, a French hydrographer, captain in the marine, and afterwards minister of that department, and tutor to the dauphin. Under Napoleon, he was appointed intendant of the house, and governor of the Thuilleries. He died in 1810.

FLEURY, Claude, a French advocate, of great learning, tutor to several of the French princes, abbot of Locdien, and prior of Argenteuil; he was confessor to Lewis XV., and died in 1723.

FLEURY, Andrew Hercule de, cardinal, a most eminent French statesman and negotiator, born in Languedoc, 1653, died in 1743.

FLEURY, Julian, the learned editor of the Delphin Apuleius.

FLINDERS, Matthew, a distinguished English navigator, who explored the coast of New South Wales in a small boat, and was afterwards sent out as commander of a vessel, for the purpose of making farther discoveries in that region. He was taken prisoner by the French, his journal detained, and himself so cruelly treated as to cause his death, in 1814.

FLINK, Godfrey, a Dutch painter, pupil of Rembrandt, died in 1660.

FLINT, Abel, D. D., a distinguished presbyterian clergyman, for many years pastor of a church in Hartford, Connecticut, died in 1825.

FLIPART, John James, a French engraver, of great merit, died in 1782.

FLOCQUET, Stephen Joseph, an eminent musician, died at Paris, in 1785.

FLODOARD, or FRODOARD, a French historian, and an ecclesiastic, of Rheims, who wrote a history of his church from its foundation to 948; he died in 966.

FLOGEL, Charles Frederic, professor of philosophy in the college of noblemen, at Leignitz, author of a history of the human understanding, and several other works; he died in 1788.

FLOOD, Henry, a very celebrated senator, formerly of Ireland, but latterly of England, born in 1732. For many years a most distinguished member of the house of commons, his every effort was invariably directed to improve the political constitution, to increase the internal resources, and to promote the general prosperity of Ireland. As an orator, he made Demosthenes his model, and emulated his strength and vehemence, without aiming at the diffusion or brilliancy of Cicero; and, as a writer, energy, force, and argument, more distinguished his productions, than an elaborate structure of words, or accurately polished sentences. He died in 1791.

FLORENTINO, Stephano, a historical painter, of Florence, died in 1350.

FLORIAN, John Peter Claris de, a very popular French writer, born in 1755. Voltaire, to whom he was near akin, procured him the place of page to the duc de Penthievre, who soon gave him a commission in the army; but, on observing the success of his first literary production, "Galathee," which appeared in 1782, the duke determined that he should confine himself to literature, and furnished him with a library. His dramas, pastorals, and novels, have placed him in the first rank of popularity as a sentimental writer. His "Numa Pompilius," and "Fables," are also much admired. He died in 1794.

FLORIMOND DE REMOND, counsellor of the parliament of Bourdeaux, known as an opposer of Calvinists, died in 1602.

FLORIO, John, born in London, in the reign of Henry VIII., died of the plague in 1625. He was the author of several works, viz. "First Fruits, which yield familiar Speech, merry Proverbs, witty Sentences, and golden Sayings;" "Dictionary, Italian and English;" which was afterwards published, in 1611, under this title, "Queen Anna's New World of Words," &c.

FLORIS, Francis, a sculptor, and celebrated painter, of Antwerp, died in 1570.

FLORUS, Lucius Annæus, an ancient Latin historian, of the same family with Seneca and Lucan, flourished in the reigns of Trajan and Adrian, and wrote an abridgment of the Roman history in four books.

FLORUS, surnamed Master, a deacon of Lyons, in the 9th century, author of a commentary on St. Paul, &c.

FLOYER, Sir John, a respectable English physician and medical writer, died in 1720.

FLOYD, William, a member of congress, before and after the adoption of the federal con

stitution, and a signer of the declaration of independence; he died in 1821.

FLUDD, Robert, an English physician and philosopher, and a voluminous writer on the wonders of alchymy, and the Rosicrucian doctrines, early in the 17th century.

FLYNT, Henry, one of the first ministers of Braintree, was a man of piety and integrity; he died in 1668.

FLYNT, Henry, tutor and fellow of Harvard college, a native of Dorchester, Mass., and a preacher, distinguished for his solid talents; he published a number of sermons, and died in 1760.

FOES, or FOESIUS, Anutius, a very celebrated physician, of Paris, born at Metz, in 1528, and died in 1596. He translated into Latin the whole works of Hippocrates, and judiciously corrected the Greek text as he went along. He translated also the commentaries of Galen, upon the second book of Hippocrates, "Concerning vulgar Maladies."

FOGLIETA, or FOLIETA, Uberto, a learned Genoese priest, died at Rome, in 1581.

FOHI, the first king of China, who is said to have founded this empire about 200 years after the deluge. He was the first who taught the Chinese the advantages of civil society, invented instruments of music, established laws and ordinances, and is said to have reigned no less than 115 years.

FOINARD, Frederic Maurice, a native of Normandy, eminent as a Hebrew scholar, was vice-president of the college of du Plessis, and died in 1743.

FOIX, Mark Anthony, a jesuit, eminent as a preacher, died at Auvergne, in 1687.

FOIX, Odel de, lord of Lautrec, an eminent French general under Lewis XII. and Francis I., and governor of Milan; he died in 1528.

FOLARD, Charles, a Frenchman, born in 1669, died 1752. He was author of several works, the principal of which are, "Commentaries upon Polybius," and "A Treatise concerning the Defence of Places," &c.

FOLENGO, Teophilus, a nobleman, of Mantua, was for some time a soldier, and afterwards became a Benedictine. He died in 1544. His writings are numerous, both in prose and poetry.

FOLENGO, John Baptist, a Benedictine writer, of Mantua, died in 1559.

FOLKES, Martin, an English antiquarian, mathematician, and philosopher, and president of the royal society of London, born in 1690, died 1754. His last production was a book upon the "English Silver Coin," from the conquest to his own times.

FONCEMAGNE, Stephen Laurent de, of Orleans, preceptor to the duke of Chartres, died in 1779.

FONSECA, Anthony de, a Dominican, of Lisbon, preacher to the king, and professor of theology at the university of Coimbra, about 1540.

FONSECA, Peter, a Portuguese metaphysician and writer, died in 1559.

FONT, Joseph de la, a French comic writer, died in 1725.

FONT, Pierre de la, a French divine and theological writer, died in 1699.

FONTAINE, John de la, a celebrated French poet, born in 1621, died 1695. His compositions have a great deal of nature, without the least affectation: his wit seems unstudied, and so much pleasantry is hardly to be elsewhere met with. His "Fables" are observed to have more sobriety and correctness than his "Tales," which are very licentious.

FONTAINE, Nicholas, a French theological writer of great piety, learning, and industry, died in 1709.

FONTAINES, Peter Francis Guyot des, a French critic and historical writer, and translator, born in 1685, died 1745.

FONTANA, Dominico, a Roman architect and mechanic of great eminence, who succeeded in setting up the obelisk in front of St. Peter's, a work before deemed impracticable. He died at Naples, in 1607.

FONTANA, Prospero, an eminent painter at Bologna, born in 1512.

FONTANA, Lavinia, daughter of the preceding, was also eminent as a painter, and was patronised by pope Gregory XIII.; she died in 1602

FONTANGES, Marie Angelique, duchess of, favourite of Lewis XIV., was distinguished for her beauty; she died in 1681.

FONTANINI, Juste, archbishop of Ancyra, died at Rome in 1736.

FONTE-MODERATA, a celebrated Venetian lady, whose real name was Modesta Pozzo, was born at Venice, in 1555. She is the author of several poems, and published a book in prose, "Dei Meriti delle Donne," in which she maintains, that the female sex is not inferior in understanding and merit to the male. This book upon "The Merits of Women," was printed immediately after her death; and father Ribera has made a eulogium of this learned heroine, in his "Theatre of Learned Women." She died in 1592.

FONTENAY, Peter Claude, a learned jesuit, of Paris, died in 1742.

FONTENAY, John Baptist Blain de, an eminent French painter, born at Caen, in 1654, died 1715. Nothing is finer than his fruits and flowers. They have all the freshness and beauty imaginable: and the very dew seems to trickle down the stalks of them with all the lustre and transparency of a diamond. The insects upon them also appear perfectly animated.

FONTENELLE, Bernard le Bovier de, a French author, born in 1657, died 1757. Voltaire declares him to have been the most universal genius that the age of Lewis XIV. produced. In his poetical performances, and "Dialogues of the Dead," the spirit of Voiture was discerned, though more extended, and more philosophical. His "Plurality of Worlds" is a work singular in its kind; his design in it was, to present that part of philosophy to view in a gay and pleasing dress; for which purpose he has introduced a lady, and drawn up the whole in a most agreeable, as well as instructing dialogue. In the same manner made an entertaining book out of "Vanda Oracles." Having been appointed perpetual secretary to the academy of sciences, he discharged that trust above 40 years, so as to meet with universal applause. His "History of the Academy of Sciences" often throws a great light upon their memoirs, which are very obscure. The "Eloges" which he spoke on the deceased members of the academy have this particular merit, that they excite a respect for the sciences as well as for the author.

FONTENU, Lewis Francis de, a French writer and a great antiquarian, died in 1759.

FONTIUS, Bartholomew, a historian of Florence, and librarian to the king of Hungary, at Buda; he died in 1513.

FOOTE, Samuel, born at Truro, in Cornwall, in 1722. He was designed for the law, but the

dryness and gravity of this study not suiting the vivacity of Foote's spirit, he left it, and had recourse to the stage. He appeared first in Othello, but soon struck out into a new and untrodden path; which was, by taking upon himself the double character of author and performer. Under this form, in 1747, he opened the little theatre in the Haymarket with a drama of his own composing, called, "The Diversions of the Morning." This piece was nothing more than the introduction of well-known characters in real life; whose manner of conversing and expressing themselves he had a most amazing talent at imitating, even to the very voice of those he intended to *take off*. From 1752 to 1761, he continued to perform at one of the theatres every season, as fancy or interest directed his choice, generally for a stated number of nights: on which engagements he usually brought out a new piece. And thus he went on, till a very pressing embarrassment in his affairs compelled him to perform "The Minor" at the Haymarket, in the summer of 1760, with such a company as he could hastily collect. Henceforward he pursued the scheme of occupying that theatre when the others were shut up; and, from 1762, to the season before his death, he regularly performed there. In 1766, when at lord Mexborough's in the country, he broke his leg by a fall from his horse, the duke of York being also there; and it is generally supposed, that this accident facilitated his application for a patent, which he obtained in July of the same year. Foote now acquired a great deal of money, and seemed to set mankind at defiance; for he cared not whom he offended, if they were but subjects convertible to ridicule; he died in 1777. Foote has been called the "English Aristophanes," and certainly was a most powerful satirist of the follies of the age.

FOPPENS, John Francis, professor of divinity, at Louvain, and archdeacon of Mechlin, died in 1761.

FORBES, Patrick, a learned and pious bishop, of Aberdeen, born 1564, died 1635. His principal work is a "Commentary on the Revelations."

FORBES, John, made bishop of Aberdeen by James VI., was the son of Patrick Forbes just mentioned. His book of "Historical and Theological Institutions" is so excellent a work, that Burnet says, if he could have finished it by a second volume, it would, perhaps, have been the most valuable treatise of divinity that has yet appeared in the world. He d[illegible] in 1648.

FORBES, Duncan, an eminent Scottish lawyer, and many years president of the court of sessions; but as a writer chiefly employed on theological subjects: born in 168[illegible] in 1747.

FORBES, James, F. R. S., a celebrated tourist and natural historian, born in London, in 1749, a lineal descendant of the earls of Gran[illegible]; died in 1819. He travelled nearly 20 years in different parts of Asia, Africa, and America; and his drawings, and accompanying descriptions, during these travels, fill 150 folio volumes, containing upwards af 52,000 pages, the work of his own hand. His chief work, however, is entitled, "Oriental Memoirs," &c., with 90 beautiful engravings from his original drawings.

FORBES, William, principal of Marischal college, at Aberdeen, and bishop of Edinburgh; he died in 1634.

FORBES, John, a physician, afterwards a brigadier general in the British army, and commander of the expedition against fort Du Quesne, which he took and called fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh; he died at Philadelphia, in 1759.

FORBES, Eli, D. D., minister of a church in Brookfield, and afterwards in Gloucester, Mass.; died in 1804.

FORBIN, Claude chevalier de, a naval officer of France. In 1686, chief admiral to the king of Siam, in the East-Indies, and afterwards in the service of Lewis XIV.; he died in 1733.

FORBISHER. See FROBISHER.

FORBONNAIS, Francis Veron de, inspector general of the manufactures of France, and a writer on finance and commerce, died in 1800.

FORCE, Charlotte Rose de Caumont de la, a French poetess of considerable merit, died in 1724.

FORCE, James duke de la, fortunately escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in which his father and brother were murdered. He fought with the protestants, under Henry IV., against Lewis XIII., but was afterwards reconciled to him, and made a marshal of France, a duke and lieutenant general of the army, with liberal presents; he died in 1652.

FORD, John, a dramatic writer in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. He wrote 12 plays, which were all published between 1629 and 1639. He was born in 1586, and died about 1639.

FORDUN, John de, a Scotch historian, who lived toward the end of the 14th century, and wrote the history of his own country, under the title of "Scoti Chronicon."

FORDYCE, David, a learned and elegant writer of the present age, professor of philosophy in the Marischal-college, Aberdeen, and author of "Dialogues concerning Education," a "Treatise on Moral Philosophy," and "Theodorus, a Dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching," published after his untimely death. He was born at Aberdeen, in 1720, and died by shipwreck, in 1751.

FORDYCE, Sir William, one of the most eminent physicians of London, in the 18th century, and a very benevolent man; died in 1792.

FORDYCE, Dr. James, many years a very popular and eloquent preacher among the protestant dissenters, born at Aberdeen, in 1720, died in 1796, leaving behind him some excellent moral and religious publications; particularly, "Sermons to Young Men and Women."

FORDYCE, Dr. George, an eminent physician and writer on medicine and chymistry, was born at Aberdeen, in 1736, and died in London, in 1802. His principal works are, "Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation," "Elements of the Practice of Physic," and "A Treatise on the Digestion of Food." Other works of his, are to be found in the Philosophical Transactions, &c.

FOREIRO, Francis, a Dominican monk, of Lisbon, eminent for his abilities and learning, died in 1581.

FOREST, or FORESTA, James Philip, an Augustine monk, born at Bergamo, died about 1503.

FOREST, Peter, a Dutch physician and medical writer, born 1522, died 1597.

FOREST, John, an eminent French painter, who excelled in landscapes, born 1636, died 1712.

FORMEY, John Henry Samuel, minister of the French church at Berlin, and professor of philosophy in the French college there; he died in 1797.

FORMOSUS, bishop of Porto, and pope after

Stephen V., in 891. His unpopularity was such, that his body was dragged from his grave by the populace, and thrown into the Tyber.

FORSKAL, Peter, a naturalist of Sweden, who studied under Linnæus, and afterwards went with Neibuhr to Arabia, where he died in 1763.

FORSTER, John, a protestant Hebraist, of Wittemberg, the friend of Luther and Melancthon, died in 1556.

FORSTER, George, an ingenious naturalist, who accompanied Cook in his second voyage round the world; he was afterwards professor in the university of Cassel, and died in 1792, while preparing to visit Thibet. He was the author of a journal of Cook's voyages, &c.

FORSTER, Dr. John Reinold, an eminent writer in natural history and natural philosophy, who accompanied captain Cook in his second voyage round the world in 1772. He was born 1729, and died at Halle, a Prussian university, in Saxony, 1799, leaving behind him many valuable treatises.

FORSTER, Nathaniel, an English clergyman, prebendary of Bristol cathedral, and chaplain to the king, died in 1757. His writings were numerous, on various subjects.

FORSTNER, Christopher, an Austrian lawyer, who, for his services in negotiating the peace of Munster, was made a member of the Aulic council; he died in 1667.

FORSYTH, William, F. A. S., was born in 1737. He was early initiated in horticulture; went to London, in 1763, and shortly afterwards became a pupil to the celebrated Philip Miller, gardener to the company of apothecaries; and whom he succeeded in that situation, in 1771. Here he remained till he was appointed by his majesty, chief superintendent of the royal gardens at Kensington and St. James'; which he held until his death, in 1804. About the year 1768, Mr. Forsyth paid particular attention to the cultivation of fruit and forest trees, and turned his thoughts more especially toward the discovery of a composition to remedy the diseases and injuries incident to them. After repeated trials, he at length succeeded in preparing one which fully answered his expectations; and in the year 1789, the success of his experiments attracted the notice of the commissioners of the land revenue; upon whose recommendation, a committee of both houses of parliament was appointed to report upon the merits of his discovery. The result of their inquiries was, a perfect conviction of its utility; and, in consequence, an address was voted by the house of commons to his majesty, praying that a reward might be granted to Mr. F. upon his disclosing the secret of his composition to the public; which was accordingly done; and in 1791, Mr. F. published his "Observations on the Diseases, Defects, and injuries of Fruit and Forest Trees;" to which he added the whole correspondence between the commissioners of the land revenue, the committee of parliament, and himself. In 1802, Mr. F. published the final result of his labours, "A Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees," &c., in a 4to volume, with many plates: the value of which work has been duly appreciated by the public, three editions having been sold in a very short time.

FORT, Francis le, a native of Geneva, who entered the service of Peter I., of Russia, where he behaved with such skill and ability, that the emperor made him commander of his armies, and his prime minister. He died at Moscow, in 1699, deeply lamented.

FORTESCUE, Sir John, an eminent English lawyer, in the reign of Henry VI. In 1441, he was made a king's serjeant at law; and the year after, chief justice of the King's bench. He held this office through the reign of Henry VI., to whom he steadily adhered and served faithfully in all his troubles. His most famous work, "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ," yet remains an everlasting monument of this great and good man's respect and affection for his country. He died about 1465.

FORTIGUERRA, Nicolas, an Italian poet, made a bishop by Clement XI., and promised a cardinal's hat by Clement XII.; he died in 1735.

FORTIUS, or FORTIS, Joachim, a teacher of Greek and mathematics, at Antwerp, and the friend of Erasmus; he died in 1536.

FOSCARI, Francis, made doge of Venice, in 1423, signalized his government by great territorial conquests; but these were attended with so much expense to the Venetians, that they murmured loudly against him. The malice of his enemies vented itself upon his son, whom, upon various pretexts, they caused thrice to be banished. The father was deposed in 1457, at the age of 84, and died two days after. His son also died in prison under a false accusation of murdering a senator, which the real assassin confessed on his deathbed, but too late to save the life of young Foscari, who had died in confinement, the victim of calumny.

FOSCARINI, Michael, a Venetian senator and historian, and a novel writer, died in 1692.

FOSSE, Charles de la, an eminent French painter, and professor and rector of the academy for painting, with a pension from Lewis XIV., of 1000 crowns; he died in 1716.

FOSSE, Antony de la, lord of Aubigny, distinguished as a poet and tragedian, died in 1708.

FOSTER, Dr. James, an English dissenting minister, born in 1697. He published a "Defence of the Usefulness, Truth, and Excellency, of the Christian Revelation," against Tindal's "Christianity as old as the Creation." This defence is written with great force of argument and great moderation, has been well accepted, is much esteemed by the candid and judicious of all parties; and, as he said, was spoken of with great regard by Tindal himself. He died in 1753.

FOSTER, Samuel, an eminent English mathematician, and astronomy professor of Gresham college, born about 1600, died in 1652. His works on mathematics and mechanics are numerous and valuable.

FOSTER, John, canon of Windsor, and an excellent classic scholar, born in 1731, died in 1773. He wrote "An Essay on the different Nature of Accent and Quantity, with their Use and Application in the Pronunciation of the English, Latin, and Greek Languages," which sufficiently attests his character as a scholar.

FOSTER, Sir Michael, an eminent judge, was recorder of Bristol, and afterwards one of the justices of the king's bench. He died in 1765.

FOSTER, Jedediah, a justice of the superior court of Massachusetts, was one of the principal members of the convention which framed the constitution of that state; he died at Brookfield, in 1779.

FOSTER, Benjamin, D. D., minister in New-York, became a baptist; he was learned in the languages and died in 1798.

FOTHERGILL, George, D. D., an English

clergyman, head of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, and vicar of Bramley; he died in 1760.

FOTHERGILL, Samuel, brother of George, was eminent as a preacher among the quakers. He travelled over Great Britain and North America, to propagate his doctrines, and died in 1773.

FOTHERGILL, John, an eminent quaker physician, born in 1712. His public and private benefactions, his encouragement of science, the instances of his attention to the health, the police, the convenience of the metropolis, &c. are too numerous to specify, and his great medical skill too well known to need our eulogy.

FOUCAULT, Nicolas Joseph, a distinguished antiquary, who discovered the ancient town of the Viducassians, in 1704, within six miles of Caen, an account of which he published, with the history of the coins, medals, &c. found there; he died in 1721.

FOUCHER, Simon, a native of Dijon, author of a treatise on Hygrometers, and other works; he died in 1696.

FOUCHIER, Bertram de, a Dutch painter, of Bergen-op-Zoom, and a disciple of Vandyck, died in 1674.

FOUCQUET, Nicholas, marquis of Belle-Isle, procurator-general of the parliament of Paris, and superintendent of finances, was banished for his extravagance with public moneys; he died in 1680.

FOUCQUET, Charles Louis Augustus, better known by the title of marshal Belle-isle, one of the greatest statesmen and generals that France has produced, was born in 1684, and died in 1761.

FOUGEROUX, Augustus Denys, an eminent writer and antiquary, of Paris, died in 1789.

FOUILLON, James, an ecclesiastic, born at Rochelle, and educated among the jesuits, about 1700.

FOULIS, Robert and Andrew, two learned printers, of Scotland, natives, it is believed, of Glasgow; from whose presses have issued some of the finest specimens of correct and elegant printing that was produced in the 18th century. In 1744, came out Robert's immaculate edition of "Horace;" the sheets of which, as they were printed, were hung up in the college of Glasgow; and a reward was offered to those who should discover an inaccuracy. Andrew died in 1774, and Robert in 1776.

FOULON, William, a schoolmaster, at the Hague, known as a writer of Latin comedies; he died in 1558.

FOULON, John, a jesuit, of Liege, author of a commentary on some part of the Scriptures, died in 1668.

FOULON, N. a French politician and financier, who was placed at the head of the finances at the beginning of the revolution, and became one of its first victims, in 1789.

FOUNTAINE, Sir Andrew, received the honour of knighthood from king William, and travelled over most parts of Europe; where he made a large and valuable collection of pictures, ancient statues, medals, and inscriptions; and by his skill and judgment, furnished the most considerable cabinets in England, to his own emolument, being a perfect connoiseur in medals, ancient as well as modern. He died in 1753.

FOUQUIER TINVILLE, Anthony Quentin, a Frenchman, of infamous memory, who, as public accuser during the revolution, under Robespierre, was conspicuous for his depravity even at that time; he was guillotined in 1794, universally execrated.

FOUQUIERES, James, a Flemish landscape painter, born at Antwerp, in 1580. Some have placed him so near Titian, as to make the difference of their pictures consist, rather in the countries represented, than in the goodness of the pieces. He painted for Rubens, of whom he learned the essentials of his art, and died in 1659.

FOUR, du. See LONGUERUE.

FOURCROI, N. an eminent French engineer, died in 1791.

FOURCROY, Anthony Francis, a very eminent French writer, on chymistry, and a member of the Institute, born at Paris, in 1755, died in 1809. His funeral oration was pronounced by count Regnard de St. Jean D'Angely.

FOURMONT, Stephen, professor of Arabic and Chinese, at Paris, was distinguished for his learning, not only by Frenchmen, but by foreigners, who resorted to his house for literary conversation; he died in 1743.

FOURMONT, Michael, brother to the above, was an ecclesiastic, and professor of Syriac, in the royal college; he died in 1746.

FOURNIER, Peter Simon, a French engraver and letter-founder, born at Paris, in 1712. His letters not only embellished the typographical art, but his genius illustrated and enlarged it. He published, in 1737, a table of proportions to be observed between letters, in order to determine their height and relations to each other. This ingenious artist ascended to the very origin of printing, for the sake of knowing it thoroughly. He produced at different times several historical and critical dissertations upon the rise and progress of the typographical art, which have since been collected and published in 1 vol., divided into three parts: the last includes a curious history of the engravers in wood. But the most important work of Fournier is his "Manual Typographique, utile aux Gens de Lettres, et a ceux qui exercent les differens Parties de l'Art de l'Imprimerie." The author meant to have added two more, but was prevented by his death, which happened in 1768.

FOURNY, Honore Caille du, a very learned Frenchman, auditor of the chamber of accounts, at Paris, died in 1731.

FOURQUEVAUX, Raymond, of Pavia, baron of, distinguished himself in the wars of the Guelphs and Gibbelines, and in defence of Toulouse, against the Huguenots, for which he was made governor of Narbonne, where he died in 1574.

FOWLER, John, an English printer, educated at Oxford, and settled at Antwerp, where he learned printing; he was a learned man, skilled in Latin and Greek, a poet, and an orator. He died in 1578.

FOWLER, Christopher, a puritan of some eminence, who became vicar of St. Mary's from which he was ejected; he died in 1676.

FOWLER, Edward, an English prelate, of great piety, prebendary and afterwards bishop of Gloucester, died in 1714.

FOWLER, Thomas, an English physician, eminent as a writer on medical subjects, died in 1801.

FOX, Richard, a native of Grantham, of obscure origin, was educated at Oxford and Cambridge, and made a privy counsellor, and bishop of Exeter, by Henry, earl of Richmond, on his accession to the throne. He was also employed

in various embassies, and removed to the see of Durham; he died in 1528.

FOX, Edward, an eminent statesman, almoner to Henry VIII., and bishop of Hereford. He was the principal pillar of the Reformation, as to the politic and prudential part of it; being of more activity and no less ability than Cranmer himself; but he acted more secretly than Cranmer, and by that means did not bring himself into danger of suffering on that account. He was born at Dursley, in Gloucestershire, and died in 1538.

FOX, John, an English divine and church historian, born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, in 1517, the very year that Luther began to oppose the errors of the church of Rome; he died in 1587.

FOX, George, founder and head of the English quakers, was born in 1624, and died in 1690. He was brought up a shoemaker, and followed his trade in Nottingham; till at length his reflections upon the degeneracy of mankind made him resolve to attempt a reformation; and, believing himself under the advantage of spiritual illumination, he shut up his shop, and turned preacher. This was in 1650; and his wife Margaret, being under the same persuasion, had also a share in his ministerial functions. His doctrine and appearance being altogether new, the people ran after him in great numbers: which success encouraged him to declaim with the utmost vehemence against the disorders of the times. His disciples adopted plainness in their habits, were frugal in their manner of living, and very reserved in their conversation. Fox had several rough traverses in executing the instructions that he professed to receive from heaven, and was often in danger of his life. Notwithstanding all these discouragements, he fearlessly persevered, and this sect prevailed much; many considerable men being drawn over to them, among whom were Barclay and Penn. Their followers of the present time, are distinguished by neatness of dress, peaceable demeanor, and correctness of manners.

FOX, Charles James, a distinguished English statesman and orator, born in 1749, was the second son of lord Holland. After receiving a liberal education at Westminster, Eton, and Oxford, he made the tour of Europe; and, returning home, was even, while yet in his minority, elected M. P. for Midhurst. His first speech was in favour of ministers, against Mr. Wilkes and the Middlesex election. He was successively made a lord of the admiralty and of the treasury, but at length dismissed from office; and before he was 21 years of age, became one of the most eloquent opponents of government. With the exception of a short time under the Rockingham administration, when he was secretary of state, Mr. Fox continued leader of the opposition party in the house of commons from that time till the death of Mr. Pitt in the beginning of 1806; when he was made secretary of state for foreign affairs. He now entered on a negotiation with the French government with a view to a peace; but a dropsy seized him during its progress, which terminated fatally at Chiswick House, Sept. 13, of the same year. His remains received the honours of a public funeral in Westminster Abbey on the 10th of October, and were interred within eighteen inches of the grave of his late political rival, Mr Pitt.

FOX DE MORZILLO, Sebastian, a native of Seville, author of philosophical tracts, &c.; he was drowned on his way to Spain, to become the tutor to Don Carlos, son of Philip III.

FOXCROFT, Thomas, a distinguished and admired minister, of Boston; published numerous sermons, and died in 1769.

FRACASTORIO, Girolamo, an Italian poet and physician, distinguished also as a mathematician and astronomer, and as the intimate friend of Cardinal Bembo, Scaliger, and other learned men; he died in 1553.

FRACHETTA, Girolamo, a native of Rovigno, in Italy, who gained great reputation by his political works, the most considerable of which is entitled, "Il Seminario de Governi di Stato, et di Guerra." In this work, he has collected, under 110 chapters, about 8000 military and state maxims, extracted from the best authors; and has added to each chapter a discourse, which serves as a commentary to it. He died about 1610.

FRAGUIER, Claude Francis, a French writer, an eminent classical scholar, and author of Latin poems, &c.; he died in 1728.

FRANCESCA, Peter, an eminent painter, of Venice, who delighted in representing night-pieces and battles. He drew also several portraits, wrote of arithmetic and geometry, and died in 1443.

FRANCESCHINI, Mark Antony, a painter, of Bologna, died in 1729.

FRANCHI, Antonio, a painter, of Lucca, engaged in the service of the duchess of Florence; he died in 1709.

FRANCIA, Francesco, an eminent painter, born at Bologna in 1450, was at first a goldsmith or jeweller, afterwards a graver of coins and medals; but at last applying himself to painting, he acquired great credit by his skill. Raphael's reputation made him desirous to see his works, but his age would not suffer him to take a journey to Rome: nevertheless, a friendly correspondence commenced between these two painters. Raphael having painted the picture of St. Cecilia for a church in Bologna, sent it to Francia to place it properly for him, and even to correct its faults, if he discerned any. But Francia was so struck with the beauty of the piece, that, despairing of attaining the same perfection, he fell, it is said, into a kind of melancholy; and this, bringing on a consumption, occasioned his death in 1518.

FRANCIS[illegible]on, a French painter, born in 1606, was tr[illegible]oth very devout, and declared for a religio[illegible] Seeking out a profession which p[illegible]him in raising his soul to the lov[illegible]God[illegible]d by chance looking on a picture of our Saviour's nativity, he was so extremely touched, that, in hopes of being able to draw some pieces whose effect on the spectators might be as lively, he resolved to turn painter. He died in 1671.

FRANCIS, of Paulo, a Romish saint, canonized by pope Leo X., was the founder of the Minims, and celebrated for his austerities; he died in 1507.

FRANCIS, of Assisi, a great saint of the Romish church, and founder of one of four orders of mendicant friars, born in 1182. He was the son of a merchant, whose profession he followed till 1206; at which time he became so strongly affected with religious truths, that he resolved to retire from the world. He prevailed with great numbers to devote themselves, as he had done, to the poverty enjoined by the gospel; and drew up an institute, or rule, for their use, which was approved by the Roman Pontiffs. Francis was canonized by pope Gregory IX., the 6th of May, 1230; and Oct. the

4th, on which his death happened in 1226, was appointed as his festival. His order soon rose to great splendour, and has done prodigious service to the Roman pontiffs.

FRANCIS DE SALES, a Romish saint, was bishop of Geneva, and founder of the order of the visitation. He is said to have converted 70,000 protestants before his death, which happened in 1622. He was canonized by pope Alexander VI.

FRANCIS XAVIER, the great coadjutor of Ignatius Loyola, was born at Xavier, at the foot of the Pyrenees, in 1506; and was sent one of the earliest missionaries to the East Indies; for his zeal and ability in which undertaking, he obtained the appellation of the Apostle of the Indies. He died in 1552, and was canonized in 1622, by Gregory XV.

FRANCIS, of Lorraine, emperor of Germany, married a daughter of the emperor Charles VI., and was associated with his wife in the empire till 1745, when he was elected emperor. He was a patron of literature and the arts, as well as of commerce; he died suddenly in 1675.

FRANCIS I., king of France, succeeded Lewis XII on the French throne, in 1515. He is known as the rival and opponent of the emperor Charles V., with whom he was involved in war, during almost his whole reign, with various success, and to whom he was, at one time, a prisoner, with his two sons; also, as the patron of literature and the arts. He died at Rambouillet, in 1547.

FRANCIS II., son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medicis, succeeded to the throne of France on the death of his father. He married the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, and died in 1560, aged 17, after a reign of 17 months.

FRANCIS, duke of Alencon, Anjou, and Berri, and brother of the preceding, opposed his brother Henry III., for which he was imprisoned by Catherine, and afterwards liberated. He was subsequently crowned duke of Brabant, and was one of the suitors of queen Elizabeth; he died in 1584.

FRANCIS DE BOURBON, count of St. Pol and Chaumont, distinguished himself at the battle of Marignan. He was taken prisoner with Francis I., but escaped, and died in 1545.

FRANCIS DE BOURBON, [illegible]nt Enghien, was a celebrated general in t[illegible]ce of Francis I.; he was killed by ac[illegible]n 1545.

FRANCIS DE BOURB[illegible]ul[illegible]f Montmorency, was the faithful as[illegible]e o[illegible]ry IV. of France, and distinguished himself in his service as a soldier: he died in 1592.

FRANCIS, of Lorraine, duke of Guise and of Aumale, distinguished himself in the wars with Charles V., and the English; and in the reigns of Henry II., and Francis II. of France, completely governed the kingdom. After the death of Francis, he espoused the side of the catholics, in the civil wars, and was assassinated in 1563.

FRANCIS DE BORGIA, St., duke of Candia, and viceroy of Catalonia, was the grandson of pope Alexander VI. He afterwards became a jesuit, and died at Rome, in 1572. He was canonized by pope Clement X.

FRANCIS, Lucas, a historical and portrait painter, employed by the kings of France and Spain; he died in 1643.

FRANCIS ROMAIN, a Dominican, of Ghent, was an eminent architect: he was employed by Lewis XIV., to finish the Pont Royal, of Paris, for which he was liberally rewarded; he died in 1725.

FRANCIS, Dr. Philip, more distinguished as a translator than as an original writer. His versions of Horace and Demosthenes have been justly valued: the former is perhaps as complete and useful a work of its kind as hath yet appeared. He was also the author of two tragedies, "Eugenia," and "Constantia;" but, as a dramatic writer, not very successful. He died in 1773.

FRANCIS, James Charles, an eminent French engraver, died in 1769.

FRANCIS, sir Philip, was a member of the English parliament, and an active promoter of the articles of impeachment of Warren Hastings. He has been considered by some as the author of Junius' Letters; he died in 1818.

FANCISCA, or FRANCES, a Roman lady, who founded a convent at Rome, and was canonized in 1608; she was born in 1384.

FRANCIUS, Peter, professor of rhetoric, and oratory at Amsterdam, his native city; he died in 1704.

FRANCK, George, a native of Naumburg, received a poetic crown, at the age of 18, for his Latin, Greek, German, and Hebrew poetry. He was professor of medicine at Heidelberg and Wittemburg, and died in 1704.

FRANCK, Augustus Herman, of Lubeck, professor of oriental languages, and of divinity at Halle, was distinguished for his benevolence and piety; he died in 1727

FRANCK, or FRANCKEN, Franciscus, a Flemish painter, of great merit, died in 1616.

FRANCK, Franciscus, son of the preceding, and a pupil of his father, was also a painter; he died in 1642.

FRANCKER, Christian, successively a jesuit, a socinian, a unitarian, and a catholic, in the 16th century.

FRANCKENSTEIN, Christian Godfrey, of Leipsic, an advocate, distinguished as a man of letters, and a historian; he died in 1717.

FRANCO, Nicolo, a satirist, born at Benevento, in 1510. He was condemned to death, for some severe satires on illustrious persons of Rome; but it is not known that he was executed

FRANCO, Battista, a painter, of Venice, who imitated the manner of Buonarotte, died in 1561.

FRANCOIS, Abbe Laurent, an able opponent of the French philosophers, died in 1782. His works were principally in defence of religion.

FRANCOIS, Simon, a selftaught portrait painter of Tours, died in 1671.

FRANCOIS, Lucas, a historical painter, in the service of the kings of France and Spain, died in 1643.

FRANCOIS, Lucas, called the Younger, son of the preceding, was also highly respected as a painter; he died in 1654.

FRANCOWITZ, Matthias, a protestant divine, pupil of Luther and Melancthon, was a private teacher, and afterwards professor of the Greek and Latin languages at Wittemburg; he died in 1575.

FRANCUS, Sebastian, a German anabaptist of the 16th century

FRANCK FLORIS. See FLORIS.

FRANKLIN, Dr. Benjamin, born at Boston, in America, in 1706, was placed at a very early age under one of his brothers, who was a printer, where he made a rapid progress in that art so useful to mankind, and contracted an attachment for the press which continued as long as he lived. Scarcely emerged from infancy Franklin was a philosopher without being conscious of it, and by the continual exercise of his

genius, prepared himself for those great discoveries in science which have since associated his name with that of Newton, and for those political reflections which have placed him by the side of a Solon and a Lycurgus. Soon after his removal from Boston to Philadelphia, Franklin, in concert with some other young men, established a small club; where every member, after his work was over, and on holidays, brought his stock of ideas, which were submitted to discussion. This society of which the young printer was the soul, has been the source of every useful establishment in Pennsylvania calculated to promote the progress of science, the mechanical arts, and particularly the improvement of the human understanding. Higher employments, however, at length called him from his country, which he was destined to serve more effectually as its agent in England, whither he was sent in 1757. The stamp act, by which the British minister wished to familiarize the Americans to pay taxes to the mother-country, revived that love of liberty which had led their forefathers to a country at that time a desert; and the colonies formed a congress, the first idea of which had been communicated to them by Franklin, at the conferences at Albany, in 1754. The war that was just terminated, and the exertions made by them to support it, had given them a conviction of their strength; they opposed this measure, and the minister gave way, but reserved the means of renewing his attempts. Once cautioned, however, they remained on their guard; liberty, cherished by their alarms, took deep root; and the rapid circulation of ideas by means of newspapers, for the introduction of which they were indebted to the printer of Philadelphia, united them together to resist every fresh enterprise. In the year 1766, this printer, called to the bar of the house of commons, underwent that famous interrogatory, which placed the name of Franklin as high in politics, as it was before in natural philosophy. From that time he defended the cause of America with a firmness and moderation becoming a great man, pointing out to ministry all the errors they had committed, and the consequences they would induce, till the period when, the tax on the tea meeting the same opposition as the stamp-act had done, England blindly fancied herself capable of subjecting by force 3,000,000 of men determined to be free, at a distance of 2000 leagues. Every man is acquainted with the particulars of that war; but every man has not equally reflected on the bold attempt of Franklin as a legislator. Having asserted their independence, and placed themselves in the rank of nations, the different colonies, now the United States of America, adopted each its own form of government; and, retaining almost universally their admiration for the British constitution, framed them from the same principles variously modelled. Franklin alone, disengaging the political machine from those multiplied movements and admired counterpoises that rendered it so complicated, proposed the reducing it to the simplicity of a single legislative body. This grand idea startled the legislators of Pennsylvania: but the philosopher removed the fears of a considerable number, and at length determined them to the adoption of his principle. Having given laws to his country, Franklin undertook again to serve it in Europe, not by representations to the metropolis, or answers at the bar of the house of commons; but by treaties with France, and successively with other powers. From France he returned to America in 1785, and lived five years after this period: for three years he was president of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania; he was a member of the convention that established the new form of federal government; and his last public act was a grand example for those who are employed in the legislation of their country. In this convention he had differed in some points from the majority; but, when the articles were ultimately decreed, he said to his colleagues, "*We ought to have but one opinion; the good of our country requires that the resolution be unanimous;*" and he signed. He died April 17, 1790. As an author, he never wrote a work of any length. His political works consist of letters or short tracts; but all of them, even those of humour, bear the marks of his observing genius and mild philosophy. He wrote many for that rank of people who have no opportunity for study, and whom it is yet of so much consequence to instruct; and he was well skilled in reducing useful truths to maxims easily retained, and sometimes to proverbs, or little tales, the simple and natural graces of which acquire a new value when associated with the name of their author. In short, the whole life of Franklin, his meditations, and his labours, have all been directed to public utility; but the grand object that he had always in view did not shut his heart against private friendship: he loved his family, his friends, and was extremely beneficent. In society he was sententious, but not fluent; a listener rather than a talker; an informing rather than a pleasing companion: impatient of interruption, he often mentioned the custom of the Indians, who always remain silent some time before they give an answer to a question which they have heard attentively; unlike some of the politest societies in Europe, where a sentence can scarcely be finished without interruption. In the midst of his greatest occupations for the liberty of his country, he had some physical experiment near him in his closet; and the sciences, which he had rather discovered than studied, afforded him a continual source of pleasure. He made various bequests and donations to cities, public bodies, and individuals; and requested that the following epitaph, which he had composed for himself some years before, might be inscribed on his tombstone:

"The body of
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Printer,
(like the cover of an old book,
its contents torn out,
and stript of its lettering and gilding)
lies here food for worms;
yet the work itself shall not be lost,
but will (as he believed) appear once more
in a new
and more beautiful edition,
corrected and amended
by
THE AUTHOR."

FRANKLIN, William, son of Dr. Franklin embraced the side of Britain, in the revolutionary war, was taken prisoner, and afterwards suffered to retire to England, where he died. He was the last royal governor of New-Jersey.

FRANKLIN, Dr. Thomas, one of the king's chaplains, and rector of Brasted, in Kent. This gentleman was possessed of no inconsiderable

share of learning and poetical abilities, and was long a favourite in the literary world. His translations of Phalaris, Sophocles, and Lucian, equally evince his learning and his genius. His dramatic compositions, are well known, and deservedly esteemed; he was born in London, about 1720, and died in 1784.

FRANKS, Sebastian, a landscape painter, of Antwerp, born in 1573.

FRANKS, John Baptist, son of the preceding, was a successful imitator of the manner of Vandyck and Rubens; he was born in 1600.

FRANS FLORIS, an eminent painter, born at Antwerp, in 1520. He grew rich and famous, his performances being good and numerous; but was greatly addicted to drinking, and died at 50 years of age. He was called the Raphael of Flanders.

FRANTZIUS, Wolfgang, a German divine, and professor of divinity at Wittemburgh, died in 1620.

FRASSON, Claude, a French monk, was a doctor of the Sorbonne, and professor of theology at Paris, also superior of the Franciscan convent there; he died in 1711.

FRATELLINI, Giovanna, a female painter, of Florence, patronised by the archduchess Victoria; she died in 1731.

FRATELLINI, Lorenzo Maria, son of the preceding, eminent as a historical and landscape painter, died in 1729.

FRAUNCE, Abraham, a poet, who was educated at the expense of sir Philip Sidney, in Cambridge; after which he was called to the bar. He wrote, amongst other things, "The Countess of Pembroke's Ivy Church and Emanuel," in 1591; and a "Translation of Heliodorus' Ethiopics."

FRAUWENLOB, Henry, a German writer, died in 1317.

FREDEGARIUS, the earliest French historian, after Gregory of Tours; his chronicle, in barbarous language, extends to the year 641.

FREDEGONDE, wife of Chilperic, king of France, was born of obscure parents, but, by her beauty and art, raised herself to the throne; she poisoned all around her whom she considered enemies or rivals, and, finally, the king himself; she died in 597.

FREDERIC I., surnamed Barbarossa, duke of Swabia, succeeded his uncle, Conrad III., as emperor of Germany, and was crowned in Italy by Adrian IV. A part of his reign was disturbed by quarrels and wars with the popes, who, after a reconciliation, persuaded him to undertake a crusade against Saladin. He died during the expedition, in 1190, after having gained several victories over the Turks and Greeks. His son Frederic, duke of Swabia, who attended him, and displayed great valour in the Holy Land, also died there.

FREDERIC II., grandson of the preceding, and son of Henry VI., was born in 1194, and elected king of the Romans, two years after. In 1210, he was elected emperor of Germany. He died in 1250, aged 57.

FREDERIC III., surnamed the Fair, son of Albert of Austria, was the rival of Lewis of Bavaria, in a contest for the imperial throne. He was defeated by him at the battle of Michaeldorff, and taken prisoner; he died in 1330.

FREDERIC IV., surnamed the Pacific, emperor of Germany, was the last of the German princes, who submitted to a coronation at Rome. He was a weak, indolent, and superstitious prince, who saw his subjects revolt, with indifference, and afterwards fled from Vienna; he was reduced to beg his bread, and died in 1493.

FREDERIC I., king of Denmark, distinguished himself by his wisdom, prudence, and by the utility of his public measures, particularly in instructing Lutheranism among his subjects; he died in 1533.

FREDERIC II., king of Denmark, was the patron of literature and of learned men; and the liberal protector of Tycho Brahe; he died in 1588.

FREDERIC III., archbishop of Bremen, succeeded his father, Christian IV., as king of Denmark, and improved the condition of his people, by making them more independent of the nobles, and by making the crown hereditary; he died in 1670.

FREDERIC IV., king of Denmark, was engaged in war with Charles XII., of Sweden, and lost some part of his territories, which he afterwards recovered: he died in 1730.

FREDERICK V., grandson of the preceding, reigned on the throne of Denmark from 1746 to 1766. He was succeeded by his son, Christian VII.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS I., king of Poland, and elector of Saxony, recommended himself to the Poles, by his valour against the Turks, and was elected their king in 1696. He was beaten by Charles XII., and stripped of his dominions, which he afterwards recovered and maintained till his death, in 1733. He was the patron of literature, and his court was for a long time one of the most brilliant in Europe.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS II., succeeded his father on the throne of Poland, in 1734. The last of his reign was disturbed by a war with the king of Prussia, who invaded his kingdom, and reduced him to unconditional submission. He died in 1763.

FREDERIC, prince of Hesse Cassel, married a sister of Charles XII., of Sweden, and obtained possession of the Swedish throne in 1720. He died in 1757.

FREDERIC WILLIAM, elector of Brandenburg, distinguished himself by his war with Poland, and afterwards with Lewis XIV. After repelling the Swedes, who had invaded his dominions, he devoted his attention to the commerce of his people, and to internal improvements. He died in 1688.

FREDERIC I., elector of Brandenburg, son of the preceding, was ambitious of raising his duchy into a kingdom, and joined Leopold, emperor of Germany, in a war against several states, to accomplish the object; he died in 1713.

FREDERIC WILLIAM I., king of Prussia, son of the preceding, succeeded his father, in 1713. He began his reign by a strict reform in the expenditures of his kingdom, by encouraging commerce and industry, and by inviting foreign artisans to settle in his dominions; at the same time he provided for his security by creating an army of 60,000 men. He died in 1740.

FREDERIC II., son of the preceding, ascended the throne in 1740. He was distinguished by the appellation of "the Great," to which his superior talents and conspicuous achievements gave him a just claim. During his reign, he was engaged in war with almost every potentate of Europe; and, in most instances successfully. At the same time, he was solicitous for the welfare of his subjects, and devoted a part of every day to a redress of their grievances

He encouraged commerce and the arts, invited literary men from all parts of Europe to his court, administered justice impartially, and relieved the unfortunate and distressed, wherever to be found. In the midst of all his cares, he found time to devote to literary pursuits, and was himself a philosopher and an author, but of infidel principles; he died in 1786, aged 75.

FREDERIC, surnamed the Wise, elector of Saxony, was the friend of the emperor Maximilian, and might have succeeded him had he not declined. He was the firm and zealous friend of Luther, and the reformation, and died in 1526.

FREDERIC V., elector of Palatine, married a daughter of James I., of England. He was elected king of Bohemia by the protestants, but opposed and defeated by Ferdinand, of Austria. The death of Gustavus, who had promised to assist him, put an end to his hopes, and he died a month afterwards, in 1632.

FREDERIC, Colonel, son of the unfortunate Theodore, king of Corsica, was engaged in the service of the elector of Wirtemberg, who honoured him with his friendship. He went to England as agent of the elector, and there committed suicide, in 1796.

FREEKE, William, born in 1664. He wrote, among other things, "A Dialogue by way of question and answer, concerning the Deity," and "A brief and clear confutation of the Doctrine of the Trinity:" which two pieces being laid before the house of commons, were voted to be burnt, as containing much blasphemy, and accordingly were so; the author being afterwards fined 500l., and obliged to give security for his good behaviour for three years, and to make a recantation in the four courts in Westminster-hall.

FREEMAN, John, an English painter, who lived in the reign of Charles II.

FREGOSO, Baptist, doge of Genoa, was deposed and banished for his haughtiness; the time of his death is unknown.

FREHER, Marquard, a German, who studied the civil law in France. He was counsellor to Casimir, prince Palatine, afterwards professor of law, at Heidleberg, and engaged in important affairs by the elector, Frederic IV.; he died in 1614.

FREIGIUS, John Thomas, a learned German, employed as a teacher, at Friburg, and at Basil, was afterwards chosen rector of the college of Altorf. He died in 1583.

FREIND, John, an English physician, and elegant writer, born in 1675, died 1728. The most elaborate of his numerous works is "The History of Physic, from the time of Galen to the beginning of the 16th century, chiefly with regard to practice," and this is justly deemed a masterly performance, both for use and elegance.

FREIND, Robert, brother to the physician, and head master of Westminster school, born in 1667; he published an edition of Cicero's "Orator," and died in 1751.

FREINSHEMIUS, John, a most ingenious and learned man, born at Ulm, in Swabia, in 1608. He is said to have understood almost all the European languages, besides Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He was professor of eloquence, at Upsal, librarian and historiographer to Christina, of Sweden, and afterwards professor at Heidleberg, where he died in 1660.

FREIRE DE ANDRADE, Hyacinthe, a Portuguese, abbot of St. Mary de Chans, and a great favourite of John IV., of Portugal; he died in 1657.

FRELINGHUYSEN, Theodorus Jacobus, minister of the Reformed Dutch Church, at Raritan, New-Jersey; was an able and successful preacher.

FREMINET, Martin, an eminent French painter, died in 1619.

FREMONT D'ABLANCOURT, Nicholas, a native of France, who fled to Holland, at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and was historiographer to the prince of Orange; he died in 1693

FRENICLE DE BESSY, Bernard, a mathematician, and author of a treatise on right-angled triangles, and other works; he died in 1675.

FRERES, Theodore, a painter, born in 1643, at Enkhuysen; the best of his pieces are preserved in Amsterdam.

FRERET, Nicolas, of Paris, a historian and chronologist, and opposer of Sir Isaac Newton's system of chronology, born at Paris, in 1688, died 1749. He was a complete sceptic; and Voltaire, for the worst of purposes, revised two of his works: viz. "The Letters of Thrasybulus to Leucippus," and "Examination of the Apologists for Christianity."

FRERON, Elie Catherine, a French critic and journalist of considerable talents, and known as having been the constant object of the satire of Voltaire, was born at Quimper, in 1719, and died in 1776. His "Letters on certain writings of the Times," he began in 1749, and published 13 volumes. In 1754, he began his "Annee Literaire," of which he published 7 volumes that year, and eight every year after, till his death; and in that work, Freron, as a zealous enemy of the modern philosophy, attacked Voltaire with spirit. He represented him as a skilful plagiary; as a poet, brilliant, but inferior to Corneille, Racine, and Boileau; as an elegant, but inaccurate historian; and rather the tyrant than the king of literature.

FRESNAYE, John Vauguelin de la, an early French poet, king's advocate for Caen, and president of that city; he died in 1606.

FRESNE, Charles du Cange du, a learned Frenchman, born at Amiens, in 1610, died 1688. His best works are a "Latin and Greek Glossary," the "History of Constantinople under the French Emperors," &c.

FRESNOY, Charles Alphonso du, an excellent French poet and painter, born at Paris, in 1611. After his death, his poem, "De Arte Graphica," was printed with a prose translation and notes, by De Piles, and dedicated to Colbert. It was afterwards translated into English, by Dryden, who prefixed to it an original "Preface, containing a parallel between paint ing and poetry." This poem will keep his name alive as long as either poetry or painting shall find any esteem. A later version of Du Fresnoy has been made by Mr. Mason, and enriched with notes by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

FRESNY, Charles Riviere du, a French poet, born at Paris, in 1648. He had a good natural taste for music, painting, sculpture, architecture, and all the fine arts. He had also a taste for laying out gardens, which procured him the place of overseer of the king's gardens, whose valet de chambre he likewise was. He died in 1724; and in 1731, his works were collected and printed in 6 vols., consisting of "dramatic performances, songs, amusements serious and comical," &c.

FRETEAU DE ST. JUST, Emmanuel Marie

Michael Philip, a French nobleman, who, from dissatisfaction with the court, embraced the popular party, at the revolution; but was condemned by Robespierre, and executed in 1793.

FREWEN, Accepted, an English prelate, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became president, afterwards chaplain to Charles I., dean of Gloucester, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and archbishop of York; he died in 1664.

FREY, John Cecil, an eminent German physician, died in 1631.

FREYTAG, Frederic Gottlehb, a burgomaster of Nuremberg, known as a writer, died in 1776.

FREZIER, Amadee Francis, a Frenchman, who travelled through Chili and Peru, an account of which he published; he died in 1772.

FRIART, Rowland, an eminent architect, of the 17th century.

FRICHE, or FRISCHE, James de, a Benedictine, who wrote the life of St. Augustine, and died in 1693.

FRISBIE, Levi, minister of Ipswick, Mass., distinguished as a very faithful and successful preacher; he published some sermons, and died in 1806.

FRISBIE, Levi, professor of the Latin language, and afterwards of moral philosophy, of Harvard college, Mass., was distinguished for his talents and learning; he died in 1822.

FRISCH, John Leonard, distinguished as the founder of the silk manufacturies of Brandenburg, and as the first encourager of the cultivation of the mulberry tree in Prussia; he died in 1743.

FRISCHLIN, Nicodemus, a learned German, professor at Tubingen, known as a dramatic writer, and as a translator; he died in 1590.

FRISCHMUTH, John, rector of the university of Jena, died in 1687.

FRISIUS, John, principal of the college at Zurich, into which he introduced the study of the Hebrew and other oriental languages; he died in 1565. His three sons were professors at Zurich.

FRITH, John. See FRYTH.

FRIZON, Peter, master of the jesuit's college, of Navarre, and author of a history of the French cardinals, &c., died in 1651.

FROBENIUS, John, an eminent and learned German printer. He was the first of the Germans who brought the art to any perfection; and the great character of this printer was the principal motive which led Erasmus to fix his quarters at Basil, in order to have his own works printed by him. He died at Basil, in 1527, lamented by all, but by none more than Erasmus, who wrote his epitaph in Greek and Latin.

FROBISHER, Sir Martin, an eminent navigator, and the first Englishman that attempted to find out a north-west passage to China. He was born in Yorkshire, and was killed in battle in 1594.

FROELICH, Erasmus, a jesuit, eminent for his knowledge of mathematics and medallic history, died in 1758.

FROIDMONT, Libert, a native of Liege, dean of St. Peters, and professor of philosophy, at Louvain, died in 1653.

FROILA I., king of Spain, is known for a victory gained over the Saracens, in 760. He caused his brother to be murdered, and was himself killed by another brother, in 768.

FROILA II., king of Spain, in 923, died of a leprosy.

FROISSARD, or FROISSART, John, born at Valenciennes, about 1337. His chief work is a history, which comprises what happened in France, Spain, and England, from 1326 to 1400. He was also a poet, as well as a historian. He died in 1402. His history was translated recently by Mr. Johnes, of Havod, Wales.

FROMAGE, Peter, a superior of the jesuits, who died in Syria, in 1740.

FRONTEAU, John, a native of Angers, chancellor of Paris university, and afterwards prior of Benay, in Angiers; he died in 1662.

FRONTENAC, Louis count, governor-general of Canada, whose exertions conduced to the protection and property of Canada; he died in 1698.

FRONTINUS, Sextus Julius, a Roman writer, in high repute under Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan. Nerva made him curator of the aqueducts, which occasioned him to write his treatise "De Aquæductibus Urbis Romæ." He wrote also, "Tres Libros Stratagematum," or, concerning the stratagems used in war by the most eminent Greek and Roman commanders; and afterwards added a fourth containing examples of those arts and maxims discoursed of in the former. These two works are still extant.

FRONTO, Marcus Cornelius, a Roman orator, preceptor to Verelus and M. Aurelius.

FROWDE, Philip, author of several pieces of poetry, some of which in Latin were pure and elegant enough to entitle them to a place in the Musæ Anglicanæ. He likewise wrote two tragedies, "The Fall of Saguntum," and "Philotas." He died in 1738.

FRUGONI, Charles Innocent, an Italian poet, born at Genoa, died in 1768.

FRUMENTIUS, a Romish saint, consecrated bishop of the Ethiopians, by Athanasius, died in 360.

FRYE, Thomas, a painter, who acquired some eminence in London, where he died, in 1762.

FRYTH, John, an English martyr, who was converted to Lutheranism, at Oxford. He preached his doctrines so boldly, that he was sent to the Tower, and, on his refusing to recant, was burnt at Smithfield, in 1533.

FUCHSIUS, or FUCHS, Leonard, an eminent physician and botanist, of Munich and Ingoldstadt, died in 1566.

FUESSLI, John Gaspard, an eminent artist of Zurich, author of the history of the artists of Switzerland, died in 1782.

FUGGER, Huldric, born at Augsburgh, in 1526, was eminent for his affection to learning and learned men. He laid out great sums in purchasing good manuscripts of ancient authors, and getting them printed; and for this purpose, he allowed for some time a salary to the famous Henry Stephens. His relations were so incensed at him for the moneys he expended in this way, that they brought an action against him for it, and got him to be declared incapable of managing his affairs. He died in 1584, having bequeathed his library to the elector Palatine, and a fund for the maintenance of six scholars.

FULBERT, an Italian, who acquired great celebrity as a preacher in France, and was made bishop of Chartres; he died in 1028.

FULDA, Charles Frederic, a native of Swabia, eminent as a Lutheran divine, and as a mechanic; he died in 1788.

FULGENTIUS, St., an ecclesiastical writer and bishop of Ruspa, in Africa, born in 464, died in 529.

FULGINAS, Sigismund, a historian of the 15th century, in the service of pope Julius II.

FULKE, William, D. D., an English divine, eminent for his learning, master of Pembroke-hall, Oxford, and a professor there; he died in 1589.

FULLER, Nicolas, a distingnished English scholar and critic, prebendary of Salisbury, died in 1622.

FULLER, Thomas, an English historian and divine, born in 1608, died in 1661. He is celebrated particularly as author of a "History of the War," "The Church History of Britain, from the birth of Jesus Christ, to the year 1648;" "The History of the University of Cambridge since the Conquest," &c. &c. He had a memory so tenacious and comprehensive, that it enabled him to do things which are hardly credible. He could repeat 500 strange words after twice hearing; and could make use of a sermon, verbatim, if he once heard it.

FULLER, Isaac, a celebrated English painter, in the reign of Charles II., died in London.

FULLO, Peter, a heretical bishop of Antioch, in the 5th century.

FULTON, Robert, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1765. He early evinced a genius for mechanics and painting, and went to England to improve himself in the latter. His attention, however, was soon turned to mechanics, and he became a civil engineer. From that time, his discoveries and inventions were numerous and important. But that which will continue his name to posterity, and associate him with the benefactors of mankind, was the successful application of steam to the propelling of boats. The discovery was made, and the first experiment tried at Paris, in 1803; after which he returned to America and exhibited a boat in successful operation on the waters of New-York. Vessels propelled by his machinery are now in common use throughout the United States, and in Europe. He died suddenly, in the midst of his career, in Feb., 1815.

FULVIA, an extraordinary Roman lady, and wife of Mark Antony, who had no more of her sex than her body; for her temper and courage breathed nothing but policy and war. This lady was an admirable coadjutor to her cruel husband during the massacres of the triumvirate. She put several persons to death of her own head, either out of avarice or a spirit of revenge; and even people whom her husband did not know. Antony caused the heads of those whom he had proscribed to be brought to a table, and fed his eyes a long while with these unhappy spectacles. The head of Cicero was one of them, which he ordered to be fixed on the rostrum from whence Cicero had made so many speeches against him; but, before that order was executed, Fulvia took the head and spit upon it, and placing it on her lap, drew out the tongue, which she pierced several times with her bodkin, uttering all the while the most opprobrious language against Cicero.

FUNCCIUS, or FUNCK, John Nicholas, a celebrated critic, born at Marpurg, in 1693, died in 1778.

FURETIERE, Anthony, an ingenious and earned Frenchman, born at Paris, in 1620, was eminent in the civil and canon law; but he is chiefly known by, and valued for, his "Universal Dictionary of the French Tongue," in which he explains the terms of art in all sciences. He died in 1688.

FURINI, Francesco, a painter, of Florence, admired for the elegance displayed in his figures; he died in 1646.

FURIUS, called Bibaculus, perhaps from his excessive drinking, an ancient Latin poet, born at Cremona, about the year of Rome 650, or 100 B. C. He wrote annals, of which Macrobius has preserved some fragments.

FURNEAUX, Philip, D. D., an English dissenting clergyman, died in 1783.

FURST, or FURSTIUS, Walter, revered by his countrymen as one of the founders of Swiss liberty, lived about 1307.

FURSTEMBURG, Ferdinard de, a native of Westphalia, promoted in the church by pope Alexander VII., and made bishop of Munster, and apostolical vicar of northern Europe, died in 1683.

FUSI, Anthony, a doctor of the Sorbonne, afterwards became a protestant at Geneva, died in 1630.

FUST, or FAUSTUS, John, a citizen of Mentz, and one of the earliest printers. He had the policy to conceal his art; and to this policy we are indebted for the tradition of "The Devil and Dr. Faustus," handed down to the present times. About 1460, he associated with John of Guttemburgh; their types were cut in wood, and fixed, not moveable as at present. Having printed off a considerable number of copies of the Bible, to imitate those which were commonly sold in MS., Fust undertook the sale of them at Paris, where the art of printing was then unknown. As he sold his printed copies for 60 crowns, while the scribes demanded 500, this created universal astonishment; but, when he produced copies as fast as they were wanted, and lowered the price to 30 crowns, all Paris was agitated. The uniformity of the copies increased the wonder; informations were given in to the police against him as a magician; his lodgings were searched, and a great number of copies being found, they were seized; the red ink with which they were embellished was said to be his blood; it was seriously adjudged that he was in league with the devil; and, if he had not fled, most probably he would have shared the fate of those whom ignorant and superstitious judges condemned, in those days, for witchcraft. Fust died at Mentz, in 1466.

FUZELIER, Lewis, a dramatic writer, of Paris, and the conductor of a periodical paper, called the Mercury, died in 1752.

FYOT DE LA MARCHE, Claude, count of Bosjam, a favourite of Lewis XIV., and councellor of state, and afterwards prior of Notre Dame; he died in 1721.

G

GAAL, Barent, a Dutch landscape painter, of some celebrity, born about 1650

GABBIANI, Antonio Dominico, a painter, of Florence, patronised by the duke Cosmo III., died in 1726.

GABINIUS, Aulus, a Roman consul, employed against Alexander, king of Judea, died in 40 B. C.

GABRIEL, Severus, a Greek bishop; he wrote various theological tracts, and died after 1577.

GABRIEL, Slonite, a Maronite, who assisted le Jay in the polyglot Bible; he died in 1648.

GABRIEL, James, a distinguished French

architect, and inspector general of buildings in France, died in 1742.

GABRILLE, de Bourbon, a lady of great virtue, wife of Lewis de la Tremorille; she died in 1525.

GABRINO, Augustine, a fanatic, of Brescia, who called himself monarch of the Trinity, &c., his followers were about 80; he was confined in a mad-house, and his sect was dispersed.

GABRINO. See RIENZI.

GABURET, Nicholas, an eminent French surgeon, under Lewis XIII., died in 1662.

GACON, Francis, a French poet, known for his severe satires against Bossuet, Rousseau, &c., died in 1727.

GADBURY, John, an astrologer, and pupil of Lilly, born in 1627, died by shipwreck, on a voyage to Jamaica. Partridge put forth a book in 1693, entitled, "The Black Life of John Gadbury."

GADDESDEN, John of, an Englishman, the first employed as physician at the court; author of "Rosa Anglica."

GADDI, Gaddo, a Mosaic painter, of Florence, died in 1312.

GADDI, Taddeo, son of the preceding, died in 1350.

GADDI, Agnolo, son and pupil of Taddeo: died in 1387.

GADSDEN, Christopher, lieutenant governor of South-Carolina, was an early friend and advocate of the rights of the colonies, and took a decided part in favour of their separation and independence; he died in 1805.

GAELEN, Alexander, Van, a Dutch painter, who painted three battles, between Charles I and Cromwell; he died in 1728.

GAERTNER, Joseph, a native of Calw, in Swabia, a distinguished naturalist, author of a great work called Carpology, which he dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks; he died in 1791.

GÆTANO, Scipio, an admired Florentine painter, died in 1588

GAFFARELL, James, a French writer, librarian to Richelieu, who enabled him to make a large collection of MSS.; he was author of several works, and died in 1681.

GAFURIO, Franchino, a native of Sodi, head of the choir, in Milan cathedral; he wrote several works on music, and died in 1520.

GAGE, Thomas an Irishman, missionary to the Philippines; he died in 1651.

GAGE, Thomas, the last governor of Mass., appointed by the king, after the conquest of Canada, in 1760, was appointed governor of Montreal, he was exceedingly odious to the Americans, and died in England, in 1787.

GAGER, William, a civilian and poet, was entered of Christ church, Oxford, in 1574, where he arrived at the degree of LL. D. He defended the stage against the attacks of Dr. Rainolds; he wrote in Latin, "Meleager" and "Ulysses Redux," tragedies; and "Rivales," a comedy.

GAGNIER, John, an eminent orientalist, who, in 1723, published Abulfeda's "Life of Mohammed," in Arabic, with a Latin translation, and notes; he was born at Paris, and died in 1725.

GAGNY, John, first almoner to Francis I., and author of commentaries on the New Testament; he died in 1549.

GAGUINUS, Robert, a French historian, died in 1501. He was the author of several works; the principal of which is a history in 11 books "De Gestis Francorum, from 1200 to 1500."

GAICHES, John, priest of the oratory, and canon of Soissons, died in 1730.

GAILLARD, de Lonjumeau, bishop of Apt, was the first projector of a universal historical dictionary; he died in 1695.

GAILLARD, Gabriel Henry, a French historical writer, and member of the French academy: died in 1806.

GAINAS, a Goth, of great valour, became a general under Arcadius and desolated Thrace, because refused a church for the Arians; he was killed A. D 400.

GAINSBOROUGH, Thomas, born at Sudbury in Suffolk, 1727, very early discovered a propensity to painting. Nature was his teacher, and the woods of Suffolk his academy. Here he would pass in solitude his mornings, in making a sketch of an old tree, a marshy brook, a few cattle, a shepherd and his flock, or any other accidental objects that were presented. From delineation he proceeded to colouring: and after painting several landscapes from the age of 10 to 12, he quitted Sudbury for London, where he commenced portrait painter. His landscapes will establish his name on the record of fine arts with honours such as never before attended a native of England. These subjects he painted with a faithful adherence to nature, indeed, the brilliancy of Claude, and the simplicity of Ruysdael, appear combined in Mr. G's romantic scenes. While we lament him as an artist, let us not pass over those virtues which were an honour to human nature, that generous heart, whose strongest propensities were to relieve the genuine claims of poverty. If he selected, for the exercise of his pencil, an infant from a cottage, all the tenants of the humble roof generally participated in the profits of the picture; and some of them frequently found in his habitation a permanent abode. His liberality was not confined to this alone; needy relatives, and unfortunate friends, were further incumbrances on a spirit that could not deny; and, owing to this generosity of temper, that affluence was not left to his family which so much merit might promise, and such real worth deserve. He died in 1788.

GALADIN, Mahomet, a popular emperor of the Moguls, died in 1695.

GALANTINI, Hippolito, a delicate miniature painter, of Genoa, died in 1706.

GALANUS, Clement, an Italian, missionary to America, wrote a grammar of that language, about 1650.

GALAS, Matthew, a general, who, from being a page, rose to high standing: he was in the service of the emperor Frederic II., and Philip IV., of Spain; he died in 1647.

GALATEO, Ferrari Antonio, a scholar and physician, born at Galatinia; he was author of several works, and died in 1517.

GALATIN, Peter, author of the valuable work "De Arcanis Catholicæ Veritatis;" he died about 1530.

GALBA, Servius Sulpicius, emperor of Rome after Nero: he was slain by the guards, who raised Otho to the throne, A. D. 69.

GALE, John, a learned divine, among the baptists, born at London, in 1680. His father was a citizen of good repute. He is chiefly known for his writings against "Wall's Defence of Infant Baptism," and died in 1721.

GALE, Theophilus, a learned divine, among the non-conformists, born in 1628, died in 1678. He wrote a large and laborious work, called "The Court of the Gentiles."

GALE, Thomas, dean of York, formerly head-master of St. Paul's school, and celebra

ted for his knowledge of the Greek language, and antiquities, was born in 1636, died in 1702.

GALE, Roger, F. R. and A. SS., son of the dean, first vice-president of the society of antiquaries, and treasurer to the royal society, born 1672, was considered as one of the most learned men of his age, and most highly skilled in the antiquities of his country. He died in 1744.

GALE, Samuel, the youngest of the dean's sons, born in 1682. He was one of the revivers of the society of antiquaries, in 1717, and their first treasurer. He was a man of great learning and uncommon abilities, and well versed in the antiquities of England, for which he left many valuable collections behind him. He died in 1754.

GALEANO, Joseph, a physician of great repute, at Palermo. We owe to him a collection of little pieces of the Sicilian poets. He was born in 1605, and died in 1675, greatly regretted: for he was a kind of oracle with his countrymen.

GALEN, Matthew, a native of Zealand, chancellor of Douay university, and author of several works.

GALEN, Claudian, after Hippocrates, prince of the Greek physicians, was a native of Pergamus, in the Lesser Asia, where he was born about 131. He chose physic for his profession, being determined thereto by a dream which his father had a little before his death; and at 28 years of age had made some considerable advances toward improving his art: for instance, he had acquired a particular skill in the wounds of the nerves; and was possessed of a method of treating them never known before. The pontiff of Pergamus have him an opportunity of trying his new method upon the gladiators; and he was so successful, that not a single one perished by any wounds of this kind. By this we find, as well as by several other instances, that Galen studied, understood, and practised surgery, as well as physic. Distinguished above his cotemporaries, this prince of physicians continued to practise at Rome, the capital of the world, till he was obliged to submit to fate like other mortals. His death happened in 201. There are reckoned above 500 books of his upon physic only, and about half that number upon other sciences.

GALEN, Bernard Van, a native of Westphalia, known as a bishop and a general: he was engaged in a war with the Turks, attacked the United States, Sweden, &c., and died in 1678.

GALEOTI, Nicholas, an Italian jesuit, author of the lives of the generals of his order; he died in 1748.

GALEOTI, Marcio, a native of Narni, tutor to the son of Matthias Corvinus, the king, and being invited to France by Lewis XI., on going to pay his respects to him, fell, and so injured himself as to cause his death.

GALERIUS, C. Valerius Maximianus, from a herdsman in Dacia, became emperor of Rome; he died in 311.

GALGACUS, a Caledonian chief, famous for his noble resistance against the invasions of the Romans.

GALILEI, Galileo, a most eminent astronomer and mathematician, inventor of the telescope, &c., born at Florence, Feb. 19, 1564. Having observed some solar spots, in 1612, he printed that discovery the following year, at Rome; in which, and in some other pieces, he ventured to assert the truth of the Copernican system, and brought several new arguments to confirm it. This startled the jesuits, who thereupon procured a citation for him to appear before the holy office, at Rome, in 1615, where he was charged with heresy, for maintaining these two propositions: 1. That the sun is in the centre of the world, and immoveable by a local motion; and, 2. That the earth is not the centre of the world, nor immoveable, but actually moves by a diurnal motion. The first of these positions was declared to be absurd, false in philosophy, and formally heretical, being contrary to the express word of God; the second was also alleged to be philosophically false, and, in a theological view at least, erroneous in point of faith. The inquisition pronounced sentence against him and his books. They obliged him to abjure his errors in the most solemn manner, committed him to the prison of their office during pleasure, which was till 1634, and his "Dialogues of the System of the World" were burnt at Rome. Galilei died Jan. 8, 1642. He was the author of several noble and useful inventions and discoveries in astronomy, geometry and mechanics; the principal of which, besides those already mentioned, are, in the first of those sciences, the trepidation or vibration of the moon, as also the inequalities or mountains in its surface. In geometry, he invented the cycloid or trochoid,; and, in mechanics, first found the exact degree of celerity in the descent of bodies by the force of gravity: to which may be added the machine with which the Venetians render their Laguna fluid and navigable; the invention whereof was his.

GALISSONNIERE, Rolland Michael Barria, marquis, a French admiral; after serving with distinction in the navy, was made governor of Canada. He died in 1756.

GALLAND, Antony, a learned antiquary, of France, and professor of Arabic in the royal college at Paris, born in 1646, died in 1715. He is chiefly known as the translator or author of "Arabian Nights' Entertainments."

GALLAND, Augustus, a French counsellor of state, wrote some memoirs, &c., and died in 1644.

GALLE, or GALLÆUS, Servatius, pastor of the church at Haerlem, died in 1709.

GALLET, N., a French spice merchant, known for some comic pieces, died in 1757.

GALLIENUS, a Roman emperor. He was assassinated in 268.

GALLIGAI, Eleonora, was the daughter of a joiner, and Mary de Medicis' nurse. That princess carried her with her into France, when she went thither, in 1606, to be married to Henry IV.; and Galligai, under the title of bed-chamber woman to that queen, governed her just as she pleased. She married Concino Concini, afterwards marshal D'Ancre; and their inordinate pride and ambition was at length punished by the assassination of the husband and the execution of the wife.

GALLITZIN, Basil, a noble Russian; though unsuccessful in his ambitious views, he was a man of great merit. He died in 1713.

GALLITZIN, Michael Michaelowitz, prince of, distinguished himself under Peter the Great against Charles XII., of Sweden; he died 1730.

GALLOCHE, Lewis, a painter, of the French school, died in 1761.

GALLOIS, John, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris, in 1632. He was a universal scholar; but is now memorable chiefly for having been the first who published the Journal des Savans,

in conjunction with M. de Sallo, who had formed the design of that work. He died in 1707.

GALLOIS, Julian Jean Cæsar le, a French physiologist, who distinguished himself by his "Experiments on the Principle of Life, particularly on that of the Motion of the Heart, and the Seat of this Principle;" he died in 1818.

GALLONIO, Antonio, an ecclesiastic at Rome, died in 1605.

GALLOWAY, Joseph, an eminent lawyer, of Pennsylvania, was a member of the first congress, in 1774, but afterwards deserted the American cause. He died in England, in 1803.

GALLUCCI, Tarquinio, an Italian jesuit died in 1649.

GALLUCCI, Giovanni Paulo, an Italian astronomer, wrote "on the Instruments of Astronomy."

GALLUCCI, Angelo, an Italian jesuit, author of "Commentarii de Bello Belgico," died in 1674.

GALLUS, C. Vibius, a Roman emperor, was assassinated by his soldiers, in 253.

GALLUS, Flavius Claudius Constantius, brother of the emperor Julian, was put to death on suspicion of cruelty, in 354.

GALLUS, Cornelius, an ancient Roman poet, the particular favourite of Augustus Cæsar, who made him governor of Egypt after the death of Antony and Cleopatra; but he was guilty of such mal-administration in his government, that he was condemned to banishment, and to lose his estate. This disgrace grieved him so, that he put an end to his life, when he was about 43 years of age, in the year of Rome 728.

GALLY, Henry, an Englishman, promoted to several benefices, wrote some sermons, &c., died in 1769.

GALVANI, Lewis, an Italian philosopher, from whom Galvinism, which has made so much noise in the philosophical world, took its name. It is said, that a fit of illness, by which his wife was attacked, led him to the discovery of his theory respecting metallic irritation and animal electricity. The physician having prescribed for his wife soup made of boiled frogs, Galvani prepared them himself; and having accidentally touched a frog after he had skinned it, he observed it in an involuntary motion, which induced him to make some experiments that conducted him to the discovery. He was born at Bologna, in 1737, died 1798.

GALVANO, Antony, a native of the East Indies, governor of the Moluccas. Became poor by his liberality, and died in a hospital, at Lisbon, in 1557.

GAM, David, a brave Welchman, who fell in battle not by defending Henry V. He was knighted by his sovereign just as he expired.

GAMA, Vasco de, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, who discovered the course to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, was born at Sines, in Portugal, and died in 1525.

GAMACHES, Stephen Simon, author of Physical Astronomy, &c., died in 1756.

GAMACHES, Philip de, author of Commentaries on the Summa of Aquinas, died in 1625.

GAMALIEL, a Jewish doctor of the law, and a secret disciple of our Saviour.

GAMBARA, Lorenzo, an Italian poet, author of a Latin poem on Columbus; he died in 1586.

GAMBARA, Veronica, an Italian lady, who devoted herself to literature, and published some poems; she died in 1550.

GAMBOLD, John, a truly primitive Christian, and a bishop among the Moravian brethren. He was not only a good scholar, but a man of great parts, and of singular mechanical ingenuity; he died universally respected, in 1771.

GANDY, James, a painter, who came to Ireland with the duke of Ormond, and died there in 1689.

GANGANELLI, John Vincent Antony, was born in 1705, the son of a physician; and, from being a petty monk of the order of St. Francis, ascended to the papacy, May 19, 1769, when he assumed the name of Clement XIV. Thus becoming sovereign pontiff in the most critical and tempestuous times, in his commerce with the world, he practised the humility of a Franciscan monk; but, on occasion of splendour, he sustained the papal grandeur with appropriate magnificence. The most striking incident of his life was his being the instrument, under Providence, of annihilating the mighty order of the jesuits. To the resentment of that order it is supposed he at last fell a sacrifice, his robust constitution and regularity of life seeming to promise him a much longer period than 69 years; for he died in 1774, poisoned, as is supposed, in the sacrament; he himself declaring his suspicions before he died, and all the after symptoms strongly confirming the same.

GANO, John, collected the first baptist society in New-York, and was its minister; he distinguished himself in the American war, and died in 1804.

GANSEVOORT, Peter, a distinguished officer of the American army during the revolution. He rendered his country essential service by defending fort Stanwix, when besieged by St. Leger: and afterwards, by preventing the cooperation of that officer with Burgoyne, he contributed essentially to the surrender of the latter. He died in 1812.

GARAMONT, Claude, a French engraver and letter founder, was a native of Paris, and began to distinguish himself about 1510. He brought his types to so great a degree of perfection, that he can neither be denied the glory of having surpassed whatever had been done in this way before, nor that of not being excelled by any of his successors in this useful mechanic art. Garamont died in 1561; and all his fine types came into the hands of Fournier the Elder, an eminent letter founder at Paris.

GARASSE, Francis, a jesuitical writer, and author of the enmity between the jesuits and the jansenists, in the church of Rome, was born at Angoulême, in 1585, and died in 1631.

GARBIEN, Lorenzo, a painter, of Bologna, and pupil of Ludovici Caracci, died in 1654.

GARBO, Raphael del, a historical painter, of Florence, died in 1534.

GARCIAS II., king of Navarre after Sancho II., died in 1000.

GARCILASSO, Garcias Lasso de la Vega, a celebrated Spanish poet, born at Toledo, in 1500, died 1536, by a stone thrown by a countryman from a turret, falling upon his head.

GARDEN, Alexander, a distinguished episcopal clergyman, of Charleston, South-Carolina. He came from Scotland to Charleston, in 1720, and resided there until his death, in 1756.

GARDEN, Alexander, M. D., a scientific physician, of South-Carolina, who introduced into medical use the Virginian snake root; he died about 1771.

GARDIE, Pontus de la, a French adventurer, successively in the employment of marshal Brissac, the Danes, and Swedes; he died in 1585.

GARDIN DUMESNIL, N., professor of rhetoric at Paris, and an eminent scholar; he wrote on Latin synonymes, and died in 1802.

GARDINER, Stephen, bishop of Winchester, and chancellor of England, was born at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, 1483. His character as a minister is to be drawn from the general histories: he had a large portion of haughtiness, boundless ambition, and deep dissimulation; for he looked on religion as an engine of state, and made use of it as such. He died in 1555.

GARDINER, James, a colonel in the army of George II., born in Scotland, 1688, was equally admirable for the virtues of piety and personal courage, and died bravely fighting against the rebels at Preston-pans, near Edinburgh, in 1745.

GARENGEOT, Rene, Jacques, Croissant de, a French surgeon of great reputation: he wrote several valuable works, and died in 1759.

GARESSOLES, Anthony, a native of Montauban, who wrote several theological works, died in 1650.

GARET, John, a Benedictine of St. Maur, born at Havre de Grace, died in 1694.

GARLANDE, Jean de, a grammarian, obtained some celebrity by his poem on the "Contempt of the World," &c.; he was living 1801.

GARNET, Henry, a person memorable in English history, for having been privy to, and aiding in, the celebrated conspiracy called "The Gunpowder Plot," was executed at the west end of St. Paul's, May 3, 1606.

GARNETT, Dr. Thomas, an English physician and natural philosopher, was born in 1766. After having studied medicine and chymistry, and graduated at Edinburgh, he delivered several courses of lectures on chymistry and experimental philosophy, at Manchester, Liverpool, &c. He was soon after elected professor of philosophy, in Anderson's Institution at Glasgow; and his leisure hours in Scotland were employed in collecting materials for his "Tour through the Highlands, and part of the Western Isles." Dr. Garnett afterwards accepted an invitation from the new royal institution, in London; where, for one season, he was professor of natural philosophy and chymistry, and delivered the whole of the lectures. On retiring from this situation, as being too laborious for the state of his health, he commenced a course of lectures at his house, on Zoonomia, or the Laws of Animal Life, arranged according to the Brunonian theory. From a patient, whom he attended in a fever, he caught the infection, and died in 1802.

GARNIER, Robert, a French tragic poet, born in 1534, died 1590.

GARNIER, John, a jesuit, professor of rhetoric and philosophy, died in 1681.

GARNIER, Julian, a Benedictine monk, died in 1723.

GAROSALO, Bonvenuto, an Italian painter, born at Ferrara, died in 1695.

GARRARD, Mark, an eminent painter, born at Bruges, in Flanders, in 1561. He was principal painter to queen Elizabeth, and died in 1635.

GARRARD, James, was an officer of the revolutionary army, and one of the first settlers of Kentucky, of which state he was afterwards governor; he died in 1822.

GARRICK, David, an excellent English actor, born at Hereford, and baptized there, Feb. 28, 1716. Having performed a noviciate at Ipswich, he made his appearance at Goodman's Fields; and, Oct. 1741, acted Richard III. for the first time. His acting was attended with the loudest acclamations of applause; and his fame was so quickly propagated through the town, that the more established theatres of Drury Lane and Covent Garden were deserted. These patentees, alarmed at the great deficiency in the receipts of their houses, and at the crowds which constantly filled the theatre of Goodman's Fields, united their efforts to destroy the new-raised seat of theatrical empire; in consequence of which, Garrick entered into an agreement with Fleetwood, patentee of Drury Lane, for 500*l.* a year. The fame of our English Roscius was now so extended, that an invitation from Ireland, upon very profitable conditions, was sent him to act in Dublin during the months of June, July, and August, 1742; which invitation he accepted. His success there exceeded all imagination; he was caressed by all ranks as a prodigy of theatrical accomplishments; and the play-house was so crowded during this hot season, that a very mortal fever was produced, which was called Garrick's fever. He returned to London before the winter, and now attended closely to his theatrical profession, in which he was irrevocably [illegible]d. April, 1747, he became joint patentee of Drury Lane theatre with Mr. Lacy; and in July 1749, married Mademoiselle Violetti. In 1763, he took a journey into Italy for the benefit of his health; and during his travels, gave frequent proofs of his theatrical talents; for he [illegible] without the least preparation, transform[illegible]self into any character, tragic or comic, and [illegible] instantaneously upon any passion of the human mind. After he had been abroad about a year and a half, he turned his thoughts homewards, and arrived in London April, 1765. In 1769 he projected and conducted the memorable Jubilee at Stratford, in honour of Shakspeare, so much admired by some, and so much ridiculed by others. On the death of Mr. Lacy in 1773, the whole management of the theatre devolved on him; but, being advanced in years, and much afflicted with chronical disorders, he finally left it in June, 1776, and disposed of his moiety of the patent to Messieurs Sheridan, Linley, and Ford, for 35,000*l.* He died Jan. 20, 1779. Notwithstanding his constant employ as both actor and manager, he was perpetually producing various little things in the dramatic way; some of which are originals; others translations or alterations from other authors, adapted to the taste of the present times.

GARRIEL, Peter, he wrote an account of Montpelier cathedral, in 1631.

GARSAULT, Francis Alexander, a learned Frenchman; he wrote the anatomy of the horse, and died at Paris, in 1778.

GARTH, Sir Samuel, an excellent poet and physician, and author of a most admirable satire, called "The Dispensary," was born in Yorkshire. After having eminently distinguished himself, as well by his various poetical productions as by his professional merit, he died Jan. 18, 1718-19.

GARTHSHORE, Maxwell, a physician and an accoucheur, who practised in London, with great reputation, near fifty years, was a Fellow of the Royal Society; born in 1732, in Scotland, died in London, in 1812. Some papers of his will be found in "The Philosophical Transactions."

GARZI, Lewis, a painter, considered the successful rival of Carlo Marat. died in 1721.

GASCOIGNE, Sir William, chief justice of the King's Bench in the reign of Henry IV, was born in 1350. How much he distinguished himself in his high office appears from the several abstracts of his opinions, arguments, distinctions, and decisions which occur in our old books of law reports; but he is said to have distinguished himself above his brethren by a most memorable transaction in the latter end of the king's reign. A servant of the prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., being arraigned for felony at the bar of the King's Bench, the news soon reached his master's ears, who, hastening to the court, ordered him to be unfettered, and offered to rescue him; in which, being opposed by the judge, who commanded him to leave the prisoner and depart, he rushed furiously up to the bench, and, as it is generally affirmed, struck the chief justice then sitting in the execution of his office. Hereupon Sir William, after some expostulation upon the outrage, indignity, and unwarrantable interruption of the proceedings in that place, directly committed him to the king's bench prison, there to wait his father's pleasure. The prince submitted to his punishment with a calmness no less sudden and surprising than the offence had been which drew it upon him; and the king being informed of the whole affair, was so far from being displeased with the justice, that he returned thanks to God, "That he had given him both a judge who knew how to minister, and a son who could obey justice." The prince also, who had for some time led a dissolute life, was entirely reformed thereby, and afterwards became with the title of Henry V. a renowned king who conquered France. Sir William died in 1413.

GASCOIGNE, George, a celebrated poet in the early part of the reign of queen Elizabeth, was bred to the law, but became a soldier, and served with credit in the wars of the Low Countries. He was author of four dramatic pieces, and several poems; the most remarkable of which was a satire called "The Steel Glass;" he died in 1577. His works were most collected in 1587.

GASPARINI, a celebrated grammarian, born in 1370, died in 1431. He is deservedly recorded as one of the first restorers of good Latin in Italy.

GASSENDI, Peter, a very eminent French philosophical, moral, and mathematical writer, born in 1592, died at Paris, in 1655.

GASSION, John de, a native of Pau, marshal of France, eminently distinguished for his valour in war, fell at the siege of Lens, in 1647.

GAST, John, a native of Dublin, he published some works of merit, for which the university of Dublin honoured him with a degree of D. D. without the usual expenses; he died in 1788.

GASTALDI, John Baptiste, a native of Sisteron, an eminent physician, died in 1747.

GASTAUD, Francis, an ecclesiatic of Aix, he insulted the bishop of Marseilles in his writings, and was denied the honours of sepulture; he died in 1732.

GASTON of France, John Baptist, duke of Orleans, was son of Henry IV., and brother of Lewis XIII.; he died in 1660.

GASTON DE FOIX, duke of Nemours, early distinguished himself in the army in Italy; he fell in battle in 1512.

GASTRELL, Francis, bishop of Chester, and a controversial writer, born in 1662, died in 1725.

GATAKER, Thomas, an English divine, and critical and theological writer, born in London, in 1574, died in 1651.

GATAKER, Charles, son of the preceding, and a writer on controversial divinity, born in 1614, died in 1680.

GATES, Sir Thomas, one of the first governors of the colony of Virginia, about 1609, and again, on returning from England, in 1611; he died in the East-Indies.

GATES, Horatio, a major general, and a distinguished officer of the American army during the revolution. He was a major in the British service, at the defeat of general Braddock; at the declaration of independence, he was made adjutant general, afterwards commander of the northern army, to which general Burgoyne surrendered in 1777; in 1780, he was appointed commander of the southern army; after the war he returned to his farm, from which he removed to New-York, where he died in 1806.

GATIMOSIN, the last of the Mexican kings. He was cruelly tortured in a fiery ordeal by Cortez, and three years after was hanged in his capital in 1526.

GAUBIL, Anthony, a French missionary in China, where he resided 30 years; he died in 1759.

GAUBIUS, Jerome David, a native of Heidelberg, professor of medicine, and lecturer on botany and chymistry, died in 1780.

GAUD, Henry, a painter and engraver, of Utrecht, died in 1639.

GAUDEN, John, bishop of Worcester born in 1605, celebrated for his zeal in the cause of the unfortunate king Charles, and reputed (though falsely) the author of "Eikon Basilike," died in 1662.

GAUDENTIO, a painter, of Milan, born about 1480.

GAUDENTIUS, St., a bishop of Brescia, he wrote sermons, letters, &c., and died in 427.

GAUDENZIO, Paganin, a native of Valtelline, Greek professor, died in 1648.

GAULI, Giovanni Baptista, a painter, of Genoa, died at Rome, in 1709.

GAULMIN, Gilbert, a French writer of some celebrity, died in 1665.

GAUPP, John, a native of Lindau, educated at Jena, was an able mathematician; he died in 1738.

GAURICO, Luca, an Italian professor of astronomy, at Ferrara, died in 1558.

GAUSSEM, Jane Catharine, a celebrated actress, retired from the theatre from motives of religion; she died at Paris, in 1767.

GAUSSIER, Jean Baptiste, a French abbe, he wrote a "Tract against Pope's Essay on Man," and died of a fall in 1755.

GAVANTS, Bartholomew, a Barnabite monk, author of some works; died at Milan, in 1638.

GAVESTON, Peter, a favourite of Edward II., was proud, overbearing, and cruel; he was beheaded in 1312.

GAY, John, an English poet, born in 1688. His amiable qualities recommended him to the acquaintance of Swift and Pope, who were exceedingly struck with the open sincerity, the undisguised simplicity of his manners, and the easiness of his temper. In 1712 he produced his celebrated poem, called "Trivia, or, the Art of walking the Streets;" and the following year, at the instance of Pope, formed the plan of his "Pastorals." The "Shepherd's Week" came out in 1714, with a dedication to Lord Bolingbroke. Gay was soon after introduced at court, and for several years experienced the usual vicissitudes of favour and of mortification incident to such a life. His opinions of a court

friendship are pretty plainly intimated in his "Beggar's Opera;" which, being brought upon the stage in 1727, was received with greater applause than had ever been known on any occasion, being acted in London 63 days without interruption, and renewed the next season with amazing success. He wrote several other plays of no great celebrity; but what will always distinguish him as a poet are his "Fables," which will be read and admired so long as any taste for that kind of writing shall exist. He died in 1732, and was buried in Westminister Abbey.

GAY, Ebenezer, D. D., minister of Hingham, Mass.: he published several sermons, and died in 1787.

GAYOT DE PITAVAL, Francis, a French author, born at Lyons, was unfortunate in all his pursuits; he died in 1743.

GAZA, Theodore, a very eminent grammarian, and translator of Greek writings, born at Thessalonica, in Greece, in 1398, died in 1478.

GAZALI, or ABON HAMED MOHAMMED ZEIN EDDIN AL THOUSI, a mussulman doctor, died at Khorassan, in 1112.

GAZET, William, a native of Arras, and an ecclesiastic; he wrote a Chronological History, and died in 1612.

GAZOLA, Joseph, a physician, of Verona, died in 1715.

GAZON DOURXIGNE, S. M. M., a native of Quimper, a famous critic, died in 1784.

GAZZOLI, Benozzo, an Italian painter, died in 1478.

GEBELIN, Anthony Court de, celebrated as author of "Le Monde Primitif compare a Monde Moderne," born in 1727, died in 1784. When the plan of his great work, "Le Monde Primitif," made its appearance, M. d'Alembert was so struck with it, that he asked with enthusiasm, "si c'etoit une societe de 40 hommes qui etoit charges de l'executer?" The French academy were so well satisfied with the undertaking, that they twice decreed to him the prize of 1200 livres, which they give annually to the author of the most valuable work that has appeared in the course of the year.

GEBER, John an Arabian physician of the 9th century. His works contain much knowledge.

GED, William, an ingenious artist, memorable for a new invention in the art of printing. From any types of Greek or Roman, or any other character, he formed a plate for every page or sheet of a book from which he printed, instead of using a type for every letter, as is done in the common way. This scheme has recently, through the ingenuity and perseverance of Earl Stanhope, and Mr. Andrew Wilson, arrived at a high degree of practical perfection. On the 20th May 1810, Mr. Wilson was honoured with the gold medal, by the Society of Arts, for his exertions in Stereotype printing. Mr. Ged died in 1749.

GEDALIA, a famous rabbi, who died in 1448.

GEDDES, Michael, a learned divine, received the degree of LL D., from the university of Oxford; he died in 1715.

GEDDES, James, born in Scotland, in 1710, died in 1748-9, leaving behind him "An Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writing of the Ancients, particularly Plato," which has great merit.

GEDDES, Dr. Alexander, a man of very profound research in biblical literature, was born in 1737, and died near London, in 1802. Dr. Geddes was a Roman Catholic, and had employed himself many years in a new translation of the Bible; owing, however, to various causes, it was left unfinished; only the first twelve books of the Old Testament being printed.

GEDOYN, Nicolas, a French writer. He studied at Paris, was a jesuit 10 years; he wrote some ingenious essays, and died in 1744.

GEE, John, a distinguished minister in Boston, died in 1748.

GEER, Charles de, a native of Sweden, much respected as a man of science, and benefactor of the poor; he died in 1778.

GEINOZ, Francis, a learned Swiss abbe, author of some valuable dissertations on Ancient Medals; he died in 1752.

GEJER, Martin, a native of Leipsic, and professor of Hebrew, died in 1681

GELASIUS the Elder, bishop of Cæsarea, in Palestine, in the 4th century.

GELASIUS of Cyzicus, bishop of Cæsarea, in 476.

GELASIUS I., bishop of Rome after Felix II., in 492, some of his works are extant; he died in 496.

GELASIUS II., a Campanian by birth, raised to the pontificate in 1118, died in 1119.

GELDENHAUR, Gerard Eobanus, a German, well skilled in poetry, died in 1542.

GELDER, Arnold de, a Dutch painter, of Dort, died in 1727.

GELDORP, Gualdorp, a painter, of Louvain, excelled in portraits and history; he died in 1668.

GELEE, Claude, commonly called Claude of Lorraine. See CLAUDE.

GELENIUS, Sigismund, a learned man, born at Prague. His disregard for honours was very uncommon; he died at Basil, in 1555.

GELLERT, Christian Fauchtegott, a German comic poet, born in Misnia, in 1715, died in 1769.

GELLI, John Baptist, an eminent Italian comic poet, born at Florence, in 1498, died in 1563.

GELLIBERAND, Henry, an eminent mathematician, and professor of astronomy at Gresham College, born in London, in 1597, died in 1636.

GELLIUS, Aulus, a celebrated grammarian, who lived in the 2d century, under Marcus Aurelius and some succeeding emperors, and is now known by his "Noctes Atticæ," a collection of observations on authors, which he gathered up from reading or conversation, and put together for the use of his children. He called them "Noctes Atticæ," because they were composed in the evenings of a winter which he spent at Athens. The chief value of it is, that it has preserved many facts and monuments of antiquity, which are not to be found elsewhere.

GELON, king of Syracuse, in 484 B. C., was universally respected by his subjects.

GEMELLI-CARRERI, Francis, an Italian writer, author of an interesting account of a voyage round the world, between 1693 and 1698.

GEMIGNAGNO, Ovinentio de St., a Tuscan painter, died in 1530.

GEMIGNANO, Giacinto, a painter, born at Pistoie, died in 1681.

GEMINIANI, Francisco, a fine performer on the violin, and composer for that instrument, born at Lucca, in Italy, about 1680, died in 1762.

GEMISTUS, George, he lived to above the age of 100, distinguished for his learning and virtues.

GEMMA, Reinier, a Dutch physician, of Dockum, was also an astronomer and mathematician; he died in 1555.

GENDRE, Lewis le, a French historian

wrote a history of France, from the commencement of the monarchy to the death of Lewis XIII., manners and customs of the French, &c., and died in 1733.

GENDRE, Gilbert Charles le, marquis of St. Aubin, died at Paris, in 1746.

GENDRE, Nicholas le, a French sculptor, died at Paris, in 1670.

GENDRE, Lewis le, a deputy in the national convention, died in 1797.

GENEBRARD, Gilbert, a Benedictine monk, born at Riom, died in 1597.

GENESIUS, Josephus, one of the Byzantine historians, flourished in 940.

GENEST, Charles Claude, a French poet, and author of tragedies, died in 1719.

GENET, Francis, bishop of Vaison, born at Avignon, in 1640, is known for the Theology of Grenoble.

GENGA, Gerome, an Italian painter and architect, died in 1551.

GENGA, Bartholomew, son of the preceding, an eminent architect, died in 1558

GENGIS-KHAN, or ZINGIS KHAN, a most illustrious Mogul prince, who being obliged to fly from Delhi, on account of a general revolt of his subjects, took shelter at the court of Aventi-khan, Cham of the Tartars, and married his daughter; but the jealousy of Aventi obliged him to escape a second time; and being pursued by Aventi and his son, he defeated them both; and, their army revolting to him, he soon increased it. From this event he became as renowned a conqueror as Alexander the Great. In the space of 28 years he subdued the greater part of Asia, and rendered himself as famous for his skill in government, as for the valour of his arms. He was born in 1163, and died in 1227, leaving his dominions (which extended 1800 leagues from east to west, and 1000 from north to south,) properly divided to his four sons.

GENNADIUS, a patriarch of Constantinople, after Anatolius, in 458, died in 471.

GENNADIUS, an ecclesiastical writer of Marseilles, died 493. There are two works of his remaining: "De Dogmatibus Ecclesiasticis," and "De Illustribus Ecclesiæ Scriptoribus."

GENNADIUS, a patriarch of Constantinople, wrote the Christian faith in Greek, Latin, and Turkish; he died in a monastery, in 1460.

GENNARI, Benedetto, a painter, of Bologna, was patronised by Lewis XIV., Charles II., &c., and died in 1715.

GENNARI, Cæsare, son of the preceding, a painter, was eminent in historical pieces; he died in 1688.

GENNARO, Joseph Aurelius, a native of Naples, was a respectable author; he died in 1762.

GENOELS, Abraham, a painter, of Antwerp, born in 1640.

GENOVESI, Anthony, celebrated as a lecturer in philosophy, died in 1769.

GENSERIC, king of the Vandals, a conqueror and tyrant, who captured Rome in 435, and suffered his soldiers during 14 days to pillage it, and massacre the defenceless inhabitants; he died in 477.

GENSONNE, Armand, an advocate of Bourdeaux, was guillotined in 1793.

GENTILE, Ludovico, a painter, of Brussels. His portrait of Alexander VII. is admired; he died in 1670.

GENTILIS DE FOLIGNO, a physician, and an author, died in 1348.

GENTILESCHI, Horatio, an Italian painter, who adorned the ceilings of Greenwich and York house, England, where he died

GENTILESCHI, Artemisia, daughter of the preceding, eminent as a historical painter.

GENTILIS, Scipio, a native of Ancona, professor of civil law, died in 1616.

GENTILIS, John Valentine, was condemned to lose his head at Berne, for the violence of his religious opinions, in 1567.

GENTILIS, Alberico, a native of Ancona, and professor of law, at Oxford, died in 1608.

GENTILLET, Valentine, a native of Dauphine, and syndic of the city of Geneva, lived about 1578.

GENTLEMAN, Francis, an actor and dramatic writer, born in Ireland, 1728, died 1784. He was author of eleven dramatic pieces; and of "The Dramatic Censor."

GEOFFREY, of Monmouth. See JEFFERY.

GEOFFROI, Stephen Francis, a French physician, who wrote a Materia Medica, died in 1731

GEORGE, St., the patron of England, supposed to have suffered in the reign of Dioclesian.

GEORGE of Trebizond, a native of Candia, and secretary to pope Nicolas V., published several works, and died in 1484.

GEORGE the Cappadocian, Arian bishop of Alexandria; was assassinated, in consequence of his oppression, in 361.

GEORGE, surnamed Amira, a learned Maronite, who published a grammar of the Syriac and Chaldee; he died in 1641.

GEORGE, duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV., of England, condemned to death for conspiring against his brother, in 1478.

GEORGE, prince of Servia, died in consequence of a wound received in 1457, in a battle against the Hungarians.

GEORGE LEWIS I., son of Ernest Augustus, of Brunswick, called to the throne of England on the death of queen Anne, in 1714.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS II., son of the preceding, succeeded to the throne, in 1727. His reign was more splendid than useful.

GEORGE III., king of Great Britain and Ireland, succeeded his grandfather George II., on the throne, in 1760. His reign was of 60 years duration, and was rendered prominent by the loss of the American colonies, by the acquisition of India, and by long and sanguinary wars, with the different powers of Europe. During the latter part of his reign, the kingdom was governed by a regency, in consequence of his mental derangement. He died in 1820.

GERARD, Tom, or Tung, was the institutor and first grand master of the knights hospitalers of Jerusalem, afterwards of Malta; he died in 1120.

GERARD, Balthazar, the assassin of William I., prince of Orange, whom he shot through the head with a pistol as he was going out of his palace at Delft. His sentence was the same as that of Damien; and this fanatic died, in his own conceit, a martyr of the church of Rome, 1584.

GERARD, John, a learned protestant divine, of Quedlimburg, died in 1638.

GERARD, John, a native of Jena, professor and rector of the university, author of several works, died in 1668. His son, John Ernest, died professor of divinity at Geissen, in 1707.

GERARD, John, a native of England, eminent as a botanist, published a work on plants, and died in 1607.

GERARD, Dr. Alexander, professor of divinity in the university of Aberdeen, and author of several esteemed works, died in 1795.

GERARD, Gilbert, was for many years pastor of the English church at Amsterdam, and afterwards professor of Greek in King's college, and of divinity in the university of Aberdeen. He died in 1815.

GERARDI, Christofaro, an excellent landscape painter, of Florence, died in 1556.

GERARDI, Mark, an eminent painter, of Bruges, patronised by queen Elizabeth, died in 1635.

GERBAIS, John, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who wrote in support of the liberties of the Gallican church, died in 1699.

GERBELIUS, Nicholaus, an eminent German lawyer, born at Pforzeim, died in 1560.

GERBERON, Gabriel, a French ecclesiastic, who wrote on the Jansenist controversy, and was imprisoned for it; he died in prison, in 1711.

GERBIER, Sir Balthazar, a celebrated painter, of Antwerp, born in 1592, died in 1661.

GERBILLON, John Francis, a jesuit missionary in China, much respected by the emperor, for whom he wrote elements of geometry; he died in 1707.

GERDES, Daniel, a native of Bremen, professor of divinity at Duisburg, died in 1765

GERDIL, Hyacinth Sigismond, a native of Piedmont, professor of philosophy at Macerata, and tutor to the prince royal of Sardinia, was made a cardinal in 1777. He died at Rome, in 1802. His writings are chiefly on religious and philosophical subjects.

GERHARD, Ephralm, professor of law at Altdorf, died in 1718.

GERLACH, Stephen, a native of Swabia, and chaplain to the embassy to Constantinople; he wrote ecclesiastical history, &c., and died in 1612.

GERMAIN, Thomas, a native of Paris, eminent as a goldsmith, died in 1748.

GERMANICUS, Cæsar, son of Drusus, and paternal nephew to the emperor Tiberius, who adopted him: he was a renowned general, but still more illustrious for his virtues. He took the title of Germanicus from his conquests in that country; and, though he had the moderation to refuse the empire offered to him by his army, Tiberius, jealous of his success, and of the universal esteem he acquired, caused him to be poisoned, A. D. 29, aged 34. He was a protector of learning, and composed several Greek comedies and Latin poems, some of which are still extant.

GERMANIO, Anastasio, a native of Piedmont, and bishop of Tarentasia, died in 1627.

GERMANUS, bishop of Cyzicum, made patriarch of Constantinople, and was degraded for supporting image worship; he died in 740.

GERMYN, Simon, a Dutch painter, of Dort, whose landscapes are admired, died in 1749.

GERRY, Elbridge, a native of Massachusetts, was a member of congress in 1776, and a signer of the declaration of independence; minister to France, with Mr. Marshall and Mr. Pinkney; governor of the state of Massachusetts, and afterwards vice-president of the United States. He died at Washington, in 1814.

GERSON, John, an illustrious French theological and critical writer, born in 1363, died 1429.

GERSTEN, Christian Lewis, mathematical professor at Giessen, was imprisoned 12 years for writing an offensive letter to his sovereign; he was author of several works, and died in 1762.

GERVAIS, Armand Francis, a Carmelite ecclesiastic, was confined for writing against the Bernardines; he died in prison, in 1741.

GERVAISE, Nicholas, missionary to Siam, and afterwards to Guiana, where he was murdered by the natives, in 1729.

GESNER, Conrad, an eminent physician and natural philosopher, called the Pliny of Germany, born at Zurich, in 1516, died 1565.

GESNER, Solomon, bookseller at Zurich, in Switzerland, and author of many elegant and admired poems, in the German language, born in 1730, was for several years before his death a member of the senate of his native city. He was an admirable landscape painter as well as a poet. Of his writings, the best known in England is "The Death of Abel." He died in 1788.

GESNER, John Matthew, a German, much known as the author of some valuable editions of the classics; he died at Gottingen, in 1761.

GESNER, John James, professor in the university at Zurich, published some works, and died in 1787.

GESNER, Solomon, a native of Silesia, became divinity professor at Wittemberg; he wrote several works, and died in 1605.

GETA, Septimius, brother of Caracalla, by whom he was slain through jealousy, A. D. 212.

GETHIN, lady Grace, an English lady, wife of sir Richard Gethin, distinguished for her talents: her works were published after her death, in 1700.

GETHING, Richard, an Englishman, distinguished for his penmanship; settled in London about 1616.

GBUSS, John Michael, of Holstein, professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, and an author, died in 1786.

GEVARTIUS, John Gasper, an eminent critic, and author of several works, died at Antwerp, in 1666.

GHELEN, or GELENIUS, Sigismund. See GELENIUS.

GHEZZI, Peter Leone, a painter, knighted by Francis I., duke of Parma, died in 1755.

GHILINI, Jerome, an Italian writer, born at Milan, in 1589, lived to be 80 years old, and was the author of several works; the most considerable of which is his "Theatre of Learned Men."

GHIRLANDAIO, or GHIRLANDENI, Domenico, a Florentine painter, born in 1449, died 1493.

GHISOLFI, Giovanni, a painter of Milan, died in 1683. His perspective views are much admired.

GIAFAR, or SADEK the Just, a Mussulman doctor, who wrote a book on prophecies, &c., died at Medina, in 764.

GIAHEDH, or LARGE EYED, the head of the Motazales, a sect who united religion and philosophy.

GIANNONI, Peter, an esteemed historian, born at Naples, in 1680, died 1748.

GIARDINI, Felix, an eminent performer on the violin, and a composer of music, was born at Piedmont. In 1750 he went to England, where he met with great encouragement, and had a joint interest in the opera. He died in Russia, 1793.

GIBBON, Edward, an eminent historian, born at Putney, in 1737. In 1774, Mr. Gibbon was elected to a seat in parliament, which he vacated in 1780; in the course of which period, however, he was some time a lord of trade. His celebrated "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," will probably last as long as the language in which it is written. It abounds in proofs of unexampled learning, of a mind penetrating and sagacious, and of talents for ridi-

cule agreeable and exquisite. Upon the subject of Christianity, however, he has indulged much latitude, which has justly raised him a great number of opponents. The greater part of this immortal history was written at Lausanne, in Switzerland. Mr. Gibbon died in 1794.

GIBBONS, Grinling, a famous sculptor employed by Charles II., died in 1721.

GIBBONS, Orlando, a distinguished organist of the royal chapel in England, died in 1625.

GIBBS, James, an architect, who designed several of the principal buildings in England, died in 1754.

GIBBS, Sir Vicary, an eminent English lawyer, was born at Exeter, and educated at Cambridge. He was elected a member of parliament for that university, and was afterwards made king's attorney and solicitor-general, a judge, and then chief-justice of the common pleas. He died in 1820.

GIBELIN. See GEBELIN.

GIBERT, Balthasar, a native of Aix, who held the chair of rhetoric at Mazarin 50 years; he wrote several works, and died in 1771.

GIBERT, John Peter, a native of Aix, and a professor, wrote several works on theology; he died at Paris, in 1736.

GIBERTI, John Matthew, a native of Palermo, who became governor of Tivoli, and bishop of Verona, died in 1543.

GIBIEUF, William, a priest, who wrote a book on the liberty of God, and the Creator, a work of great merit; he died in 1650.

GIBSON, Thomas, an eminent painter, known at Oxford and London, died in 1751.

GIBSON, Thomas, a physician in England, eminent as a botanist, &c., wrote several works; he died in 1562.

GIBSON, Edmund, bishop of London, born in 1669, and eminent as an antiquarian, theological, political, and controversial writer, died in 1748. He published an edition of "Camden's Britannia," in English, and the posthumous works of sir Henry Spelman

GIBSON, Richard, an eminent English painter, greatly in favour with Charles I., to whom he was page of the back stairs. He was a dwarf, and married one Mrs. Anne Shepherd, who was also a dwarf. Charles I. was pleased to honour their marriage with his presence, and to give the bride. Waller wrote a poem on this occasion, "Of the Marriage of the Dwarfs," which begins thus:

"Design or chance make others wive;
But nature did this match contrive;
Eve might as well have Adam fled,
As she denied her little bed
To him, for whom Heav'n seem'd to frame
And measure out this only dame," &c.

They appear to have been of an equal stature, each of them measuring three feet ten inches. They had, however, nine children: five of which attained to maturity, and were well proportioned to the usual standard of mankind. He died in 1689, aged 75, and his wife died in 1709, at the age of 89.

GIBSON, William, nephew of Richard, became eminent as a painter; he died in 1702.

GIBSON, William, a self-taught mathematician of the most wonderful powers, born in 1720, died 1791.

GIBSON, Edward, kinsman to William, and instructed by him, died young.

GIDEON, one of the judges of Israel, died 1496 B. C.

GIFANIUS, Hubertus, or Obertus, a critic and civilian, died at Prague, in 1604.

GIFFORD, Dr. Andrew, an eminent English dissenting divine and antiquary, born in 1700, died 1784. He was assistant librarian at the British Museum; to which post he was remarkably suited, having a peculiar talent for receiving and communicating knowledge. As a minister of the Gospel, he was lively and evangelical; he was master of the pathetic, and persuasion dwelt on his lips; his heart was in the work; and, upon some occasions particularly, it might have been said of him, as was said of one of the blessed reformers: "Vividus vultus, vividi oculi, vividæ manus, denique omnia vivida."

GIFFORD, Richard, an English divine, author of several learned works, died in 1807, much respected.

GIFFORD, John, a political writer and historian, (whose real name, however, is said to have been John Richard Green,) was born in 1758. He embraced the law as a profession; but, having dissipated his little fortune, he was obliged to go abroad under the assumed name which he ever after retained. He returned in 1788; and, on the breaking out of the French revolution, devoted his pen to the defence of government in church and state. He contributed to the establishment of the "British Critic;" and compiled a "History of France;" and a "History of the Political Life of William Pitt." He died in 1818.

GIGGEO, Anthony, an Italian divine, who wrote "Thesaurus Linguæ Arabicæ," in 4 vols. folio, besides other works, died in 1632.

GILBERT, Sir Humphrey, an enterprising, but unfortunate navigator, related to sir Walter Raleigh. He took possession of Newfoundland in the name of queen Elizabeth, wrote a book to prove the existence of a north-west passage to China, and died in 1583.

GILBERT, Thomas, B. D., an English divine, who made a convert of Dr. South to his opinion of predestination; he died in 1694.

GILBERT, Sir Jeffrey, chief baron of the exchequer, and a voluminous law writer, was born in 1674, and died at Bath, in 1726.

GILBERT, William, a learned physician, who first discovered several of the properties of the loadstone, born at Colchester, in 1540, died 1603.

GILDAS, surnamed the Wise, a native of Wales, and the most ancient British writer extant: for his famous "Epistle" was written A. D. 560, and is a most severe censure of the depravity of the Britons at that time.

GILDON, Charles, an English poet and critic, born in 1665. He is best known by his "Complete Art of Poetry," and died in 1723.

GILES of Viterbo, an Italian cardinal, favourite of popes Julius III., and Leo X., died in 1532.

GILES, John, or Ægidius, the first English man on record entered among the Dominicans; he lived in the 13th century.

GILIMER, or GELIMER, was the last of the Vandal kings of Africa.

GILL, Alexander, an English scholar, master of St. Paul's school, who wrote some theological tracts, died in 1635.

GILL, Alexander, son of the above, assisted his father in his school, was a good Latin poet; he died in 1642.

GILL, Dr. John, an eminent English Calvinistic divine, a learned orientalist, and voluminous writer on theological subjects, born 1697, and died in London, 1771. His greatest work is a "Commentary on the Bible."

GILLES, Peter, a learned adventurer, who

went into foreign countries to learn their manners; he died at Rome, in 1555.

GILLESPIE, George, a famous preacher of the church of Scotland, died in 1648.

GILLOT, Claude, a French painter and engraver, disciple to Vateau, died in 1722.

GILLRAY, James, a celebrated caricature designer and engraver, died in 1815.

GILPIN, Bernard, an eminent English divine and reformer, born in 1517, died 1583.

GILPIN, Richard, a popular non-conformist minister in and about London; he afterwards practised physic, and died in 1657.

GILPIN, William, an English divine, biographer, and delineator of nature's picturesque beauties, was born in 1724, died 1804. His principal works are, "An Exposition of the New Testament;" "An Essay on Prints;" and numerous Essays and Observations on Picturesque Scenery, &c., in different parts of England. To these we should add, his "Sermons to a Country Congregation."

GILPIN, Sawrey, R. A., a celebrated painter, particularly of horses and wild animals, was born in 1733, and was brother of the preceding. He went to London at the age of 14, and was articled to Mr. Scott, a ship-painter, who lived in Covent-Garden, where Mr. Gilpin caught his first relish for animal painting, frequently amusing himself in sketching the carts and horses, market-groups, &c. He was afterwards patronised by William, duke of Cumberland, at Windsor; and from his royal highness' stud he acquired that knowledge of the horse which he has so ably exhibited in his works. The historical compositions he has left, show that he might have claimed the palm in the first department of art. The Triumph of Camillus, Diomedes' Horses, his poetical subjects, and drawings of animals, possess a taste peculiar to himself. His chef d'œuvre is in the possession of S. Whitbread, esq. M P. It consists of a group of tigers, and is a noble and spirited composition. He excelled much in giving an expression of terrible, but majestic fierceness, to that noblest of all animals, the lion. He died at Brompton, in 1807.

GINNANI, Francis, page to duke Anthony Farnese, wrote several works on agriculture; he died in 1766.

GIOCONDO, Fra Giovanni, a schoolmaster at Verona, who instructed Julius Cæsar Scaliger; he died in 1521.

GIOIA, Flavio, of Amalfi, in Naples, a celebrated mathematician, who, from his knowledge of the magnetic powers, invented the mariner's compass, by which the navigation of Europeans was extended to the most distant regions of the globe, before this invention, navigation was confined to coasting It is said that the Chinese knew the compass long before; be this as it may, he Europeans are indebted to Gioia for this invaluable discovery. He was born about 1300.

GIOLITO DEL FERRARI, a printer, of the 16th century, at Venice, ennobled by Charles V., died in 1547.

GIORDANI, Vital, a Neapolitan mathematician; author of several works on the mathematics, died in 1711.

GIORDANO, Luca, a painter of Naples, he was knighted by the king of Spain, and died in 1705.

GIORGIANI, or ALSEID ALSCHERIF ABON HASSAN, or HOUSSAIN ALI, a native of Georgia, author of Theological and Philosophical terms.

GIORGIONE, an illustrious Venetian painter, born in 1478, died in 1511.

GIOSEPPINO, an eminent Neapolitan painter, born in 1560, died in 1640.

GIOTTINO Tomaso, a painter, of Florence, died in 1356.

GIOTTO, an eminent Florentine painter, sculptor, and architect, born in 1276, died in 1336.

GIRALDI, Lilio Gregorio, an ingenious critic, antiquary, and historian, and one of the most learned men that modern Italy has produced, died in 1552.

GIRALDI, John Baptist Cintio, an Italian poet, born at Ferrara, in 1504, died in 1573. His works consist chiefly of tragedies; and some make no scruple to rank him among the best tragic writers that Italy has produced.

GIRALDUS, Sylvester, a learned Welchman, who wrote a History of Ireland, and other works of great erudition, died about 1215.

GIRALDUS, Cambrensis, an ancient British historian, who died about the latter end of the 12th century, having written "A History of the World," in which his information respecting ecclesiastical affairs is extremely valuable.

GIRANDON, Francis, was inspector-general of sculpture to Lewis XIV.; he died in 1715.

GIRARD, John Baptist, a jesuit, born at Dol. was tried by the parliament of Aix, for using sorcery upon a young girl; but was acquitted.

GIRARD, Gabriel, a French ecclesiastic, war almoner to the duchess of Berri, &c.; he died in 1748.

GIRON, D. Pierre, duke of Ossuna, a Spaniard, who encouraged the famous conspiracy against Venice, which forms the subject of one of the finest pieces of English tragedy; he died in prison in 1624.

GIRONST, James, of Anjou, known as a popular preacher: his sermons were published in 1704; he died in 1689.

GIRTIN, John, an English painter, whose views of London and Paris, are much admired; he died in 1802.

GIRY, Lewis, one of the first members of the French academy, and author of several valuable works; he died in 1665.

GISBERT, John, a native of Cahors, professor of divinity at Toulouse, and author of Anti-Probalasimus, died in 1710.

GISBERT, Blaise, a jesuit of Cahors, wrote a work on Education, &c., died in 1731.

GISELINUS, a physician, a native of Bruges, died in 1551.

GIST, Mordecai, a brigadier general in the American war; was in the battle of Camden, died in 1792.

GIULANO, Di-Majano, a Florentine, sculptor and architect, who died at Naples, in 1447. Several buildings at Naples, are the monuments of his genius.

GIUSTI, Antonio, a painter, of Florence, of much excellence, died in 1705.

GLAIN, N. Saint, a zealous Protestant, born at Limoges, about 1620, remarkable for having been, by reading of Spinoza's book, changed into as zealous an Atheist.

GLANDOR, Matthias, a physician to the archbishop of Bremen, died in 1652.

GLANVIL, Joseph, a distinguished philosophical and theological writer, born at Plymouth, in 1636, died in 1680. In "Some Philosophical Considerations, touching the Being of Witches and Witchcraft," he defended the possibility of witchcraft, which drew him into a controversy that ended only with his life. During the

course of it, he endeavoured to confirm his opinion by a collection of several narratives relative to it.

GLANVILLE, Ranulph, chief justiciary of all England, and an eminent writer on jurisprudence, who first collected the English laws into one body, flourished toward the end of the 12th century.

GLAPHYRA, a priestess of Bellona's temple, known for her amours with Marc Antony.

GLAPTHORNE, Henry, a poet and dramatic writer, who lived in the reign of Charles I., and published five plays.

GLASER, Christopher, apothecary to Louis XIV., and author of a valuable treatise on chymistry, died in 1679.

GLASS, John, a Scotch divine, who, in 1727, published a treatise to prove that the civil establishment of religion was inconsistent with Christianity: for this he was deposed, and became the father of a new sect, called in Scotland, Glassites, and in England, Sandemonians. He was born at Dundee, in 1698, and died in 1773.

GLASS, John, born at Dundee, traded to the Brazils, whence returning in 1765, with great property, he was murdered by the seamen, who were afterwards executed.

GLASSIUS, Solomon, D. D., a German divine, superintendent of the schools and churches in Saxe Gotha, and author of several works; he died in 1656.

GLAUBER, John, a painter, of Utrecht, whose pieces are much admired; he died in 1726.

GLAUBER, John Gotlief, a painter, whose pieces were in a finished style, died in 1703.

GLAUBER, Diana, sister of the preceding painters, born in 1650, was also distinguished for the execution of her pencil; she became blind in her old age.

GLAUBER, John Rodolphus, a celebrated German chymist, and chymical writer, of the 17th century.

GLEDITSCH, John Gottlieb, a native of Leipsic, and lecturer in botany, physiology, &c., died in 1786.

GLEICHEN, Frederic William Von, a nobleman, of Bayreuth, he constructed a curious microscope, and died in 1783.

GLEN, John, a painter and engraver on wood, of Liege, of the 16th century.

GLENDOWER, Owen, a celebrated Welch warrior, who for more than fourteen years opposed the sovereignty of Henry IV. of England, by force of arms, declaring him to be a usurper, and the murderer of Richard II., born in 1354, died in 1415.

GLENIE, James, a mathematician, engaged in the military service of Great Britain, died in 1817. He was the author of a History of Gunnery, and several valuable mathematical works.

GLENN, James, governor of the colony of South-Carolina, was succeeded by Lyttleton, in 1755. He promoted the prosperity of the colony, by an advantageous treaty with the Indians.

GLICAS, a Byzantine historian, his "Annals from the Creation," were published in Greek and Latin in 1660.

GLISSON, Francis, an English medical and anatomical author. His Treatise on the Liver is his chef-d'œuvre; he died in 1677.

GLOUCESTER, Robert of, the most ancient poet in the records of English history, flourished in the time of Henry II.

GLOVER, Richard. This very ingenious gentleman was brought up in the mercantile line, and, by a remarkable speech that he delivered in behalf of the merchants of London at the bar of the House of Commons, about the year 1740, previous to the breaking out of the Spanish war, acquired, and with great justice, the character of an able and steady patriot; which character he retained through life. In the belles lettres he also made no inconsiderable figure, being the author of an epic poem of very high celebrity, entitled "Leonidas;" the subject of which is, the gallant actions of that great general, and his heroic defence of, and fall at, the pass of Thermopylæ; he wrote also, "Boadicea," "Medea," and "Jason," tragedies: and died in 1785, aged 74.

GLUCK, Christopher, an eminent musical composer, born in Bohemia, in 1716. He introduced a new style of music into Paris, and died at Vienna, in 1787.

GLYNN, Robert, a native of Cambridge, author of the Day of Judgment, a poem of great merit; he obtained the prize of Cambridge, and died in 1800.

GMELIN, Dr. Samuel Gottleib, a celebrated eastern traveller, who has left an account of his travels in 3 volumes. He was born in Swabia, in 1745, and died in 1774, at Achmet Kent, a village of Mount Caucasus.

GMELIN, John George, born at Tubingen, published some works; he died in 1755.

GMELIN, John Frederic, a professor in the university of Gottingen, was born at Tubingen, in 1748. He was a voluminous and able writer on every part of natural history; but is most celebrated for his edition of Linnæus' "System of Nature." The world is also indebted to him for the discovery of several excellent dyes, extracted from different vegetable and mineral substances; he died in 1805.

GOADBY, Robert, a printer and bookseller, of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, and author of several useful publications, died in 1778. His "Illustration of the Holy Scriptures," is a book that has been very generally read, and widely circulated. "The Life of Bamfylde Moore Carew, King of the Beggars," was likewise written by him.

GOAR, James, a Dominican friar, of Paris, published "Græcorum Eucologium," &c.; he died in 1653, much respected.

GOBBO, Pietro Paolo Cortonese, a much admired painter, of Cortona, died in 1640.

GOBBO, Andrea, an Italian historical painter died about 1527.

GOBEL, John Baptist, a native of Hanne, bishop of Lydda: was accused by Robespierre, of atheism, and guillotined in 1793.

GOBELIN, Giles, a famous French dyer, whose name has been given ever since to the finest French scarlets; his house, and the small river that he made use of at Paris, are still called the Gobelins; an academy for drawing, and a manufactory of fine tapestries, were erected in this quarter, in 1666, and for this reason the tapestries are called "Of the Gobelins." He flourished about 1630.

GOBIER, Charles, a jesuit, of St. Maloes, wrote the "History of the Mariannes," &c.; he died in 1708.

GOBRYAS, one of the seven Persian nobles, who conspired to dethrone the usurper Smerdis.

GOCLENIUS, Conrad, a German, esteemed by Erasmus for his virtues and learning; he died in 1539.

GOCLENIUS, Rodolphus, considered as the

founder of modern magnetism: was born at Wittemberg, and died in 1621.

GOCLENIUS, Rodolphus, a voluminous writer, 50 years professor of logic at Marpurg, died in 1628.

GODDARD, Jonathan, an English physician and chymist, and one of the first promoters of the Royal Society, born in 1617, died in 1674.

GODEAU, Anthony, a French bishop, born in 1605. He was a very voluminous author, both in prose and verse; but it may suffice to mention one work in each way, as chiefly worth notice: his "Ecclesiastical History," and a "Translation of the Psalms into French verse;" he died in 1672.

GODEFROI, or GODFREY, of Bouillon, duke of Lower Lorraine, a most celebrated crusader, and victorious general: he took Jerusalem from the Turks in 1099, and was proclaimed king; but his piety, as historians relate, would not permit him to wear a diadem of gold in the city where his Saviour had been crowned with thorns; he died in 1100.

GODEFROI, Denys, a native of Paris, and author of Corpus Juris Civilis, &c., died in 1622.

GODEFROI, Theodore, counsellor of state, of France, died in 1642. His brother James, was law professor at Geneva, where he died in 1659.

GODEFROI, Denys, son of Theodore, an author; he died in 1681.

GODESCHALC, surnamed Fulgentius, a monk, in Saxony, in the 9th century, known for his controversy about predestination and grace; he died in 869.

GODEWYCK, Margarita, a female painter, of Dort, much admired, died in 1677.

GODFREY, of Viterbo, chaplain and secretary to king Conrad III., and the emperors Frederic and Henry VI. He laboured 40 years in compiling a Chronicle from the Creation of the World to 1186. It is written in Latin prose and verse, and entitled "Pantheon."

GODFREY, Sir Edmundbury, an able magistrate, who exerted himself in the discovery of the popish plot, was found dead, pierced by his own sword, supposed to have been killed by the papists in 1678.

GODFREY, Thomas, the inventor of Hadley's quadrant, died in Philadelphia, in 1749.

GODFREY, Thomas, son of the preceding, a poet; died at Wilmington, in 1763.

GODIVA, the name of a beautiful lady, wife of Leofric earl of Mercia, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Having an extraordinary affection for Coventry, she solicited her husband to release the inhabitants of that city from a grievous tax. To this he evasively consented, on condition that she would ride naked through the streets of Coventry; which she performed, covering her body with her hair, and commanding all persons to keep within doors and from the windows on pain of death. The pictures of Leofric and Godiva are in the window of Trinity Church; and every year on the Friday after Trinity Sunday, there is a procession through the town, with a figure representing a naked woman on horseback.

GODOLPHIN, John, an eminent civilian, of England, born in 1617, died in 1678. He published several books which were held in much esteem.

GODWIN, Earl, brother to Edward the Confessor, invaded England, in 1052. Being tried for the murder of prince Alfred his brother, he was pardoned, but died at the king's table, while protesting his innocence of the said murder; supposed by the historian of those times to have been choked with a piece of bread, as a judgment from heaven, having wished it might stick in his throat if he were guilty of the murder, which he certainly was.

GODWIN, Thomas, an English prelate, who embraced the tenets of the protestants, but on the accession of Mary, was persecuted; he was afterwards favoured by Elizabeth, who at length became displeased with him, which hastened his death in 1590.

GODWIN, Dr. Francis, an excellent mathematician, philosopher, and historian, born in 1561. In 1583, he wrote an entertaining piece, which came out about five years after his death, under the title of "The Man in the Moon; or a Discourse of a Voyage thither, by Domingo Gonsales," in 1638. But his principal work is, "A Catalogue of the Bishops of England, since the first planting of the Christian Religion in this Island; together with a brief History of their Lives and memorable Actions, so near as can be gathered of Antiquity;" he died in 1633.

GODWIN, Dr. Thomas, a learned English writer, and excellent schoolmaster, born in 1587, died in 1642. His chief work is, "Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia," an English Exposition of the Roman Antiquities, &c.

GODWIN, Mary Wollstonecraft, a lady of very superior literary accomplishments, who distinguished herself by many able productions, but chiefly by "A Vindication of the Rights of Women, with Strictures on Moral and Political Subjects." She also wrote well on female education and conduct, and her practical skill in education was even superior to her speculations on the subject. For soundness of understanding, and sensibility of heart, she was, perhaps, never excelled; but there were certain peculiarities of system both in her writings and her conduct, against which every lover of religion or morals must protest. She was born in 1763, and died in 1797.

GOERCE, William, an eminent scholar, of Middlebury, author of Jewish Antiquities, &c., died in 1715.

GOERING, Jacob, for many years minister of the German Lutheran church in New-York, died in 1807.

GOERTZ, John baron of, a memorable Swede, who endeavoured to excite an insurrection in England in favour of the pretender; he was beheaded in 1719.

GOES, Hugo Vander, a painter, of Bruges, flourished about 1480.

GOESIUS, William, a critic, of Leyden, author of notes on Petronius, died in 1686.

GOETZE, George Henry, a native of Leipsic; he was superintendent of the churches of Lubec, and died in 1702.

GOEZ, John Augustus Ephraim, a native of Ascherleben, eminent as a naturalist; he died in 1786.

GOEZ, Damian de, a Portuguese writer, and a great traveller, became acquainted with the learned men of Europe.

GOFF, Thomas, born in Essex, 1592, and died in 1627. He was a divine; but wrote several pieces on different subjects, among which are four tragedies.

GOFF, William, one of the judges of king Charles I., and major-general under Cromwell, came to America in 1660; he lived in concealment till his death, in 1679.

GOGAVA, Antonius Hennanius, a German physician, flourished about 1592.

GOGUET, Antony-Yves, a French writer, and author of a celebrated work, entitled, "L'Origine de Loix, des Arts, des Sciences, et de leur Progres ches les Anciens Peuples," born at Paris, in 1716, died 1758.

GOLDAST, Melchior Haiminsfield, a learned civilian, of Switzerland, author of many valuable works, died in 1635.

GOLDHAGEN, John Eustachius, of Magdeburg, translated Herodotus, &c.; he died in 1772.

GOLDMAN, Nicholas, a native of Breslaw, author of a treatise on military architecture, died in 1665.

GOLDONI, Charles, a dramatic writer, born at Venice, in 1707, produced a number of comedies, which were remarkably successful. He died in 1793.

GOLDSMITH, Francis, a poet and translator, who lived in the reign of Charles I.

GOLDSMITH, Oliver, an eminent English historic, dramatic, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Elphin, in Ireland, Nov. 29, 1729. Quitting home to taste of foreign climes, he encountered many difficulties; and having experienced all the vicissitudes to which a pennyless wanderer must necessarily be subject, arrived in England in 1758. Shortly after, he became an assistant at an academy at Peckham; then a writer in "The Monthly Review;" and afterwards in "The Public Ledger," in which his "Citizen of the World" originally appeared, under the title of "Chinese Letters." Fortune seemed now to take some notice of a man she had long neglected. The simplicity of his character, the integrity of his heart, and the merit of his productions, made his company acceptable to the better sort. He took handsome chambers in the temple, and lived in a genteel style. His "Traveller," his "Vicar of Wakefield," his "Good-natured Man, a Comedy," raised him up, and ensured him success to any thing that should follow; as "The Deserted Village," "She Stoops to Conquer," &c. Notwithstanding the success of his works, by which he cleared vast sums, his circumstances were by no means prosperous; and this has been imputed to two causes: partly to the liberality of his disposition; and partly to an unfortunate habit of gaming, the arts of which he very little understood. He died April 4, 1774. Goldsmith, like Smollet, Guthrie, and others, who subsisted by their pens, is supposed sometimes to have sold his name to works in which he had little or no concern.

GOLIUS, James, a learned orientalist, born at the Hague; travelled into several countries; he published several learned works, and died in 1667.

GOLIUS, Peter, brother of the preceding, an excellent orientalist, assisted in the edition of the great Arabic Bible, printed at Rome, in 1671; he died in 1673.

GOLTZIUS, Henry, a famous Dutch painter and engraver, born in 1558, died 1617.

GOLTZIUS, Hubert, a German writer on Roman antiquities, born in 1526. He was the author of several excellent works, in all which he applies medals to the clearing up of ancient history. He died in 1583.

GOLYDDAN, a bard in the court of Cadwallader, in the beginning of the 8th century.

GOMAR, Francis, a native of Bruges, known for his strong defence of Calvin's principles against Arminius; he died in 1641.

GOMBAULD, John Ogier de, a French poet and theological writer, born 1567, died in 1666. At the age of 90, he published a large collection of "Epigrams;" and some years after a tragedy, called "Danaides."

GOMBERVILLE, Marin Le Roi, a Frenchman, member of the academy, and author of Romances, &c.; he died in 1674.

GOMERSAL, Robert, an English divine, poet, and dramatic author, born 1600, died 1646.

GOMEZ, de Cividad Alvarez, a Latin poet, of Guadalaxara, died in 1558.

GOMEZ, de Castro Alvarez, a learned Spaniard, author of the life of Cardinal Ximenes; he died in 1580.

GOMEZ, Magdalene Angelica Poisson de, a French lady, who wrote some romances, &c., died in 1770.

GONDEBAUD, third king of Burgundy, became tributary to Clovis, king of the Franks; he died in 516.

GONDRIN, Lewis Antony, a favourite of Louis XIV., who gratified that monarch by employing 1200 men to destroy a wood which was offensive to him.

GONDY, John Francis Paul, afterwards Cardinal de Retz, born 1613, died 1679. This extraordinary man has drawn his own character in his "Memoirs," which are written with such an air of grandeur, impetuosity of genius, and inequality, as give us a very strong representation of his conduct. He was a man who, from the greatest degree of debauchery, and still languishing under its consequences, preached to the people, and made himself adored by them. Voltaire says, that "in his youth he lived like Cataline, and like Atticus in his old age." Of his Memoirs, "several parts," says the same Voltaire, "are worthy of Sallust, but the whole is not equal." They are supposed, however, to be written with impartiality; the author having every where spoken with the same freedom of his own infirmities and vices, as any other writer could have done.

GONET, John Baptist, a Dominican friar, professor at Bourdeaux, and author of a system of theology; he died in 1681.

GONGORA, Lewis de, a Spanish poet, born in 1652, died in 1627. His works are all posthumous, and consist of sonnets, elegies, a comedy, a tragedy, &c. The Spaniards have a very high opinion of this poet, even so as to entitle him prince of the poets of their own nation.

GONNELLI, John, a Tuscan sculptor and painter, who lost his sight at the age of 20; but modelled in clay; and by his exquisite sensation of feeling, wrought his statues to great perfection, and drew portraits with striking resemblance. He died at Rome in 1673.

GONSALVA, or GONSALVO, Fernandez, duke of Terra Nuova, and called The Great Captain, a renowned Spanish general under Ferdinand and Isabella, was born at Cordova in 1443, and died in 1515.

GONTHIER, a Latin poet, author of a history of Constantinople, in 1203.

GONTHIER, Leonard and John, Frenchmen and brothers, eminent in the art of painting or staining glass: the time of their birth and death is uncertain.

GONZAGA, Lucretia, an illustrious lady of the 16th century, as remarkable for wit, learning, and style, as for high birth. She wrote such beautiful letters, that the utmost care was taken to preserve them; and a collection of them was printed at Venice, in 1552. All that came from her pen was so much esteemed, that

a collection was made even of the notes that she wrote to her servants, several of which are to be met with in the edition of her letters.

GONZAGA, Scipio, a noble Italian, who wrote some poems, and left manuscript memoirs of himself: he died in 1593.

GONZAGA, Vespasian, duke of Sabbloneta, a city which he founded; he died in 1591, much respected.

GONZALEZ, Thyrsus, a Spaniard, general of the jesuits, who died at Rome, in 1705.

GOOCH, Sir William, a distinguished officer in the military service of Great-Britain, commander of the forces raised for the Spanish war, and afterwards a major-general, and governor of the colony of Virginia, after Drysdale, in 1727.

GOODALL, Walter, a Scotchman, known as a philologist, and author of a vindication of Mary; he died in 1758.

GOODRICH, Elizur, D. D., minister of Durham, Conn.; was distinguished for his literary and scientific acquirements: he was well versed in the languages, and familiar with mathematical and philosophical investigation: he published several sermons, and died in 1797.

GOODRICH, Chauncey, son of the preceding, was an eminent lawyer and statesman, of Hartford, Conn. He was a representative, and afterwards a senator in congress, a counsellor and lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, and mayor of the city of Hartford. For depth and solidity of judgment, great professional attainments, strict integrity, benevolence and piety, he had few equals; and his death, which happened in 1815, was lamented as a public calamity.

GOODWIN, Thomas, a puritanical divine, one of the members of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and author of theological works; he died in 1679.

GOODWIN, John, a most acute and subtle controversialist of the 17th century. He wrote a vindication of the death of Charles I., which at the Restoration was burnt by the common hangman. He was excepted out of the act of indemnity, and died soon after. His works are numerous, but mostly in support of Arminian doctrines.

GOOKIN, Daniel, author of the historical collections of the Indians in New-England, and major-general of Massachusetts: died in 1687

GOOKIN, Nathaniel, minister of Hampton, N. H.; much respected for his faithfulness; he died in 1734.

GOOL, John, Van, a Dutch painter, born at the Hague, in 1685.

GORDIAN I., emperor of Rome, invested with the purple in Africa, much against his will, in 237, in the reign of Maximinus, and soon after killed by a general of that monarch.

GORDON, Robert, of Stralogh, author of "Theatrum Scotiæ," an excellent work, containing a description of the whole country of Scotland, with maps of every county. He died about the middle of the 17th century.

GORDON, Thomas, a native of Scotland, greatly distinguished by his writings on political and religious subjects. He was concerned with Mr. Trenchard in the composition of "Cato's Letters," and "The Independent Whig;" and published English translations of Sallust and Tacitus, with additional discourses to each author. He died in 1750.

GORDON, James, a jesuit, who taught philosophy and languages at Paris and Bourdeaux, died in 1620. Another of that name, was an thor of a commentary on the Bible.

GORDON, Alexander, a learned Scotchman, an excellent draftsman and antiquary, and secretary to the Antiquarian Society, in 1740. He published a Journey through most parts of the counties of Scotland, with 66 copper-plates; "The Lives of Pope Alexander VI. and his son Cæsar Borgia;" "A Complete History of the Ancient Amphitheatres," &c. &c.

GORDON, Hon. George, commonly called Lord George Gordon, a man whose restless spirit has furnished too many materials for future history, to pass unmentioned in this collection. He was son of Cosmo-George, duke of Gordon, and born in 1750. At an early period of life he entered into the royal navy, which he quitted during the American war, in consequence of an altercation with the earl of Sandwich, relative to promotion. He afterwards represented the borough of Ludgershall in parliament during several sessions; and, as he animadverted with great freedom, and often with great wit, on the proceedings of both sides of the House, it was usual at that period to say, that "there were three parties in parliament, the ministry, the opposition, and Lord George Gordon;" at length, however, taking a very violent part in the House against a "Bill for the Relief of Papists from certain Penalties and Disabilities," he headed a popular association to oppose the measure; which transaction gave rise to, though it certainly did not authorize, the dreadful riots by which the kingdom, and particularly the metropolis, was for some days devastated in 1780. For this Lord George was tried on a charge of high treason; but acquitted, on the ground that his intentions in assembling the people were not malicious and traitorous. May 4, 1786, he was excommunicated by the archbishop of Canterbury, for contempt, in not appearing in court as witness in a cause. Jan. 28, 1788, having received sentence on two convictions, for libelling the French ambassador and queen, and the criminal justice of Great Britain, he retired to Holland, but was sent back under a guard, and committed to Newgate. In July, 1789, he presented a petition to the national assembly of France, for its interference in his behalf; but Lord Grenville informed the French ambassador that the application in his favour could not be admitted, and the ambassador acquainted him with it. He died in Newgate, in 1793; and his last moments were embittered by the knowledge that he could not be buried among the Jews, whose religio he had embraced, during his imprisonment, and to which he was warmly attached.

GORDON, Andrew, a native of Aberdeen, professor and author; he died in 1751.

GORDON, Sir Adam, an English divine, rector of Hinckworth, and prebendary at Bristol, author of sermons and other works, died in 1817.

GORDON, Patrick, succeeded Sir William Keith, as governor of Pennsylvania, in 1726. His administration was prudent, judicious, and advantageous to the colonists; he died in 1736.

GORDON, William, D. D., minister of Roxbury, Mass., and author of a history of the Revolution of the United States, &c.; he died in 1807.

GORE, Thomas, a native of Alderton, and author of some Latin poems, died in 1684.

GORELLI, an Italian poet, who wrote, after the manner of Dante, a history of his country from 1010 to 1384.

GORGIAS, Leontinus, a philosopher, of Sicily, of great eminence, 417 B. C.

GORHAM, Nathaniel, a member of congress in 1784, and president of that body; afterwards a delegate from Massachusetts to the convention which formed the constitution of the United States; he died in 1796.

GORIUS, or GORIO, Antonius Franciscus, a historian, critic, and antiquarian, of Florence, and author of some valuable works, died in 1757.

GORLÆUS, Abraham, an antiquarian, of Antwerp; died in 1609.

GORLÆUS, David, a native of Utrecht, in the 17th century; he wrote on philosophy, and advanced some new opinions.

GOROPIUS, John, a physician, of Brabant, who settled at Antwerp, and maintained that Flemish was the language of Adam; he died in 1572.

GORRAN, Nicholas de, an eloquent preacher, and confessor to Philip the Fair; he died in 1295.

GORREUS, a protestant physician at Paris, who published a translation of Nicander, and died in 1572.

GORTER, John, became medical lecturer and public physician at Harderwyck; he wrote various works, and died in 1762.

GORTON, Samuel, the first settler of Warwick, Rhode Island, was persecuted for his religious opinions in Massachusetts, and for a time imprisoned; he died after the year 1676.

GOSNOLD, Bartholomew, an Englishman, who first discovered and gave name to Cape Cod, in 1602; he died in Virginia, in 1607.

GOSSELINI, Julian, a writer, born at Rome; he was appointed secretary to Ferdinand Gonzaga, viceroy of Sicily, and died in 1587.

GOSSELIN, Antony, regius professor of history and eloquence at Caen, and principal of the college du Bois, published a "History of the Ancient Greeks, in Latin, 1636."

GOSSON, Stephen, a divine and poet, born in Kent, in 1554, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, took orders, and obtained the living of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, where he died, in 1623. He wrote three plays; and afterwards, in 1579, published an invective against poets, players, &c. called "The Schoole of Abuse."

GOTH, Stephen, archbishop of Upsal, who, in attempting to restore the Catholic religion in Sweden, nearly kindled a civil war, in the 16th century.

GOTHOFRED, the name of a very learned family, originally of France. Denis Gothofred, a celebrated lawyer, born in 1549, died in 1622. It is now best known by an edition of the "Corpus Juris Civilis." Theodosius, the eldest son of Denis, born in 1580, became a counsellor of state, and died in 1649. James, another son of Denis, born in 1587, was preferred to the first offices in the republic of Geneva, and died there in 1652. Denis, the son of Theodosius, born in 1615, died in 1681. He inherited his father's taste for French history, and made great additions to what his father had done. Of this kind are the histories of Charles VI., Charles VII., and Charles VIII., magnificently printed at the Louvre. John, son of the foregoing, had also, like his father, a passion for the history and antiquities of France. He gave an edition of "Philip de Commines," and other works, and died in 1732.

GOTTESCHALC, vid. Godeschalc.

GOTTI, Vincent Lewis, an Italian, made cardinal by Benedict XIII.; he died in 1742.

GOTTIGNIES, Giles Francis, professor of mathematics at Rome, and author of several mathematical works; he died in 1685.

GOTTLEBER, John Christopher, an excellent German critic; he died in 1786.

GOTTSCHED, John Christopher, a German poet of Koningsberg, who was the means of banishing buffoonery from the stage; he died in 1762.

GOUDELIN, or GOUDOULI, Peter, a poet of Gascony, so celebrated that he is called the Homer of Gascony; he dled in 1649.

GOUDIMEL, Claudius, an excellent musician; he wrote on philosophy, and advanced some new opinions. He was put to death for setting the psalms of Marot and Beza to music.

GOUDINOT, John a native of Rheims, zealously attached to the tenets of the Jansenists, he died in 1749.

GOUFFIER, Marie Gabriel Auguste Laurent, count de Choiseul, ambassador from France to the Porte. During the revolution he went to Russia, where he was made a privy counsellor, and keeper of the imperial library. In 1802, he returned to France. On the restoration of Louis XVIII., he was made a peer of France, and died in 1817. He was author of "Voyage en Grece," &c.

GOUGE, William, one of the ministers of the assembly of divines, and appointed one of the annotators of the Bible; he died in 1653.

GOUGE, Thomas, son of the preceding, wrote many books, and distributed many thousand copies of the Bible and Catechism, &c., among the 300 schools established in Wales.

GOUGES, Mary Olympe de, a native of Montauban, whose heroic conduct in defending Louis XVI., caused her to be gulllotined in 1792.

GOUGH, Richard, a very learned and eminent English antiquary, born in 1735, in London, and educated at Cambridge. The principal of his very numerous works are, "British Topography," a new edition of "Camden's Britannia," and "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain." Mr. Gough died at Enfield, in 1809.

GOUJET, Claude Peter, a French writer, born at Paris, in 1697, died in 1767. He published "Supplements to Moreri's Dictionary," and to "Dupin's Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Writers," &c.

GOUJON, John, a sculptor, of Paris, called the Coreggio of sculpture; he was killed in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572.

GOULART, Simon, a Frenchman, who succeeded Calvin as minister at Geneva, and wrote several valuable works; he died in 1628.

GOULD, Robert, an English poet of some celebrity, in the 17th century, died in 1709.

GOULIN, John a French writer of merit, died in 1799.

GOULSTON, Theodore, an English physician of great celebrity, died in 1632.

GOULU, John, a Frenchman; he translated Epictetus, Arian, &c., and died in 1625.

GOUPIL, James, royal professor of physic at Paris, in 1555; he edited several Greek medical works, and died in 1564.

GOUPY, Joseph, a French artist, who taught the princess of Wales, died in 1747.

GOURDON, Simon, a native of Paris, who lived an austere life, was author of Cases of Conscience, and died in 1729.

GOURNAY, Mary de Jars, lady of, a Frenchwoman devoted to literature, and much attached to Montaigne, whom she called her father; she died in 1645.

GOURVILLE, John Herauld, author of "Me-

moirs," containing anecdotes of the French ministers, from Mazarin to Colbert, &c.; he died in 1705.

GOUSSET, James, a French protestant, professor of Greek at Groningen, and author of a Hebrew dictionary, died in 1704.

GOUTHIERES, James, a French advocate, author of some valuable works, died in 1638.

GOUVION, N., a French officer, who served in America, afterwards general in the army of the north, where he was killed, in 1793.

GOUX DE LA BOULAYE, Francis le, of Anjou, who travelled through Asia and Africa, and published an account of his travels, in 1653.

GOUYE, John, a jesuit and mathematician, of Dieppe, and member of the academy of sciences; he died in 1725.

GOUYE LONGUEMARE, a French author, wrote on the history of France, and died in 1763.

GOVEA, Martial, a Latin poet of the 16th century, and author of a Latin grammar.

GOVEA, Andrew, brother of the preceding, established, under John III. of Portugal, the college of Coimbra; he died in 1548.

GOVEA, Antony, youngest brother of the preceding, professor of law at Toulouse, died of eating cucumbers, in 1565.

GOWER, John, an English lawyer and poet, cotemporary with Chaucer, but older, being born about 1320. Though Gower was born first, yet he outlived Chaucer, and was his successor in the laurel. In his character as a lawyer, he made so considerable a figure, that he is said to have been raised to the first rank in that profession, and to have sat chief justice of the Common Pleas. His principal production, as a poet, is "Confessio Amantis," a folio, first printed by Caxton. He died in 1402.

GOYEN, John Van, a painter, of Leyden, distinguished for his landscapes; he died in 1656.

GOZON, Deodati, grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, died in 1353.

GOZZI, Count Gaspar, a Venetian noble, distinguished for his lyrical and satirical poems; he died in 1786.

GRAAF, Regnier de, a celebrated Dutch physician and writer on anatomy, born in 1641, died 1673.

GRAAF, Barent, a painter, of Amsterdam, who died in 1709.

GRAAW, Henry, a native of Hoorn, disciple to Van Campen, died in 1682.

GRABE, John Ernest, a learned theological and critical writer, and editor of the "Septuagint," from the Alexandrian MS. in the king of England's palace, at St. James', was born at Koningsberg, in 1666, and died 1712.

GRACCHUS, Sempronius, a Roman, banished to a solitary island, on the coast of Africa, for his licentious conduct.

GRACCHUS, Tiberius, who, being elected tribune of the Roman people, demanded of the senate, in their name, the execution of the Agrarian law, by which all persons possessing above 500 acres of land, were to be deprived of the surplus, for the benefit of the poor citizens, among whom an equal distribution was to be made. Having carried his plan into execution by violent measures, he fell a victim to his zeal, being assassinated by his own party, 133 B. C. Caius, his brother, pursuing the same steps, caused a sedition, in which he was killed by the consul, Opimius, 121 B. C.

GRACCHUS, Rutulius, a Roman poet, of the 10th century, of some merit.

GRACIAN, Balthazar, a Spanish jesuit, whose sermons were esteemed; he died in 1658.

GRADENIGO, Peter, a doge of Venice, who changed the government of his country from democracy to an aristocracy; he died in 1305.

GRÆCINUS, Julius, a native of Frejus; he was put to death by Caligula, for refusing to become the accuser of M. Silvanus.

GRÆME, John, a Scotch poet and miscellaneous writer of considerable merit, born in 1748, died 1772.

GRÆVIUS, John George, a celebrated critic. See GREVIUS.

GRAFFIO, a jesuit of Capua, in the 16th century, author of two volumes on moral subjects.

GRAFIGNY, Frances, a French novelist and dramatic writer, born in 1694, died 1758.

GRAFTON, Richard, an English printer, in the 16th century. He compiled the greater part of "Hall's Chronicle;" and, in 1562, published "An Abridgment of the Chronicles of England." His large Chronicle appeared in 1569. Grafton was a great promoter of the reformation, by printing Bibles. He was living in 1572.

GRAFTON, Augustus Henry Fitzroy, duke of, was educated at Cambridge university, of which he was afterwards chancellor, and succeeded to the family honours, in 1757. He was made secretary of state, and afterwards first lord of the treasury, which office he held till 1770. From 1771 until 1775, he was lord privy seal, and, after that time, was an opponent of the ministry till his death, in 1811. The celebrated letters of Junius, were many of them addressed to him, with a severity which must have been dictated by private hatred.

GRAHAM, George, clock and watch maker, was born at Gratwick, a village in the north of Cumberland, in 1675; and, in 1688, went to London. He was not put apprentice to Tompion, as is generally said; but, after he had been sometime with another master, Tompion received him into his family purely for his merit, and treated him with a kind of paternal affection till his death. That Graham was, without competition, the most eminent of his profession, is but a small part of his character; he was the best mechanic of his time, and had a complete knowledge of practical astronomy; so that he not only gave to various movements for the mensuration of time, a degree of perfection which had never before been attained, but invented several astronomical instruments, by which considerable advances have been made in that science; he made great improvements in those which had been in use; and, by a wonderful ingenuity, constructed them with greater precision and accuracy than any other in the world. He was many years a member of the royal society, to which he communicated several ingenious and important discoveries, and died in 1751.

GRAHAM, Catherine Macauley, a celebrated English historian. She began her literary career with the "History of England, from James I. to the Brunswick line." Her other works were a "History of England from the Revolution to the present time, in a series of Letters to a Friend;" "A Treatise on the Immutability of Moral Truth;" "An Address to the People of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on the present important Crisis of Affairs;" "Letters on Education," &c. She died in 1791.

GRAHAM, James, a Scotch poet, and a clergyman of the church of England; he died in early life, in 1811.

GRAHAM, Isabella, a native of Scotland, who

ame, in 1789, to New-York, where she established a seminary for young ladies, which was extensively useful. She was a rare example of piety and active benevolence. She died in 1814.

GRAIN, John Baptiste le, a French historian, born in 1565, died in 1643.

GRAINDORGE, Andrew, a physician and philosopher of the Epicurean sect; he died in 1676.

GRAINGER, Dr. James, a physician and poet, born at Dunse, in Scotland, about 1723, died at St. Christopher's, in the West Indies, 1767. He was author of several medical tracts, wrote an excellent poem on the "Sugar Cane," and another on "Solitude," and published a good translation of "Tibullus."

GRAMAYE, John Baptist, provost of Arnheim; he wrote a history of Africa, and died in 1635.

GRAMMOND, Gabriel, lord of, president of the parliament of Toulouse, and author of the history of Lewis XIII.; he died in 1654.

GRAMONT. There were three French nobles of this name, who distinguished themselves by "Memoirs of the reigns of Lewis XIII. and XIV.," and died at the latter end of the 17th, or beginning of the 18th century.

GRANBY, Marquis of, a celebrated English general, born in 1720, died in 1770.

GRANCOLAS, John, doctor of the Sorbonne, and author of some works; he died in 1732.

GRAND, Antony le, a Cartesian philosopher, of the 17th century, author of some historical treatises.

GRAND, Joachim le, a French political writer, much esteemed at the court of Lewis XIV.; he died in 1733.

GRAND, Mark Antony le, a French actor, whose comedies were received with applause; he died in 1728.

GRAND, Lewis, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Luzigni, in Autun; he wrote some valuable theological works, and died in 1780.

GRAND, Peter le, a captain of a Dieppe privateer, famous for his courage.

GRANDET, Joseph, a French priest, of Angers, of great amiableness; he wrote several volumes of biography, and died in 1724.

GRANDI, Francis Lewis, a native of Cremona, professor of philosophy at Florence, &c., he wrote various mathematical works, and died in 1742.

GRANDIER, Urban, curate and canon of Loudun, famous as a martyr to the superstitious belief of magic; being burnt alive on a charge of having bewitched several Ursuline nuns of Loudun. He was born at Bouvere, near Sable, and suffered in 1634.

GRANDIN, Martin, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and author of a system of theology, died in 1691.

GRANDIUS, Guido, a mathematician, of Cremona, translated Euclid into Italian, and died in 1742.

GRANDUET, Charles, a French actor, who played with success.

GRANET, Francis, a French writer, highly spoken of by Abbe de Fontaine; he died in 1741.

GRANGE, Joseph de Chancel, a French writer, who was imprisoned and exiled for writing against Philip, duke of Orleans; he died in 1758.

GRANGE, Nicolas, an able writer, who translated Lucretius, Seneca, &c.; he died in 1775.

GRANGER, James, a learned and ingenious English divine, author of a very valuable work in 4 vols., 4to, under the title of "A Biographical History of England." When vicar of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire, he was seized with a sudden fit while administering the sacrament at the communion-table, by the bursting of a vessel in his brain, in 1776, and died the next morning. This death was similar to that of the cardinal de Berulle.

GRANGER, Gideon, a native of Connecticut; he graduated at Yale college in 1787, and was soon after admitted to the bar of his native state, where he practised law with considerable reputation. He was appointed postmaster-general of the United States, in 1801, and retained the office until 1814, after which he removed to New-York, and was chosen a member of the senate of that state; he died in 1822.

GRANT, Francis, lord Cullen, an eminent lawyer and judge, of Scotland, died in 1726, universally respected.

GRANT, Patrick, a Scotch judge, who wrote against the rebellion; he died in 1762.

GRANVILLE, George, viscount Lansdowne, an eminent English poet, born in Devonshire in 1667, died in 1735. Having vainly endeavoured to get employment in arms, for the defence of James II., to whose cause he was warmly attached, he passed the course of king William's reign in private life, enjoying the company of his muse, which he employed in celebrating the reigning beauties of that age, as Waller, whom he strove to imitate, had done those of the preceding. We have also several dramatic pieces of his, which were all well received.

GRAPALDUS, Francis Marius, a native of Parma, so distinguished as an ambassador to the pope, that Julius II., crowned him with his own hand.

GRAS, Anthony le, an ecclesiastic of Paris who translated C. Nepos; he died in 1761.

GRAS, James le, an advocate of Rouen, who translated Hesiod into French verse, in the 17th century

GRASWINCKEL, Theodore, a native of Delft, eminent as a lawyer, and a man of letters; he vindicated the Venetians against the duke of Savoy, and died in 1666.

GRATAROLUS, William, a learned physician, of Basil, wrote many books, and died in 1562.

GRATIAN, one of the most virtuous of the Roman emperors, son of Valentinian, born in 359, was assassinated by rebels in 383

GRATIAN, a private soldier, raised to the throne of Britain, in 407; he reigned 4 months.

GRATIAN, a monk of Tuscany, in the 12th century; he was employed 24 years in reconciling the contradictory canons one to another.

GRATIANI, Jerome, an Italian of the 17th century; he wrote, Conquest of Grenada, &c.

GRATIUS, Faliscus, an eminent Latin poet, supposed to have been cotemporary with Ovid. We have the fragment of a poem of his on hunting, called "Cynegeticon."

GRATIUS, Ortuinus, a learned German, who wrote several works; he died in 1542.

GRATTAN, Right Hon. Henry, a statesman, and an orator, born in Dublin, about 1750. He was bred to the bar, but relinquished that profession for the senate. He was elected into the Irish parliament in 1775, and by his powerful eloquence obtained for his country a participation in the commerce of Britain; for which he was rewarded with a vote of 50,000*l.* He was the active and vigilant leader of the opposition, till the Union, which measure he resisted with all his power. In the British parliament he

chiefly exerted his talents in advocating the Catholic claims, to which cause he fell a martyr, by leaving Ireland in an exhausted state of health, to carry to England the petition with which he had been intrusted. He died soon after his arrival, May 14, 1820, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

GRAUNT, John, a well known author of "Observations on the Bills of Mortality," born in London, in 1620, died in 1674.

GRAUNT, Edward, a learned man, head of Westminster school, died in 1601.

GRAVELOT, Henry Francis Bourguignon, a very famous engraver, born at Paris, in 1699, died in 1773.

GRAVEROL, Francis a French advocate, he wrote Sorberiana, and died in 1694.

GRAVES, Thomas Lord, a gallant British admiral, born at Thanckes, in Cornwall, died in 1802.

GRAVES, Richard, 52 years rector of Claverton, near Bath, was born at Mickleton, in Gloucestershire, in 1715; at the age of 16 he was chosen a scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford; and in 1736 elected a fellow of All Souls. He was presented to the living of Claverton, in 1750; and from that time to his death in 1804, never absented himself a single month at any one time: thus setting an example worthy the approbation and imitation of all clergymen. Mr. Graves was the intimate friend and correspondent of Shenstone, as well as of many other literary characters, and was author of an ingenious satirical novel, called "The Spiritual Quixotte;" besides a dramatic piece, essays, and many poems, translations, and sermons on various subjects. He always enjoyed good health, and but a few months before his death, when nearly 90 years of age, published "The Invalid, with the obvious Means of enjoying Life, by a Nonagenarian." There is an ease, and sprightliness, and an epigrammatic turn in his writings, which was peculiar to himself, and will make them be always read with pleasure.

GRAVESANDE, William James, a celebrated mathematician and moral philosopher, born in 1688, at Bois-le-Duc, in Holland, died in 1742.

GRAVINA, Peter, an Italian poet, who published a 4to vol. of poems much admired.

GRAVINA, John Vincent, an eminent dramatic poet, critic, antiquary, and lawyer, of Italy, born at Roggiano, in 1664, died in 1718. The greatest of all his works, and for which he will be ever memorable, is his three books, "De Orin et Progressu Juris Civilis."

GRAY, Thomas, eminent for a few poems that he has left: was born in London, in 1716, and died in 1771. He was perhaps the most learned man in Europe, equally acquainted with the elegant and the profound parts of science. A new arrangement of his poems, with notes and additions, was made and printed in 8vo., in 1799.

GRAYSON, William, a senator of the United States, from Virginia; of great abilities and unimpeachable integrity; he died in 1790.

GRAZZINI, Antony Francis, surnamed Lasca, considered nearly of equal merit as a writer with Boccace; he died in 1583.

GREATRAKES, Valentine, a most extraordinary person, celebrated for his power (real or supposed) of curing the king's evil and other diseases by stroking the affected parts with his hands. He was born in Ireland, in 1628, but it is not recorded in what year he died. He was living, however, in 1681.

GREAVES, John, an eminent mathematician and antiquary, born at Colmore, Hants, in 1602, published several learned works, and died in 1652.

GRECOURT, John Baptist Joseph Villart de, a French poet, who became a favourite of men of wit and rank, he died in 1743.

GREEN, Robert, a dramatic author in queen Elizabeth's reign, born in 1550. He was a man of great wit and humour, but in the life that he led prostituted great talents to the purposes of vice and obscenity; and upon the whole, both in theory and practice, seems to have been a most perfect libertine. His works of different kinds are very numerous; many of them are pastoral romances in prose and verse. His dramatic pieces, amounting to four or five, may be seen in the "Biographia Dramatica;" he died in 1592. One of his biographers says of him that his works contain the seeds of virtue, while his acts display the tares of folly.

GREEN, Matthew, an ingenious English poet, born in 1696, of a good family among the dissenters; held an office in the custom-house of London, and died in 1737. His poems were first collected and published in 12mo, in 1796. The most celebrated of them is entitled "The Spleen," in which (says Mr. Melmouth) "there are more original thoughts thrown together, than I have ever read in the same compass of lines.

GREEN, Dr. Maurice, an eminent musician and composer, who was successively organist and composer to the Royal Chapel, professor of music in the university of Cambridge, and master of the royal band. About 1750, he conceived a project of reforming church music, and had made a considerable progress in the work; but, his health failing him, he transmitted the further prosecution of it to his friend Dr. Boyce, who completed and published it. Dr. Green was born in London, and died in 1755.

GREEN, John Richard. See GIFFORD, John.

GREEN, John, bishop of Lincoln, and an eminent controversial and miscellaneous writer, born at Hull, about 1798, died in 1779.

GREEN, Samuel, the first printer in North America, who printed first the freeman's oath then an almanac; he died after 1685.

GREEN, Edward Burnaby, a gentleman well known in the regions of Parnassus, by "Translations of Anacreon and Pinda., and many single poems and essays; he died in 1788.

GREENE, William, deputy governor and governor of the colony of Rhode-Island, died in 1758.

GREENE, William, chief justice and afterwards governor of the state of Rhode-Island, died in 1809.

GREENE, Nathaniel, a major-general in the army of the United States, during the revolution, distinguished himself in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and afterwards, in that of Germantown, where he commanded the left, and of Monmouth, where he commanded the right wing of the army. He was appointed quarter master general, in 1778, and in 1780 to the command of the southern army, with which he gained the victory at the Eutaw Springs. His bravery, skill, and services, were such as to merit the express approbation of congress, and of his country; he died in Georgia, in 1786.

GREENHILL, John, a very ingenious English painter, the most excellent of all the disciples of Sir Peter Lely, who is said to have considered him so much a rival, that he never

suffered him to see him paint; he was born at Salisbury, and died in 1676.

GREENUP, Christopher, a soldier of the revolution, and a representative in congress, from Kentucky, was governor of that state, in 1804; he died in 1818.

GREENVILLE, Sir Richard, grandfather, of the well known Sir Bevil Grenville, commanded a fleet in America, in 1585, against the Spaniards, but was taken, and died of his wounds.

GREENVILLE, Sir Bevil, distinguished in the civil wars for defending his sovereign; he fell at the battle of Lansdowne, in 1643.

GREENWOOD, Isaac, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, in Harvard college, from 1728 to 1738.

GREGORIUS, Georgius Florentinus, a learned bishop of Tours, in the 6th century; he was an able writer, but censured by Gibbon; he died about 595.

GREGORY, George, D. D., an English divine, and miscellaneous writer, was settled in London, where he supported and defended the ministry by his writings; he died in 1808.

GREGORY, St., surnamed the Great, a mild and benevolent pontiff, died in 604.

GREGORY II., an enlightened and virtuous pontiff, died in 731.

GREGORY III., a charitable, but magnificent pontiff, who added splendour to the holy see; he died in 1741.

GREGORY IV., who visited France, to reconcile the jarring interests of the royal family of France, but without success; he died in 884.

GREGORY V., Brunon, a German, pope after John XVI.; he died in 999.

GREGORY VI., John Gratian, who attempted to restore the revenues of the church; he abdicated the tiara in 1046.

GREGORY VII., Hildebrand, succeeded Alexander II.; he abdicated the pontificate, and died in 1085.

GREGORY VIII., Albert de Mora, succeeded Urban III., and died two months after, in 1187.

GREGORY IX., Ugolin, elected pope in 1227. He excited the Christian princes to undertake a crusade, and died in 1241.

GREGORY X., Theobald, summoned a general council at Lyons, and endeavoured to heal all schisms in religion; he died in 1276.

GREGORY XI., Peter Roger, a promoter of concord and benevolence among the Christian princes; he died in 1378.

GREGORY XII., elected pope in 1406, during the schism of the West; he died in 1417.

GREGORY XIII., Hugh Buoncompagno, elected pope after Pius V., in 1572; he reformed the calendar, and adopted the style which bears his name. He died in 1585.

GREGORY XIV., Nicholas Sfondrate, elected pope after Urban VII., and died in 1591

GREGORY XV., Alexander Ludovisio, made pope in 1621, died in 1623.

GREGORY, James, a very eminent mathematician, born at Aberdeen, in 1639, died in 1675. The chief inventions of Gregory are, the reflecting telescope, the burning concave mirror, and the quadrature of the circle by an infinite converging series. He was likewise the first who demonstrated the meridian line to be analagous to a scale of logrithic tangents, of the half complement of latitude: he also invented and demonstrated geometrically, by the help of the hyperbola, a very swift converging series for making the logarithms, and therefore recommended by Dr. Halley as very proper for practice.

GREGORY, David, a distinguished mathematician, who first introduced Newton's Principia into the university schools; he died in 1710.

GREGORY, Dr. John, an eminent physician and moral writer, died in 1773. His writings are spirited and elegant, and calculated for general utility. Those by which he is best known are, "A Comparative View of the state of Man and other Animals;" "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters; and "An Essay on the Office and Duties of a Physician;" by the latter of which he plainly shows that he thought the medical art, to be generally admired, needed only to be better known; and that the affectation of concealment retarded its progress, rendered it a suspicious art, and tended to draw ridicule and disgrace on its professors.

GREGORY, John, an English divine, who wrote several works; he died in 1646.

GREGORY, Edmund, author of the "Historical Anatomy of Christian Melancholy," &c. died in 1650.

GREGORY, Nazianzen, patriarch of Constantinople, born in 324, died in 389. He was one of the ablest champions of the orthodox faith concerning the Trinity, whence he had the title given him of "THE DIVINE," by unanimous consent.

GREGORY, Nyssen, bishop of Nyssa, in 371, and author of the Nicene Creed, died in 396.

GREGORY, Theodorus, bishop of Neo-Cesarea, surnamed Thaumaturgus, a disciple of Origen, and famous for his conversion of the Gentiles; he died about 265.

GREGORY Peter, a native of Toulouse, author of some learned, but injudicious works; he died in 1527.

GREGORY, Dr. George, a native of Ireland, and a learned and industrious moral and miscellaneous writer, died vicar of West-Ham, in 1808.

GRENADA, Lewis de, who refused the bishopric of Braganza, being so much attached to a monastic life; he died in 1588.

GRENAN, Benignus, a Latin poet, poetical rival of professor Coffin; he died in 1723.

GRENCE, a French painter of great merit.

GRENVILLE, George, a celebrated British statesman, known in parliamentary history for his two bills for a more regular payment of the navy, in 1757, and for the trial of contested elections in 1770

GRESHAM, Sir Thomas, an eminent merchant, born in London, in 1519, and died in 1579. He was well acquainted with the ancient and several modern languages, had a very comprehensive knowledge of all affairs relating to commerce, whether foreign or domestic; and his success was not less, being in his time esteemed the richest commoner in England. He transacted queen Elizabeth's mercantile affairs so constantly, that he was called "The Royal Merchant;" and his house was sometimes appointed for the reception of foreign princes upon their first arrival in London; but the most shining part of his character appears in his public benefactions. The Royal Exchange, which he built, was a singular ornament to the city of London, and a great convenience to the merchants, who wanted such a place to meet and transact their affairs in; and the donation of his own mansion-house, in Bishopsgate-street, for a seat of learning and the liberal arts, with the handsome provision made for the endowment and support of it, was such an instance of a generous and

public spirit as has been equalled by few, and must perpetuate his memory with the highest esteem and gratitude, so long as any regard to learning and virtue is preserved; nor ought his charities to the poor, his 8 alms-houses, and his liberal contributions to the 10 prisons and hospitals in London and Southwark, to be forgotten in the delineation of Sir Thomas Gresham's benevolent character.

GRESSET, John Baptist Lewis, a celebrated French poet, and author of Vert-vert; he died in 1777.

GRETSER, James, a learned jesuit, 24 years professor at Ingoldstadt; he died in 1635.

GREUZE, a very eminent French painter.

GREVENBROECK, an admired Flemish painter, of the 17th century.

GREVILLE, Fulk, or Foulk, lord Brooke, an eminent statesman, historian and dramatic writer, born in Warwickshire, in 1554, was assassinated by one of his domestics in 1628.

GREVIN, James, a poet and physician; he wrote several plays, &c.. and died in 1573.

GREVIUS, or GRÆVIUS, John George, a celebrated Latin critic, born in 1632, at Naumbourg, in Saxony, died in 1703.

GREW, Obadiah, an English divine, who sided with the presbyterians, but opposed their views in cutting off the king; he died in 1698.

GREW, Nehemiah, a learned writer and physician, and secretary to the Royal Society, born at Coventry, in 1628. His chief works are "A Catalogue of the natural and artificial Rarities belonging to the Society;" "A Comparative Anatomy of the Stomach and Guts;" and "The Anatomy of Plants," &c.; he died in 1711.

GREY, Lady Jane, an illustrious, but unfortunate personage of the blood royal of England by both parents; her grandmother on her father's side, Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, being queen consort to Edward IV., and her grandmother on her mother's, lady Frances Brandon, being daughter to Henry VII., queen Dowager of France, and mother of Mary queen of Scots. She was born in 1537, and fell a victim to the ambition of her parents, who on the demise of Edward VI., overcame her by their persuasions to suffer herself to be proclaimed queen of England. Though only an innocent agent, she was, on the accession of Mary, declared guilty of high treason, and beheaded in 1554, aged 17 years. She was eminent for her piety and learning, being mistress of the Greek and Latin languages, in both of which she wrote elegant letters, which were printed after her death.

GREY, Dr. Zachary, an ingenious English scholar, born in Yorkshire, in 1687, died at Ampthill, in 1766. He was the author of nearly 30 publications; but his edition of "Hudibras," 2 volumes 8vo., is the work which will best preserve his memory.

GREY, Dr. Richard, a learned English divine and polemical writer, born in 1693, died in 1771. He published "Memoria Technica; or a new Method of Artificial Memory;" "A System of English Ecclesiastical Law;" "A new and easy Method of learning Hebrew without points," &c.

GRIBALDUS, Matthew, a learned civilian, of Padua, who left Italy to embrace protestantism; he embraced the anti-trinitarian doctrine, for which he was persecuted; he died of the plague, in 1564.

GRIBNER, Michael Henry, professor of law at Wittemberg, wrote several works on jurisprudence, and died in 1734.

GRIDLEY, Jeremy, attorney general of the province of Massachusetts, of great distinction, he died in 1767.

GRIERSON, Constantia, born at Kilkenny, in Ireland, 1706, died 1733. She was an excellent scholar, not only in Greek and Roman literature, but in history, divinity, philosophy, and mathematics; and wrote elegantly both in verse and prose.

GRIESBACH, John Jacob, a learned critic and divine, born in Hesse Darmstadt, 1745. In 1775, he published his edition of the "Greek Testament," with various readings; an inestimable work. His "Critical Notes upon the Scriptures" are very valuable. He died at Jena, where he was divinity professor, in 1812.

GRIFFET, Henry, a jesuit, of Moulins, who died at Brussels, in 1775. He published Daniel's History of France.

GRIFFIER, John, an eminent painter, called old Griffier; he died in London, in 1718. His son, called young Griffier, was an excellent landscape painter, and was living in 1713.

GRIFFIN, Cyrus, a member, and president of congress; a warm friend of the independence of the colonies; and, in 1789, a judge of the United States' district court for Virginia; he died in 1810.

GRIFFIN, the last prince of Wales before its final subjugation by the English, was murdered by his conquerors.

GRIFFITH, Michael, a native of London, who became a jesuit, and was missionary of his order in England; he died in 1652.

GRIFFITH, Elizabeth, a novelist and dramatic writer of some eminence, first distinguished by "The Letters of Henry and Frances," which contained the genuine correspondence between her and her husband before their marriage. Her next publication was, "Memoirs of Ninon de L'Enclos." Beside these, she wrote three novels, four comedies, the "Morality of Shakespeare's Drama illustrated," and "Essays addressed to Young Married Women," which closed and crowned her literary career. She died in Ireland, 1793.

GRIFFITHS, Ralph, first editor of the Monthly Review, begun in 1749, which he edited very ably; he died in 1803.

GRIGNAN, Frances Margaret de Sevigne, countess of; the correspondence between her and her mother is highly esteemed; she died in 1705.

GRIGNION, Charles, an engraver, who acquired great reputation in England, until his manner was superseded by a more fashionable and imposing style; he died in 1810, aged 94.

GRIGNON, Jaques, an eminent French engraver of portraits, flourished toward the end of the 17th century.

GRIGNON, Charles, an English painter of some celebrity, who was sent by the royal academy to Rome, where he painted a picture of the death of captain Cook, &c.; he died at Leghorn, in 1804.

GRIMALDI, John Francis, a celebrated painter, born at Bologna, in 1606, studied under Caracci, to whom he was related, and died in 1680.

GRIMANI, Domenico, son of the doge of Venice, a learned man, died in 1523.

GRIMANI, Hubert, an excellent portrait painter, of Delft, died in 1629.

GRIMAREST, Leonard, a Frenchman, who wrote the life of Charles XII., &c.; he died in 1720.

GRIMAUD, N. de, professor of medicine at Montpelier, died in 1791.

GRIMMER, James, an admired landscape painter, of Antwerp, died in 1546.

GRIMOUX, a French painter, who affected to make no distinction between night and day; he died in 1740.

GRIMSTON, Sir Harbottle, master of the rolls to Charles II., an eminent law writer, and original editor to Judge Croke's Reports, born in 1554, died in 1683.

GRINDAL, Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury, an able theological writer, born in 1519, died at Croydon, in 1583.

GRINGONNEUR, Jacquemin, a Parisian painter of the 14th century, who is said to have invented cards to amuse the melancholy hours of Charles VI., king of France.

GRINGORE, Peter, herald at arms to the duke of Lorraine, died in 1544.

GRISAUNT, William, an English physician, astronomer and mathematician of some note; the time of his death is unknown.

GRISWOLD, Roger, LL. D., an eminent lawyer of Connecticut, was a distinguished and influential member of Congress under the administration of the first President Adams, and his successor. In 1801 he was appointed secretary of war, an office which he declined; he was afterwards successively a judge of the supreme court, and lieutenant governor and governor of his native state. He died in 1812.

GRIVE, John de la, a French geographer, born at Sedan; author of "Topography of Paris," &c.; he died in 1757.

GROCHOWSKI, a Pole, who was at the battle of Syezekociny with Kosciusko, in 1791, in which he was mortally wounded.

GROCYN, William, born at Bristol. 1442, died 1519. He was a greater master of the Greek and Latin languages, and introduced a better pronunciation of the latter, than had been known before in England. He was professor of Greek at Oxford, where he is said to have taught Erasmus.

GRODITIUS, Stanislaus, a jesuit, of Poland, author of 8 vols. of Latin sermons, &c.; he died in 1613.

GRONOVIUS, John Frederic, an eminent civilian, historian, and critic, born at Hamburgh, in 1613, died in 1672.

GRONOVIUS, James, son of the preceding, and a writer on the belles lettres, born at Deventer, in 1645, and died in 1716. His chef d'œuvre is, "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum," 13 vols. folio.

GROPPER, John, an able polemic, of Westphalia, who had a great abhorrence of women. he died in 1559.

GROS, Peter, an able sculptor, who embellished the capital of France with his art; he died in 1710.

GROS, Nicholas, a theologian, of Rheims, whose opposition to the bull unigenitus obliged him to flee from France to England; he was author of several works, and died in 1751.

GROSE, Francis, F.S. A., who, after having illustrated the "Antiquities of England, Wales, and Scotland," in a series of views of monastic and other ruins, was on the point of completing his design by those of "Ireland," where he had been employed about a month before his death, which happened in 1791, in the 52d year of his age. He published also "A Treatise on ancient Armour and Weapons;" "A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue;" "A provincial Glossary, with a Collection of local Proverbs and popular Superstitions;" and "Rules for drawing Caricatures; the Subject illustrated with four Copperplates; with an Essay on Comic Painting."

GROSLEY, Peter John, a Frenchman, member of the academy of belles letters, &c., and author of several works; he died in 1785.

GROSSETESTE, Robert, an English prelate who wrote commentaries on Aristotle, &c. Dr. Pegge wrote his life; he died in 1253.

GROSTESTE, Claude, a minister of Savoy, who went to London on the revocation of the edict of Nantes; he wrote several works, and died in 1713.

GROSVENOR, Benjamin, a native of London, and minister of a dissenting congregation there; he wrote an Essay on Health, &c., and died in 1758.

GROTIUS, Hugo, or Hugo de Groot, born at Delft, in 1583, died in 1645. He was eminent as a lawyer, philosopher, mathematician, historian, political and poetical writer; but his chief works are "Treatise of the Truth of the Christian Religion;" and, which, singly, is sufficient to render his name immortal, his "Treatise of the Rights of War and Peace," "De Jure Belli et Pacis."

GROTIUS, William, brother of Hugo, was a distinguished lawyer and a writer on law; he died in 1662.

GROVE, Henry, a learned divine among the English dissenters, born at Taunton, in 1683, died in 1738, leaving some very excellent theological treatises.

GROVE, Joseph, an English historical and critical writer, died in 1764. His best work is a "Life of cardinal Wolsey."

GRUBER, Gabriel, a very distinguished jesuit, born at Vienna, who at an early age made great proficiency in the arts and sciences. He practised and taught successively, rhetoric, history, mathematics, hydraulics, chymistry, architecture, and medicine, in which he obtained the degree of doctor. His recreations were physical and chymical experiments, drawing and painting. On the suppression of the society of jesuits, the empress Maria Theresa took him into her service, and intrusted to him the superintendence of ship-building at Trieste, as well as the draining of the Sclavonian and Hungarian morasses. As soon as he learned that the society continued to exist in the Russian empire under the protection of the government, he joined the society at Polocz, where he applied himself to his favourite studies for several years. Being sent to St. Petersburgh several times on the business of the society, he gained the esteem of their imperial majesties. In 1802 he was elected general of the society, and showed much tranquillity and perseverance in very arduous and trying circumstances. By his exertions, the order increased in Russia, and was restored in the kingdom of Naples. His amiable and philanthropic behaviour, and the variety and extent of his knowledge, procured him many friends, as well as the confidence and good-will of men of the highest rank. With those abilities and information which form a great mind, he united the piety and virtue of a true member of a religious order. He died in 1805.

GRUCHIUS, Nicolas, of Rouen, was the first who explained Aristotle in Greek; he died in 1572.

GRUDIUS, Nicolas Everard, treasurer of Brabant; he wrote sacred and profane history in Latin, and died in 1571.

GRUE, Thomas, a Frenchman, in the latter

part of the 17th century, who translated Ross' History of all Religens into French, &c.

GRUET, N., a young poet of promising abilities; he was killed by the discharge of a fowling piece, in 1778.

GRUGET, Claude, a Parisian, of the 16th century, who translated Spanish and Italian works into French.

GRUNER, John Frederic, an able theologian and scholar, of Cobourg, and author of several works on language; he died in 1778.

GRUTERUS, Janus, a celebrated philologer, antiquary and historian, born at Antwerp, in 1560, died in 1627.

GRUTERUS, Peter, a practitioner of physic, in Flanders, who published "A Century of Latin Letters," &c.; he died in 1634.

GRYLLUS, son of Xenophon, slew Epaminondas, and fell himself at the battle of Mantinea, 363 B. C.

GRYNÆUS, Simon, a learned German, Greek professor at Vienna, and afterwards at Heidelberg, became a protestant, for which he suffered much; he died in 1541.

GRYNÆUS, John James, a native of Berne, and minister and professor at Basil; he died in 1617.

GRYNÆUS, Thomas, was professor of Greek and Latin, at Berne and Basil; he left four sons, all eminent in literature.

GRYPHIARDER, John, professor of history and poetry, at Jena, died in 1612.

GRYPHIUS, Sebastian, a very celebrated printer, of Lyons, in France, born in Germany, in 1493. The books printed by him are highly valued by the connoisseurs, being no less accurate than beautiful; he died in 1556.

GRYPHIUS, Andrew, the Corneille of Germany, died in 1664.

GRYPHIUS, Christian, son of Andrew, was professor of eloquence at Breslaw; he was a man of extensive erudition, &c., and died in 1706.

GUA DE MALVES, John Paul de, a French ecclesiastic, who first conceived the idea of an encyclopedia, which was executed by d'Alembert; he died in 1786.

GUADAGNOLO, Philip, a learned orientalist, born at Magliano, and author of several works; he died in 1656.

GUAGUIN, Alexander, an author, who wrote some topographical works; he died at Cracow, after 1581.

GUALBERT, St. John, a Florentine, who founded a monastery at Vallombrosa, which spot is immortalized by Milton; he died in 1073.

GUALDUS, Prioratus, an Italian, historiographer to the emperor; he wrote the histories of Ferdinand II. and III., &c., and died in 1678.

GUALTERUS, Rodolphus, author of Commentaries on the Bible, &c., died in 1586.

GUARIN, Peter, an excellent Hebrew scholar, of Rouen; he died in 1729.

GUARINI, an eminent scholar, of a noble Veronese family, professor of languages at Ferrara, and author of some works; he died in 1460.

GUARINI, John Baptist, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Ferrara, in 1537, died in 1612. The "Pastor Fido" has immortalized the name of Guarini.

GUARINI, Guarino, a well known architect, who embellished Turin and Paris; he died in 1683.

GUASCO, Octavian, a native of Turin, who distinguished himself by his writings; he died in 1783.

GUAY TROUIN, Rene du, a famous admiral. See DU-GRAY.

GUAZZI, Stephen, an Italian, author of some poems, dialogues, &c., much esteemed; he died in 1565.

GUAZZI, Mark, of Padua, eminent in arms and literature; he wrote a History of Charles VIII., and died in 1556.

GUDIN DE LA BRENELLERIE Paul Philip a French writer, author of tragedies, essays on various subjects, &c., died in 1812.

GUDIUS, Marquard, an able critic, of Holstein, who owed his elevation, being counsellor to the duke of Holstein, to the friends of his pupil Schas, who left him his property; he died in 1689.

GUDIUS, Gottlob Frederic, a Lutheran minister, author of some valuable works.

GUEDRIER DE ST. AUSTIN, Henry Michael, a doctor of the Sorbonne, distinguished as a casuist; he died in 1742.

GUERARD, Robert, of Rouen, who wrote an abridgment of the Bible in questions and answers, &c.; he died in 1715.

GUERART, Benjamin, governor of the state of South-Carolina, died at Charleston, in 1789.

GUERCHEVILLE, Antoinette de Pons, marchioness of, a French lady, who, when Henry IV. meditated an attack on her virtue, replied that she was not noble enough to be his wife, but too noble to be his mistress.

GUERCHI, Claude Lewis de Regnier, count de, a French general, who distinguished himself in the wars of Italy and Flanders; he died in 1768.

GUERCINO, (so called from a cast that he had in one of his eyes, for his true name was Francesco Barbieri da Cento,) a celebrated Italian painter, born near Bologna, in 1590, died in 1666.

GUERET, Gabriel, eminent as an advocate at the bar, and as an author; he died at Paris, in 1688.

GUERICK, Otho, a Prussian, and the most celebrated mathematician of his time, born in 1602, died in 1686. He was inventor of the air-pump, and wrote largely on natural philosophy.

GUERIN, Francis, professor of the college of Beauvais, translated Tacitus and Livy into French.

GUERINIERE, Francis Robichon, author of "l'Ecole de Cavalerie," &c.; he died in 1751.

GUERRE, Martin, a Frenchman, whose wife, in his absence, received another man as her husband; but he returning, the impostor was hanged, in 1650.

GUESCLIN, Bertrand du, constable of France, a renowned general, who checked the victorious progress of Edward III., of England, after king John of France was taken prisoner; he was born in Brittany, in 1311, died in 1380.

GUETTARD, John Stephen, a French physician and botanist, whose application was the cause of his death, in 1786; he wrote on plants.

GUEULETTE, Thomas Simon, a French advocate, author of some novels and comedies; he died in 1766.

GUEVARA, Antony de a Spanish writer, whose life of M. A. Antonius has been translated into all the languages of Europe; he died in 1544.

GUEVARA, Lewis Velez de, a Spanish poet, and author of several humorous comedies, born at Andalusia, and died in 1646.

GUGLIELMINI, Dominic, a mathematician, patronised by Lewis XIV., and author of several valuable works, he died in 1710

GUIBERT, author of Gesta Dei per Francos; he died in 1124.

GUIBERT, James Anthony Hippolite, a French writer on military affairs, born at Montauban, in 1743. He acquired the rank of colonel, and the cross of St. Louis, by his active services in the French army, and published, in 1770, his celebrated work, "Essai general de Tactique;" a work which, though known and admired over all Europe, drew upon its author the envy too often attendant on merit, which embittered a great part of his days. He was also a dramatic writer, and produced three tragedies, "The Constable of Bourbon," "The Gracchi," and "Anna Bullen:" neither of which, however, was published; he was admitted a member of the French academy; and died of an almost broken heart, in 1790; exclaiming on his death-bed, alluding to his enemies, "They will one time know me, and do me justice."

GUICCIARDINI, Francisco, a celebrated historian, of Italy, was born at Florence, in 1482, and died in 1540.

GUICCIARDINI, Lewis, nephew of the preceding, and a historical writer of the most approved fidelity. His principal work is a "History of the Low Countries, and of the Affairs of Europe," from 1530 to 1560. He was born at Florence, in 1523, and died in 1583.

GUICHARD, Claude de, historiographer to the duke of Savoy, and author of "The Funerals of the Ancients;" he died in 1607.

GUICHERON, Samuel, a French advocate and historian; he wrote "History of the House of Savoy," and died in 1664.

GUIDI, Alexander, an eminent Italian poet, born at Pavia, in 1650, died in 1712.

GUIDO, Reni, an Italian painter, born at Bologna, in 1575, died in 1642. The heads of this painter have been considered as not at all inferior to Raphael's.

GUIDO, Cagnacci, a historical painter, of Bologna, of great merit, died in 1680.

GUIDOTTI, Paul, a painter and anatomist, who, in attempting to fly, fell and broke his limbs; he died in 1629.

GUIGNARD, John, a jesuit, who was executed at Paris for high treason, in 1595.

GUIGNES, Joseph de, a native of Pontoise; he became interpreter to the French king in 1741, and wrote many works; he died in 1800.

GUILD, William, D. D., a Scotch divine, professor of divinity and philosophy at Aberdeen; he died in 1662.

GUILLAIN, Simon, a sculptor, rector of the painting and sculpture academy at Paris; he died in 1658.

GUILLANDIUS, Melchior, an eminent physician and botanist in Prussia, wrote an excellent commentary on the Papyrus, &c.; he died in 1589.

GUILLELMA, of Bohemia, the foundress of an infamous sect which started up in Italy in the 13th century, and which, under the mask of devotion, used to practise all manner of lewdness. Guillelma imposed so effectually upon the world by a show of extraordinary devotion all her life time, that she was not only reputed holy at her death, but also revered as a saint a considerable time after it. However, her frauds, and the delusions she had employed, were at last discovered; upon which her body was dug up, and burnt, in 1300. She died in 1281, and had been buried in Milan.

GUILLEMEAU, James, a French surgeon, author of some valuable works: he died in 1612.

GUILLET DE ST. GEORGE, George, first historiographer to the academy of painting and sculpture in Paris; he wrote the History of Mahomet II., and other works, and died in 1705.

GUILLIAUD, Claude, doctor of the Sorbonne, author of commentaries on some of the Gospels, &c.

GUILLIM, John, the reputed author of a celebrated book, entitled, "The Display of Heraldrie," was born in Herefordshire, in 1565, died in 1621. See BARKHAM.

GUILLOTIN, a physician, of Saintes, inventor of the guillotine; he died of grief that this instrument was so much abused.

GUISCARD, Robert, a famous Norman knight, who assisted in the conquest of Naples from the Saracens; he died in 1085.

GUISCARD, Charles, a Prussian officer of distinction, author of "Military Memoirs of the Greeks and Romans," &c.; he died in 1775.

GUISE, Claude de Lorraine, duke of, settled in France, and became founder of the family of Guise there; he died in 1513.

GUISE, Francis, duke of, son of the preceding, a man of great talents; in him began the factions of Conde and Guise; he died in 1563.

GUISE, Henry, duke of, memorable in the history of France as a gallant officer; but an imperious, turbulent, seditious subject, who placed himself at the head of an armed force, and called his rebel band, The League; the plan was formed by the cardinal, his younger brother; and, under the pretext of defending the Roman catholic religion, the king, Henry III., and the freedom of the state, against the designs of the Huguenots, or French protestants, they carried on a civil war, massacred the Huguenots, and governed the king, who forbade his appearance at Paris; but Guise now became an open rebel, entered that city against the king's express order, and put to the sword all who opposed him; the streets being barricadoed to prevent his progress, this fatal day is called in the French history, The Day of the Barricades. Masters of Paris, the policy of the Guises failed them; for they suffered the king to escape to Blois, though he was deserted in his palace at Paris by his very guards. At Blois, Henry convened an assembly of the states of France; the duke of Guise had the boldness to appear to a summons sent him for that purpose; a forced reconciliation took place between him and the king, by the advice of this assembly; but it being accidentally discovered, that Guise had formed a plan to dethrone the king, that weak monarch, instead of resolutely bringing him to justice, had him privately assassinated, Dec. 23, 1588, in the 38th year of his age. His brother, the cardinal, shared the same fate the next day.

GUISE, Charles, duke of, eldest son of Henry, was arrested on his father's murder, but escaped; he was reconciled to the king, but the jealousy of Richelieu drove him from the kingdom; he died in 1640.

GUISE, Lewis de Lorraine, cardinal of, son of Henry, well known as illustrious in arms, and in the arts of peace; he died in 1621.

GUISE, Henry of Lorraine, duke of, grandson of Henry, was remarkable for his intrigues with the duke of Bouillon, &c.; he died in 1664.

GUISE, William, an English divine, eminent for his translations from the oriental languages, born in Gloucestershire, in 1653, died in 1683. Foreigners have styled him "the immortal ornament of the university of Oxford."

GUITTON, John, a citizen of Rochelle, was

elected mayor, captain-general, and governor, when that city was besieged by cardinal Richelieu, in 1637. He would not accept the command, unless it was agreed that a poignard, which he produced, should lie on the table in the town-house, for him to put to death the first man who proposed to surrender. When he was told that famine had swept off the greatest part of the inhabitants, he coolly answered, "No matter, while there is one left to shut the gates."

GUITTON, d'Arezzo, an early Italian poet, flourished in the middle of the 13th century.

GULDENSTAEDT, John Antony, a famous traveller, born at Riga; visited Astracan, Caucasus, &c.; he died in 1781.

GUNDLING, Nicolas Jerome, a native of Nuremberg, professor at Halle, and author of some valuable works, he died in 1729.

GUNNERUS, John Ernest, a native of Christiana, founder of the royal Norwegian society at Drontheim; he died in 1773.

GUNNING, Peter, an English prelate, born at Hoo, in Kent, was one of the committee appointed to review the liturgy; he died in 1684.

GUNTER, Edmund, an English mathematician, and professor of astronomy at Gresham college, born in Herefordshire, in 1581, was bred for the church, and took orders; but genius and inclination leading him chiefly to mathematics, he applied early to that study, and distinguished himself by many important improvements in mathematical instruments for the use of navigation; of those the most celebrated are, a new projection of the sector, the invention of a small portable quadrant, the discovery of a new variation in the mariner's compass, and of a scale, which, after him, is called "Gunter's Scale." He died in 1626.

GUNTHER, a German poet, in the beginning of the 18th century, who was poisoned by a rival, when going to be presented to Augustus II., king of Poland.

GURTLER, Nicolas, a native of Basil, author of a German and French Lexicon, and other works; he died in 1707.

GUSMAN, Lewis, a Spanish jesuit, author of the history of his fraternity, in the Indies, &c.; he died in 1605.

GUSSANVILLAN, Peter, a native of Chartres, edited the works of Gregory the Great.

GUSTAVUS VASA, who, having delivered Sweden from the Danish yoke, was, in 1523, elected king of that country. He was born in 1490, and died in 1560.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, the greatest king that Sweden ever had. He conquered Ingria, Livonia, Bremen, Venden, Wiesmar, Pomerania, &c. He shook the throne of the emperor Ferdinand II. He protected the Lutherans in Germany, and by his victories humbled the house of Austria. The glory of this action has been unjustly attributed to cardinal Richelieu, who had the art of raising his reputation from the victories which Gustavus was content to gain. He carried the war beyond the Danube, and would perhaps have dethroned the emperor, had he not been slain at the battle of Lutzen, A. D. 1633, in the 37th year of his age, after he had defeated the imperial army commanded by Walstein. He carried to his tomb the name of "The Great Gustavus," the love of his subjects, and the esteem of his enemies.

GUSTAVUS III., king of Sweden, came to the throne in 1771, was shot at a masked ball, and having languished some time, died in 1792.

GUTHIERES, James, a French advocate, known as an able antiquarian, and correct writer; he died in 1638.

GUTHRIE, William, a very laborious and voluminous writer on history, politics, and other subjects, born at Breichen, in Angusshire, in 1701, died in 1769. His principal works are, "Histories of the World," of "England," and of "Scotland." He was a "writer by profession," and is said to have lent his name to booksellers for publications in which he had no concern. Such is asserted to have been the case with respect to the Geographical Grammar, called "Guthrie's;" which, however, is a work that, for its general utility and comparative perfection, confers credit on the compiler, whoever he be.

GUTTEMBERGH, John of, a citizen of Strasbourg, to whom is attributed the invention of the art of printing, in conjunction with Fust, or Faustus, and Peter Schoeffer, or Schuffer, the servant, and afterwards the son-in-law, of Faustus, by whom it was further improved. He was born at Mentz, in 1408, and died there, in 1467.

GUY, a monk of Arezzo, who invented the six syllables of the gamut, ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, lived about 1026.

GUY, Thomas, founder of Guy's hospital, was the son of Thomas Guy, lighterman and coal-dealer in Horsley-down, Southwark. He was put apprentice, in 1660, to a bookseller, in the porch of Mercer's chapel, and set up trade with a stock of about 200*l*., in the house that forms the angle between Cornhill and Lombard-street. The English Bibles being at that time very badly printed, Mr. Guy engaged, with others, in a scheme for printing them in Holland, and importing them; but this being put a stop to, he contracted with the university of Oxford for their privilege of printing them, and carried on a great Bible trade for many years to considerable advantage. Thus he began to accumulate money, and his gains rested in his hands; for, being a single man, and very penurious, his expenses were next to nothing. His custom was, to dine on his shop-counter, with no other table cloth than an old newspaper: he was also as little nice with regard to his apparel. The bulk of his fortune, however, was acquired by purchasing seamen's tickets during queen Anne's wars, and by South-sea stock, in the memorable year 1720. He was 76 years of age when he formed the design of building the hospital, near St. Thomas', which bears his name. The charge of erecting this vast pile amounted to 18,793*l*., besides 219,499*l*. which he left to endow it: and he just lived to see it roofed in. He died Dec. 17, 1724, in the 81st year of his age, after having dedicated to charitable purposes more money than any one private man upon record in England.

GUYARD, de Berville, a French author of some merit, died in poverty, aged 73.

GUYARD, Anthony, a Benedictine monk, author of several works, died at Dijon, in 1770.

GUYET, Francis, an eminent critic, of Angers, died in 1655, much esteemed.

GUYON, Claude, a French historian, author of an ecclesiastical history, and other works; he died in 1771.

GUYON, Johanna Mary Bouviers de la Mothe, a French lady, memorable for her writings and her sufferings in the cause of Quietism, born at Montargis, in 1648, died in 1717. Some of her spiritual songs have been translated by Cowper.

GUYS, Peter Augustine, a native of Marseilles eminent as a man of letters, and a merchant died in 1799.

GUYSE, John, D. D., minister of an independent congregation at London, and author of several theological works; he died in 1761.

GUYTON DE MORVEAU, Lewis Bernard, an eminent lawyer, of Dijon, and advocate general to the parliament of that city. He was distinguished as a proficient in natural philosophy and chymistry, and as the author of a course of chymistry, in 4 vols., and other writings on the same subject; he was made a member of the legion of honour, and a baron of the empire, by Napoleon, and died in 1815.

GWINNET, Button, a native of England, came to South-Carolina, in 1770, and soon removed to Georgia. He was a decided friend of the revolution, a member of congress, in 1776, and a signer of the declaration of independence. He was killed in a duel, in 1777.

GWYNN, Eleanor, better known by the name of Nell, who rose from an orange girl to be the mistress of Charles II.; she died in 1687.

GWYNNE, Matthew, a distinguished English physician, died after 1639.

GYLIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian general, sent to assist Syracuse against the Athenians, 414 B. C.

GYZEN, Peter, a landscape painter, whose views on the Rhine are much admired; he was born at Antwerp, about 1636.

H

HAANSBERGEN, John Van, a painter, of Utrecht. The figures which he introduced into his landscapes were very much admired; he died in 1705.

HAAS, William, a printer and type-founder, was the first who engraved French type in the style of Baskerville; he invented a new printing press, and died at St. Urban monastery, in 1800.

HABAKKUK, the eighth of the minor prophets, supposed to be of the tribe of Simeon. His style is poetical, beautiful, and sublime.

HABERT, Francis, a native of Berry, one of the most ancient poets of France; he wrote some fables, &c., and died in 1569.

HABERT DE CERISI, Germain, an ecclesiastic, of Bayeux, who wrote some poems; he died in 1655.

HABERT, Henry Lewis, the friend of Gassendi, and the publisher of his works, with an elegant Latin preface, died in 1679.

HABICOT, Nicolas, a surgeon, born at Bonay, was eminent in his profession, and wrote a treatise on the plague: he died in 1624.

HABINGTON, William, an English poet and historian, born in Worcestershire, in 1605, died in 1654. His amatory poems were entitled "Castara," and printed in 1634-5 and 1640. He also published a tragi-comedy, called "The Queen of Arragon."

HACHETTE, Jane, a heroine, of Beauvais, in Picardy; she successfully headed a body of women, in an assault against the Bourguignons, who besieged her native place in 1472.

HACKAERT, John, a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam, in 1635. The mountainous scenery in his landscapes is much admired.

HACKET, John, an English prelate, of great merit, was chaplain to James I. bishop of Lichfield and Coventry,; he spent eight years in repairing his cathedral, at the expense of 20,000*l.*, nearly all his own, and died in 1670.

HACKET, William, an English fanatic, in the reign of Elizabeth. He was hung and quartered for blasphemy, in 1592.

HACKSPAN, Theodore, a Lutheran minister, well skilled in oriental literature: his books, on theological subjects, are much esteemed; he died in 1659.

HADDICK, N., count of, an Austrian general, distinguished himself against the Turks, in 1789, and died the next year.

HADDOCK, Sir Richard, a valiant admiral, who distinguished himself, on various occasions, under Charles II. and his successors; he died very old, in 1714.

HADDON, Walter, an eminent English scholar, professor of civil law, in the reign of Edward; he was a zealous promoter of the reformation, and died in 1571.

HADRIAN. See ADRIAN.

HAEN, Antony de, privy counsellor, and physician to the empress Maria Theresa, was author of "Ratio Medendi," and a treatise on magic; he died in 1776.

HAERLEM, Theodore Van, a Dutch painter, born at Haerlem. His Christ and his apostles, in the church of Utrecht, are much admired; he died in 1470.

HAGEDORN, a German poet, of the 18th century. His works, in imitation of Fontaine, display genius, vivacity, and great delicacy.

HAGEN, John Van, a landscape painter, born in Cleves. His pieces are much admired. He died at the end of the 17th century.

HAGGAI, the tenth of the minor prophets, lived in the reign of Darius Hystaspes. He was of the sacerdotal race.

HAGUENIER, John, a French poet. His pieces are on light subjects, but possess great wit and elegance; he died in 1738.

HAGUENOT, Henry, author of medical treatises, was a physician, of Montpelier; he died in 1776.

HAHN, Simon Frederick, author of the "History of the Empire," was a very extraordinary character. At the age of 10, he knew several languages, and at 24, was professor of history at Helmstadt; he died in 1729.

HAILES. See DALRYMPLE.

HAILLAN, Bernard de Girard, lord of, a French historian, born at Bourdeaux, in 1535, died in 1610. He published a history, which reaches from Pharamond to the death of Charles VII., and was the first who composed a body of the French history in French.

HAINES, Joseph, commonly called count Haines, a very eminent low comedian, and a person of great facetiousness of temper and readiness of wit, died in 1701.

HAKEM, the third of the Fatimite caliphs, was a violent persecutor of the Christians and Jews, and pretended to be the visible image of God. He was assassinated by the intrigue of his sister, in 1021.

HAKEWELL, John, mayor of Exeter, in 1632. Another brother, William, was of Exeter college; he warmly espoused the party of the puritans, and published "The Liberty of the Subject against the power of Impositions," &c.

HAKEWELL, George, a learned divine, born at Exeter, in 1579, died in 1649. His principal work is "An Apology, or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the government of the World, proving that it doth not decay," &c.

HAKLUYT, Richard, famous for his skill in the naval history of England, was born in Herefordshire, in 1553, and died in 1616. He is author of a "Collection of Voyages and Discoveries," in 3 vols. folio, and of several other useful works.

HALDE, John Baptiste du, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris, in 1674, died in 1743. We have of his, a valuable work, entitled "Grande Description de la Chine et de la Tartarie," in 4 vols. folio.

HALE, Sir Matthew, a most learned lawyer, and chief justice of the King's Bench, born in 1609. The attainments of Sir Matthew were wonderful; for he had, beside his peculiar profession, a considerable knowledge in the civil law, in arithmetic, algebra, and other mathematical sciences, as well as in physic, anatomy, and surgery; was very conversant in experimental philosophy, and other branches of philosophical learning, and in ancient history and chronology; but, above all, he seemed to have made divinity his chief study; so that those who read what he has written upon theological questions, might be inclined to think that he had studied nothing else. His principal works are legal, philosophical, and religious; of the former, the most valuable are, his "Pleas of the Crown," and a "History of the Common Law of England." He died in 1676.

HALES, John, an English divine and poet, born at Bath, in 1584, died in 1656. After his death, there came out a collection of his works, with this title, "Golden Remains of the ever-memorable Mr. John Hales, of Eton College," &c.

HALES, Stephen, a very celebrated natural philosopher and mathematician, born in Kent, in 1677, died in 1761. Among many other useful inventions of his, was that of ventilators; which he continued to improve as long as he lived. His "Statical Essays" have been often printed, and are well known.

HALI-BEIGH, a Polander, whose original name was Bobowski. Being taken by the Tartars, while a child, he was sold to the Turks, who educated him in their religion. He acquired the knowledge of 17 languages, and became interpreter to the grand signior; translated into the Turkish language the catechism of the church of England, and all the Bible; composed a Turkish grammar and dictionary, and other things which were never printed. His principal work is "A Treatise upon the Liturgy of the Turks, their Pilgrimages to Mecca, their Circumcision, and Manner of visiting the Sick." He died in 1675.

HALKET, Lady Anna, was born in London, in 1622, and married Sir James Halket, in 1656. Her father, Robert Murray, was preceptor to Charles I. From her MSS. was selected a volume of meditations; she died in 1699.

HALL, John, an English lawyer and poet, celebrated as a political writer, died in 1656.

HALL, Henry, an English divine, who published some occasional sermons, and was greatly beloved; he died in 1763.

HALL, John, a surgeon of Kent, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth: he published a compendium of Anatomy, &c. 1565.

HALL, Jacob, a noted rope dancer in the age of Charles II.

HALL, Richard, an English popish priest. He left England to avoid the penal laws against his religion, and became divinity professor at Douay; he was author of some theological works, and died in 1604.

HALL, Joseph, an eminent and learned bishop of Norwich, born in 1574, died in 1656. His "Meditations" are well known; and his poetical talents, chiefly exercised in satire, were very respectable. He is universally allowed to have been a man of great wit and learning, and of as great meekness, modesty, and piety. His works make 5 vols. in folio, and have gained him the appellation of the "Christian Seneca."

HALL, Lyman, governor of Georgia, was a zealous advocate for the revolution, a member of congress in 1776, and a signer of the declaration of independance. He died about 1790.

HALLE, Antony, a good Latin poet and professor of eloquence at Caen; he died at Paris in 1675.

HALLE, Peter, professor of canon law in the university of Paris, born at Bayeux, in Normandy, in 1611, died in 1689.

HALLE, Claude Guy, of Paris, distinguished as a painter, died in 1736. His son, Noel, was also respectable in the same art; he died in 1758.

HALLER, Albert, an illustrious physician, and voluminous writer, born at Berne, in Switzerland, in 1702, died in 1777. He is supposed to have been the most acute, various, and original genius, that has appeared in the medical world since Boerhaave.

HALLEY, Edmund, a most eminent English philosopher and astronomer, born in London, in 1656. His astronomical discoveries greatly improved the art of navigation, and his works are highly valued in every part of Europe. He died at Greenwich, in Jan. 1741-2.

HALLIFAX, George Saville, marquis of. See SAVILLE.

HALLIFAX, Dr. Samuel, bishop and archdeacon of St. Asaph, was a prelate of great knowledge and ability; an incomparable civilian, and an extremely acute public speaker. His sermons at bishop Warburton's lectures are much esteemed; and his Analysis of bishop Butler's Analogy (a book entirely abstruse and metaphysical) is written with great elegance of style, as well as with much profundity of thinking. He was born at Chesterfield, in 1730, and died in 1790.

HALS, Francis, an admired portrait painter, of Mechlin: he died in 1666.

HALS, Dirk, brother of the preceding, was a painter of festive and low scenes; he died in 1656.

HAMBERGER, George Albert, an eminent mathematician, of Franconia, and author of a valuable work on optics and other subjects; he died in 1726.

HAMBERGER, George Christopher, a learned German, published Orpheus and other voluminous works; he died in 1773.

HAMEL, du Monceau, Henry Lewis du, of Paris, eminent for his knowledge of mechanics, agriculture and commerce; he died in 1782.

HAMEL, John Baptist du, a celebrated French philosopher and divine, born at Vire, in 1624, died in 1706.

HAMILCAR BARCAS, a famous Carthaginian general, slain in battle 227 B. C.

HAMILTON, Patrick, abbot of Ferne, in Scotland. He was condemned to the flames, for his adherence to the tenets of Luther, and endured the sentence with wonderful fortitude. He was not only pious, but learned and polite. He suffered in 1527, aged 23.

HAMILTON, James, first duke of, a distinguished commander under Charles I. He maintained his master's cause in the North, after its ruin in England; was at length defeated at Preston, and beheaded in 1649.

HAMILTON, Count Antony, an elegant writer, born in Ireland, in 1646, of a Scotch family. His most celebrated work was "Memoirs of the

Count de Grammont;" but he wrote also some poems and Fairy Tales, which are excellent in their kind, and died 1720.

HAMILTON, William, duke of, was secretary of state for Scotland. He died in 1652 of wounds received at the battle of Worcester.

HAMILTON, William, an ingenious poet, distinguished by the liveliness of his imagination and the delicacy of his sentiments. He was born of an ancient and honourable family in 1701, and died in 1754. His poems were printed at Edinburgh, 1700.

HAMILTON, George, earl of Orkney, distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, and at Blenheim; he died in 1737.

HAMILTON, sir William, thirty-seven years British ambassador at the court of Naples, was born in the year 1729, and died in London, in 1803. The zealous and successful efforts which he made during his long residence in Italy, in bringing to light the buried treasures of antiquity need not here be enumerated; indeed, his whole life was devoted to studies connected with the fine arts. His "Observations on Mount Vesuvius, Mount Ætna, and other Volcanoes, in a Series of Letters to the Royal Society," were published with notes in 1772.

HAMILTON, Elizabeth, a distinguished miscellaneous writer, born at Belfast, in 1758. Miss Hamilton remained single through life, and died at Harrowgate, in 1816. Her principal works are, "Letters of a Hindoo Rajah;" "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers;" "Letters on the Principles of Education;" and the "Life of Agrippina, Wife of Germanicus." After her death, her "Memoirs," with a Selection from her Correspondence, were edited by Miss Benger, and published.

HAMILTON, Andrew, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, and speaker of the house of assembly; he died in 1741. His son James Hamilton was repeatedly governor of Pennsylvania between 1748 and 1771.

HAMILTON, Andrew, governor of the colony of New-Jersey, and deputy governor of Pennsylvania, died in 1702.

HAMILTON, John, a counsellor of the colony of New-Jersey, who was at the head of its government for several years; he died in 1746.

HAMILTON, John, was several times governor of Pennsylvania; he died in New-York, in 1783.

HAMILTON, Alexander, secretary of the Treasury of the United States, under general Washington, and a major general in the American army, was born in the island of St. Croix, in 1757, and came to New-York, in 1773. At the commencement of the revolution he joined the army, was aid-de-camp to the commander in chief, and continued in the service until the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, where the Americans under his command stormed and took the British works. He afterwards commenced the practice of the law in New-York, and rose to the highest eminence in the profession. He was killed in a duel with colonel Burr, in 1804. As a statesman and a financier, he revived the public credit, and placed the United States revenue on a permanent footing. He always possessed the confidence of Washington, and his death was lamented by the whole community, as an irreparable loss to his country.

HAMILTON, Paul, was a firm and decided patriot of the revolution, governor of the state of South Carolina, and afterwards secretary of the Navy of the United States under President Madison. He died in 1816.

HAMILTON, Hugh, a learned English prelate, professor of natural philosophy at Trinity college, Dublin, afterwards dean of Armagh and bishop of Clonfert and of Ossory; he died in 1805.

HAMILTON, William, an English historical painter, and member of the royal academy, died in 1801.

HAMLET, the name of a prince of Denmark, whose history, as related by Saxo-Grammaticus, has furnished Shakspeare with the groundwork of one of his finest plays.

HAMMOND, Anthony, an English poet and an author, distinguished also as a wit and as a man of fashion; he died about 1730.

HAMMOND, Dr. Henry, a learned English divine and commentator, born at Chertsy, in 1605, died in 1660. His chief works are, a "Practical Catechism;" a "Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament;" and a "Paraphrase and Commentary on the Old Testament;" of which he only published the Psalms, and went through a third part of the book of Proverbs.

HAMMOND, James, an elegant English poet, born in 1710, died in 1742. He was equerry to the prince of Wales; and is said to have divided his life between pleasure and books; in his retirement forgetting the town, and in his gayety losing the student. Of his literary hours the principal effects are exhibited in his memorable "Love Elegies."

HAMON, John, a French physician, who wrote on religious subjects in an admired style: he died in 1687.

HAMPDEN, John, a celebrated political character in the reign of Charles I., famous for sustaining singly the weight of a royal prosecution, on his refusing to pay the ship-money in the reign of Charles I., was born in London, in 1594. Having in 1625-6 obtained a seat in the house of commons, he soon grew to be one of the most popular men in the nation; and after he had held the chief direction of his party in the house against the king, he took up arms in the same cause, and was one of the first who opened the war by an action at a place called Brill, about 5 miles from Oxford; but he was cut off early by a mortal wound, which he received by a pistol bursting in his hand, in a skirmish with prince Rupert, June 18, 1643, and of which he died the 24th. Clarendon has given Hampden the character of a great, rather than a good man: but when passive obedience and non-resistance were disgraced by law, he came to be esteemed a good as well as a great man, and has continued to be thought so from that time to this.

HAMPTON, James, translator of Polybius, died 1778.

HAMSA, a Mahometan doctor, known for his attempt to eradicate the tenets of Mahomet and to establish his own. He flourished about 1020.

HANCOCK, John, minister of Lexington, Massachusetts, respected and beloved; he died in 1752.

HANCOCK, John, minister of Braintree, son of the preceding; died in 1744.

HANCOCK, Thomas, a benefactor of Harvard college, died in 1764.

HANCOCK, John, LL. D., one of the most conspicuous friends of the American revolution, was president of congress in 1776, and signed the declaration of independence in that capacity. He was afterwards governor of Massachusetts for several years. He died in 1793.

HANDEL, George Frederic, an illustrious master in music, born at Halle, in Upper Saxony, in 1684. His compositions, particularly his oratorios, have been repeatedly performed, to the present day, with uninterrupted success and unrivalled glory. He died in 1759, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where, by his own order, and at his own expense, a monument is erected to his memory.

HANGEST, Jerome de, a doctor of the Sarbonne who wrote against Luther; he died in 1538.

HANIFAH, a saint among the Mussulmans, the head of all their sects; he died at Babylon.

HANKINS, Martin, was professor of history, politics and eloquence at Breslaw, and an author; he died in 1709.

HANMER, Meredith, D.D., treasurer of Trinity church, Dublin. He translated the ecclesiastical histories of Eusebius, Socrates and Evagrius, and died in 1604.

HANMER, Jonathan, a non-conformist divine. He is the author of ecclesiastical antiquity and other works; he died in 1687.

HANMER, Sir Thomas, Bart., a distinguished statesman and polite writer, born in 1676. In 1713 he was chosen speaker of the house of commons; which office, difficult at all times, but at that time more particularly so, he discharged with becoming dignity. He died in 1746.

HANNECKEN, Memnon, a historian and divine, of Germany, was professor of morals, theology, &c. at Marpurg, and died in 1671.

HANNECKEN, Philip Lewis, son of the preceding, was professor of Hebrew and eloquence at Giessen. His works were chiefly on theological controversy; he died in 1706.

HANNEMAN, John, a painter, at the Hague, and an excellent copyist of Vandyck; he died in 1680.

HANNIBAL, a great Carthaginian general, was the son of Hamilcar, who made him swear on the altar, that he would never be reconciled to the Romans. At 25 years of age, he took upon him the command of the army. After taking Salamanca and Saguntum, in Spain, he defeated the Gauls, and passed the Alps in defiance of the snow, and of Publius Cornelius, having mollified the rocks with vinegar, and cut through them with iron. He took Turin, and at Pavia defeated Cornelius Scipio. The following year he defeated Flaminius, and slew 15,000 men; he next overthrew Varro at Cannæ, with 40,000 foot, and 2700 horse, the flower of the Roman youth, and sent to Carthage two or three baskets of gold rings taken from the hands of 5810 slain Roman gentlemen. And now had Hannibal gone straight to Rome, he had certainly ruined that commonwealth; but going to Capua, where he wintered, the delights of the place so debauched his whole army, that the Romans recovered themselves from the consternation into which the loss of five battles had thrown them. Two years after, Marcellus gave him battle, and conquered, but was himself killed in an ambush. Hannibal was defeated afterwards by Sempronius Gracchus, and at last met with a total overthrow by Scipio; when, falling (or fearing to fall) into the hands of the Romans, he took poison, which he had kept in a ring for that purpose, 182 B. C., aged 70.

HANNIBALIANUS, Flavius Claudius, was murdered by Constantius, in 338.

HANNO, a Carthaginian, employed by his countrymen to make the circuit of Africa; in consequence of which he explored various regions, and made great geographical discoveries. Some supposed voyages of Hanno are published in the Oxford Geographers.

HANNSACHS, a German poet. His works, in five volumes folio, are indifferent; he died in 1576.

HANRIOT, Francis, an associate of Marat and Robespierre, and equally atrocious in his character. He was guillotined, July, 1794, execrated for his cruelty and rapine.

HANSON, John, a distinguished member of Congress from Maryland, and for two years president of that body; he died in 1783.

HANWAY, Jonas, was born at Portsmouth, in 1712. Being bred to commerce, he left England, and entered into business at Lisbon as a merchant; from Lisbon he removed to Petersburgh, where he was appointed agent to the British factory; and, with the view of opening a trade through Russia into Persia, he undertook a laborious and dangerous course of travels, of which he afterwards published an interesting account at his return to England. To the charitable disposition and benevolent exertions of Mr. Hanway, London owes in a great measure the institution of the Marine Society, the support of the Magdalen Hospital, the improvement of its streets and avenues; and the poor of various descriptions, their most effectual comfort and support. He died in 1786.

HARCOURT, Harriet Eusebia, an English lady, who established a female monastery on her lands in Yorkshire, which was dissolved at her death, in 1745.

HARDENBURGH, Jacobus R., D. D., first president of Queen's College, New-Jersey, was indefatigable in his labours, and much blessed; he died in 1790.

HARDER, John James, was professor of rhetoric, afterwards of medicine and anatomy, at Basil; a man highly esteemed for his learning and abilities; he died in 1711. His brother, James, was professor of oriental languages at Leyden, and a learned divine.

HARDEBY, Geoffrey, an Augustine monk, confessor to Henry II., professor at Oxford, and an author; he died in 1360.

HARDI, Alexander, a French poet, who is said to have written 600 pieces for the theatre. Of these, however, no more remain than 41, which were published by himself in six vols. He was the first French dramatist who introduced the custom of being paid for his pieces, and died at Paris, in 1630.

HARDIME, Peter, a painter, of Antwerp, died in 1748. His brother, Simon, excelled as a flower painter, and died in 1737.

HARDING, John, an old English chronicler, born in 1438, died after 1461.

HARDING, Thomas, an English divine, and polemical writer, born in 1512, died about 1570.

HARDINGE, Nicolas, an eminent English scholar, and author of some Latin, and other poems; he died in 1759.

HARDINGE, George, an eminent English lawyer, a member of parliament, and attorney and solicitor general to the queen; he died in 1816.

HARDION, James, a Frenchman, who published "Universal History," 18 vols., and other works; he died in 1766.

HARDOUIN, John, a French jesuit, eminent as a critical, historical, and miscellaneous writer, born at Kimper, in Bretagne, in 1647, died in 1729.

HARDUIN, Alexander Xavier, of Arras, known as a grammarian, died in 1788.

HARDWICKE. See YORKE, Philip.

HARDY, Sir Charles, governor of the colony of New-York, afterwards an admiral in the British navy, and commander in chief of the western squadron, in 1779, the year of his death.

HARDY, Josiah, brother of the preceding, was governor of the province of New-Jersey, in 1761.

HARE, Dr. Francis, bishop of Chichester, and author of some celebrated polemic tracts, died in 1740.

HARGRAVE, Francis, one of the most eminent law-writers of his day, was born in 1739, and died in 1821. He was many years one of his majesty's counsel, and recorder at Liverpool; and among his numerous publications may be mentioned, a "Collection of State Trials," 11 vols. folio, in 1781. In 1813, owing to ill health and other circumstances, he parted with his library, which was purchased by parliament for 8000*l.*, to be placed in the library of Lincoln's Inn, for the public use. It contained 300 MSS.; and his law books were enriched with valuable notes.

HARIOT, Thomas, an English mathematician. He accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh to America, and gave the public an account of Virginia; he died in 1621.

HARIRI, an Arabian author, lived in 1120

HARLAY, Achille de, a firm, dignified, and learned president of the parliament of Paris, after De Thou; he died in 1616.

HARLAY DE SANCY, Nicholas de, was ambassador of France to England, under Henry III.; he died in 1629.

HARLAY, Francis de, archbishop of Paris, he favourite of Lewis XIV.; he died in 1695.

HARLAY, Achille de, first president of the parliament of Paris, was an upright magistrate; nd died in 1712.

HARLEY, Robert, afterwards earl of Oxford and earl Mortimer, and lord high treasurer in the reign of queen Anne, was born in London, in 1661. On the 8th of March, 1711, he was in great danger of his life; the marquis of Guiscard, a French papist, then under examination of a committee of the privy council at Whitehall, stabbing him with a penknife, which he took up in the clerk's room, where he waited before he was examined. Guiscard was imprisoned and died in Newgate, the 17th of the same month; whereupon an act of parliament passed, making it felony, without benefit of clergy, to attempt the life of a privy counsellor in the execution of his office. After the death of queen Anne, viz. June 10, 1715, Harley was impeached by the house of commons of high treason, and high crimes and misdemeanors; and was committed to the Tower by the house of lords, where he suffered confinement till July 1, 1717, and then, after a public trial, was acquitted by his peers; he died in 1724, and Pope has celebrated his memory in the following lines:

"A soul supreme in each hard instance tried,
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride,
The rage of power, the blast of public breath,
The lust of lucre, and the dread of death."

This nobleman laid the foundation of the Harleian Collection of MSS now in the British Museum; which was enlarged by his son Edward, who succeeded to his title and estates, and at whose death, it consisted of 8000 volumes, and above 40,000 original rolls, charters, and other deeds and instruments of great antiquity.

HARLOW, an eminent English portrait and historical painter, died in the bloom of life, in 1819. The admirable arrangement and powerful effect with which he represented the scene from Henry VIII., in which Mrs. Siddons is the principal figure, and all the Kemble family are introduced, is a masterly proof of his taste, judgment, and skill, as a historical painter; as his portraits of West, Northcote, Fuseli, &c., were of his fidelity in that branch of the art. As a copyist also he was entitled to high praise. His copy of a picture of Rubens might be taken for the original; and his copy of Raphael's famous picture of The Transfiguration, which he painted with astonishing rapidity, was highly admired at Rome, where the original might be compared with it.

HARMER, Thomas, an eminent dissenting divine, and critical writer on biblical literature, born at Norwich, in 1715, was 54 years pastor of a congregation at Wattesfield, in Suffolk, and died in 1788.

HARMODIUS. See ARISTOGITON.

HARO, Don Louis de, a favourite of Philip IV., prime minister, and a great diplomatist; he died in 1661.

HAROLD I., king of England, son of Canute; he died the 5th year of his reign, in 1039.

HAROLD II., son of earl Godwin, took possession of the English crown, on the death of Edward the Confessor. In repelling the invasion of his kingdom, by William of Normandy, he was slain, Oct. 1066, in the first year of his reign.

HARPALUS, a Grecian astronomer, inventor of the cycle, 480 B. C.

HARPALUS, an officer intrusted by Alexander with the treasures of Babylon, with which he fled away.

HARPE, Jean Francois la, an eminent French orator, critic, poet, and dramatic writer, born at Paris, in 1740, died in 1802.

HARPOCRATION, Valerius, an ancient rhetorician of Alexandria, who has left an excellent "Lexicon upon the Ten Orators of Greece." He flourished about 175.

HARPSFIELD, Nicholas, archdeacon of Canterbury, an English divine, attached to the popish religion; he died in 1572.

HARRINGTON, John lord, an English nobleman, distinguished by the talents and genius which he displayed at a very early age; he died in 1613, aged 22.

HARRINGTON, Sir John, an ingenious English poet, and translator of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso;" by which he gained a considerable reputation, and for which he is now principally known; he was born at Helston, near Bath, in 1541, and died in 1612.

HARRINGTON, James, an eminent political writer, born in Northamptonshire, in 1611, died in 1677. His chief work is called "Oceana," and is a kind of political romance, in imitation of Plato's "Atlantic Story," where, by Oceana, Harrington means England; exhibiting a plan of republican government, which he would have erected, by forming the three kingdoms into a genuine commonwealth.

HARRINGTON, Henry, an eminent English physician and poet, died at Bath, in 1816.

HARRIS, Walter, an English physician, in the reign of William III. He wrote some esteemed books on the diseases of children.

HARRIS, Robert, was president of Trinity college, Oxford, wrote some sermons, and died in 1658.

HARRIS, John, an English divine, and a distin

guished mathematician, secretary to the royal society, died in 1730.

HARRIS, William, minister of a dissenting congregation in London, died in 1740.

HARRIS, William, a protestant dissenting minister, of eminent abilities and character, and author of a historical and critical Account of the Lives of James I., Charles I., and Oliver Cromwell, all tending to recommend republicanism, in 5 vols., after the manner of Mr. Bayle. He died in 1770.

HARRIS, James, an English gentleman, of very uncommon parts and learning, born in the Close, at Salisbury, in 1709, died in 1780. He is the author of "Three Treatises, concerning Art, Music, and Painting, and Poetry, and Happiness;" "Hermes, or, a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Gramomar," (which bishop Lowth, in the preface to his "English Grammar," calls the most beautiful and perfect example of analysis that has been exhibited since the days of Aristotle;) "Philosophical Arrangements;" and "Philological Inquiries."

HARRIS, James, earl of Malmesbury, an English ambassador at the court of Berlin, St. Petersburg, and afterwards at the Hague, and a member of the privy council, was raised to the peerage in 1800, and died in 1820.

HARRISON, William, an elegant poet, and secretary to the English ambassador at the Hague, died in London, in 1713.

HARRISON, William, an English writer, author of the Pilgrim, a pastoral tragedy, 1709.

HARRISON, John, a colonel in the parliament army, and one of the judges of the unfortunate Charles; he was executed for his perfidy, after the restoration.

HARRISON, Robert Hansen, an eminent lawyer, of Maryland, was chief justice of the general court, and governor of that state. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the United States, in 1789, but declined the office, and died in 1790.

HARRISON, John, a most accurate English mechanic, inventor and maker of the famous time-keeper, for ascertaining the longitude at sea, born at Foulby, near Pontefract, in Yorkshire, 1693, died 1776. After many experiments, he made a time-keeper in the form of a watch, with which two trials were in voyages to the West Indies; and, being found to answer, the discoverer received from parliament the sum of 24,000*l*.

HARRISON, Benjamin, one of the delegation from Virginia, who signed the declaration of Independence.

HART, Oliver, minister of Charleston, South Carolina, published several sermons, and died in 1795.

HART, Levi, D. D., minister of Preston, Conn., instructed many young men for the ministry, and died in 1808.

HART, John, a signer of the declaration of Independence, and an active and useful revolutionary patriot, he died in 1779.

HARTE, Walter, a divine, poet and historian, born early in the 18th century, and educated in the free-school of Marlborough. Lord Chesterfield, to whose son Harte was tutor) describes him as a man of consummate erudition. His greatest poetical work, called "The Amaranth," was published in 1767; his "History of Gustavus Adolphus," in 1763; and his 'Essays on Husbandry," in 1764. He died in 1773.

HARTLEY, David, an English physician of eminence, born in Yorkshire, in 1705. His principal work is entitled "Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations." He died in 1757.

HARTMAN, John Adolphus, a convert from the jesuits, to Calvinism, and professor of philosophy and poetry, at Castel, and afterwards of history, at Marpurg; he died in 1744.

HARTSOEKER, Nicolas, professor of philosophy, at Heidelberg, and mathematician to the elector palatine, died in 1725.

HARTUNGUS, John, professor of Greek at Heidelberg, for some time in arms against the Turks; he died in 1579.

HARVARD, John, an eminent American divine, founder of Harvard college, Massachusetts, died in 1638.

HARVEY, Gideon, an eminent English physician, attendant upon Charles II. in his exile, and after his restoration; he died in 1700.

HARVEY, William, an eminent English physician who first discovered the circulation of the blood and the motion of the heart, in animals, born at Folkstone, in Kent, in 1578, died in 1657.

HARVEY, Sir John, governor of the colony of Virginia. His tyranny and rapacity caused his impeachment and removal, in 1635.

HARWOOD, Dr. Edward, an English dissenting divine, and excellent classical scholar, born in 1729, died in 1794. His chief works are, "An Introduction to the Study of the New Testament," "A View of the various editions of the Greek and Roman Classics," and an edition of the "New Testament in Greek, with English notes."

HASE, Theodore, professor of Hebrew at Bremen, his native town, died in 1731.

HASE, James, brother of the preceding, distinguished for his learning and writings, died in 1723.

HASSELQUIST, Frederic, a Swedish botanist and natural historian, born in East Gothland, in 1722, died at Smyrna, in 1752.

HASTED, Edward, a topographer, born at Hawley, in Kent, in 1732. His "History of Kent" is well known and esteemed. In the latter part of his life he was much reduced in circumstances, and was, by lord Radnor, presented with the mastership of the hospital at Corsham, Wilts. He died there in 1812.

HASTINGS, Elizabeth, daughter of the earl of Huntington, was celebrated for her accomplishments, and for her public and private charity. She died in 1740, deservedly lamented.

HASTINGS, Rt. Hon. Warren, was born near Daylesford, in Worcestershire, in 1733. Having been educated at Westminster school, he went out to the East Indies as a writer, and in course of time became governor of Bengal. He was removed from Madras to the presidency of Calcutta at a critical period, when the state of Hindostan became perilous from the rapidly increasing power of Hyder Ally, the sovereign of Mysore, and the intrigues of the French, who were taking advantage of the rupture between Great Britain and her colonies. In this exigency, the governor-general had to rely solely upon his own exertions; and he succeeded, beyond all expectation, in saving British India from a combination of enemies. Party spirit at home, however, turned his merit into a crime, and charges were brought against him in parliament. He returned in 1786, and an impeachment followed, the trial of which lasted nine years, and terminated in an acquittal. After this he led a re-

tired life on the wreck of his fortune, and an annuity from the India company. He lived, however, to see his plans for the security of India publicly applauded; but received no other recompense for his sufferings, than that of being sworn of the privy-council Sir Warren died in 1818.

HATSELL, John, clerk of the house of commons, from 1768 to 1797, died in 1820.

HATTON, Sir Christopher, an eminent statesman, and lord chancellor under Queen Elizabeth, died in 1591.

HAUSTEAD, Peter, a clergyman and a comic writer, in the reign of Charles I.

HAUTE-FEUILLE, l'abbe, a French gentleman, skilled in mechanics, who made considerable improvements in the movements of watches, and invented a specular gnomon for regulating clocks and watches by the sun, &c., born in 1647, died in 1724.

HAUTEROCHE, Noel le Breton de, a French dramatic poet and actor, died at Paris, in 1707.

HAUTETERRE, Anthony Dadine de, professor of law at Toulouse, author of a treatise on monastic life, and other works, indicative of great talents and learning; he died in 1682.

HAVARD, William, a respectable actor, and dramatic writer, of Dublin, died in 1778.

HAVEN, Samuel, D. D., minister of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, published many sermons, and died in 1806.

HAVEN, Jason, minister of Dedham, Massachusetts, author of many published sermons, died, much respected, in 1803.

HAVERCAMP, Sigibert, a celebrated Dutch critic, and professor of history, eloquence, and the Greek tongue, at Leyden. He was particularly skilled in the science of medals, and was the author of some works in this way that were very much esteemed. He gave good editions, as well as grand ones, of several Latin and Greek authors; of Eutropius, Tertullian's "Apologetic," Josephus, Sallust, &c.; and his editions of those authors are reckoned the best. He died in 1742, aged 58.

HAVERS, Clopton, an English physician, author of a treatise on the bones, died early in the 18th century.

HAWES, Stephen, an English poet, who flourished about 1500.

HAWES, Dr. William, an English physician, who has immortalized his name by being the founder of the Royal Humane Society, for the recovery of persons apparently dead by drowning, suffocation, or strangulation, was born at Islington, in 1736, and died in 1808. Dr. Hawes was a truly amiable and benevolent man; and gave a strong proof of his philanthrophy in his unwearied attention to the above-mentioned institution, which has been found highly useful, and to establish which he employed many years of his life. So much, indeed, did this engross his mind, and engage his attention, that his own immediate interests appeared to him to be very subordinate considerations; yet he was always ready to afford his professional assistance to distress. It would be difficult for the enemies of Dr. Hawes, (if such a truly benignant character could have any enemies,) to say any thing to his disadvantage. There was a remarkable simplicity in his manners, the result of an innocent and unsuspecting heart; and his name ought to be recorded among the benefactors of their country, for the establishment of an institution, which has been a source of renewed happiness to thousands, who might otherwise have sunk into wretchedness, arising from the untimely loss of their dearest relatives.

HAWEIS, Thomas, an English divine, known as chaplain to the countess of Huntington, and as principal of a seminary which she founded for the education of students in divinity; he died in 1820.

HAWKE, Edward lord, a brave and intrepid English admiral, appointed rear ot the white, in 1747, being then styled by George II. "His own Admiral;" and, by successive promotions, he became vice-admiral of Great Britain, in 1765. He was one of the greatest characters that ever adorned the British navy; but most of all remarkable for the daring courage, which induced him, on many occasions, to disregard those forms of conducting or sustaining an attack, which, by the rules and ceremonies of service, had before been considered as indispensable. His defeat of the French armament, under marshal Conflans, off Belleisle, will never be forgotten. He died in 1781.

HAWKESWORTH, Dr. John, an English writer, of a very soft and pleasing cast, born at Bromley, in Kent, in 1715, died in 1773. As an author, "The Adventurer" is his capital work; the merits of which, it is said, procured him the degree of LL. D. from Dr. Herring, archbishop of Canterbury. When the design of compiling a narrative of the discoveries in the South Seas was on foot, he was recommended as a proper person to be employed on the occasion; but the performance did not answer expectation. Works of taste and elegance, where imagination and the passions were to be affected, were his province; not works of dry, cold, accurate narrative. However, he executed his task, and is said to have received for it the enormous sum of 6000*l.*

HAWKINS, Sir John, an English admiral, who signalized himself, in the reign of Elizabeth, by opposing the Spanish armada, and in his expeditions to the West Indies; he died in 1595.

HAWKINS, Sir John, to whom the public are indebted for a good edition, with notes, of "Walton's Angler," as well as a valuable "History of Music," was born in 1719, and died in 1789. Some short time before his death, he wrote a "Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson," which, though replete with literary anecdote and entertainment, met with but an indifferent reception from the critics.

HAWKINS, William, governor of the state of Georgia, died in 1819.

HAWKSMOOR, Nicolas, an English architect, pupil to Sir Christopher Wren, died in 1736.

HAWKWOOD, Sir John, born in the reign of Edward II., died in 1394. Though bred a tailor, having afterwards taken to arms, he signalized himself in the wars in Italy, by his valour and conduct, which raised him to the highest posts. He gained so great honour and reputation for having restored, in those parts, military discipline, which was almost lost, that, after his death, the Florentines erected, in their city, a black marble statue as an acknowledgment for the services he had done them.

HAWLEY, Joseph, distinguished as a statesman and patriot, and regarded as having been one of the ablest advocates of American liberty; he died in 1788.

HAWLEY, Gideon, many years a missionary to the Stockbridge, Monawk, and Oneida Indians, and eminently useful to them; he died in 1807.

HAY, James, a Scotchman, who went to

England with James I., where he was ennobled, and employed on several embassies, and to negotiate a marriage between the prince of Wales and a princess of France; he died in 1636.

HAY, William, born in Sussex, in 1695, was remarkable for his personal deformity; on which subject he wrote an excellent "Essay," wherein he alluded to his own case with singular good humour. He was representative in parliament for Seaford, and died in 1755; having written, beside the above essay, "Religio Philosophi," "Imitations of Martial," and some other pieces, which were collected and printed in 1794.

HAYDN, Joseph, was born of low parentage, at Rhorau, in Austria, in 1733. At an early age he was received into the choir of the cathedral in Vienna. He afterwards got his living by teaching music, and by composition. In 1791, he went to England, and published several of his works; in consequence of which the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of music. In 1796, he returned to Germany, where he composed his sublime oratorio of "The Creation," and "The Seasons," and died in 1809. His works are very numerous and valuable. While Haydn was in England, a ship captain entered his chamber one morning: "You are Mr. Haydn?" "Yes." "Can you make me a march to enliven my crew? You shall have thirty guineas; but I must have it today, for to-morrow I start for Calcutta." Haydn agreed: the seaman left him; the composer opened his piano, and in a quarter of an hour the march was written. Haydn appears to have had a delicacy, rare among the musical birds of prey and passage, who go to feed on the unwieldy wealth of England; he thought so large a sum, for a labour eventually so slight, a species of plunder—came home early in the evening, and made two other marches, in order to allow the liberal seaman his choice, or to give them all to him. At daybreak the purchaser came—"Where is my march?" "Here, try it on the piano." Haydn played it. The captain counted the thirty guineas on the piano, took up the march, and went down stairs. Haydn ran after him; "I have made two others, both better, come up and hear them, and take your choice." "I am satisfied with the one I have." The captain still went down. "I will make you a present of them." The captain went down only the more rapidly, and left Haydn on the stairs. Haydn, from one of those motives not easily defined, determined on overcoming this singular self-denial. He immediately went to the exchange, ascertained the name of the ship, made a roll of his marches, and sent them, with a polite billet, to the captain on board. He was surprised at receiving, shortly after, his envelope, unopened, from the Englishman, who had judged it to be Haydn's. The composer tore the whole in pieces on the spot. The anecdote is of no great elevation; but it expresses peculiarity of character; and certainly neither the captain nor the composer could have been easily classed among the common, or the vulgar of men. Haydn soon adopted the custom of shopping, and frequently wandered in the morning from house to house of the music-sellers. He used to mention his dialogue with one of those persons. He had inquired for any particularly good music, "You are come exactly at the right time," was the shopkeeper's answer, "for I have just printed off Haydn's sublime music. "Oh! as for that, I will have nothing to do with it." "How, sir, nothing to do with Haydn! what fault is to be found with it?" "Oh! fault enough; but there is no use in speaking about it now; it does not please me, show me something else." The music-seller, who was an enthusiast about Haydn's compositions, looked at the inquirer, "No, sir, I have other music, no doubt, but it is not fit for you," and turned his back upon him. Haydn was going out of the shop, laughing, when he met an acquaintance coming in, who pronounced his name. The music-seller, whose vexation had revived with the sound, turned round and said, "Yes, sir, here is a gentleman who actually does not like that great man's music" The mistake was of course soon cleared up, and the person was known who alone might presume to object to Haydn's music.

HAYER DU PERRON, Peter le, a native of Alencon, distinguished for his poems, odes, songs, &c.; he was born in 1603.

HAYER, John Nicholas Hubert, a French ecclesiastic, author of a work on the immortality of the soul, and other valuable writings; he died at Paris, in 1780.

HAYES, Charles, an ingenious mathematical writer, author of a treatise on fluxions, and other works; he died in London, in 1760.

HAYES, Dr. William, an eminent musical composer, born in 1708. He became professor of music at Christ Church College, Oxford, and published a collection of English ballads; but is best known by his cathedral music and catches. He defended Handel against Avison, with some asperity, and died in 1777.

HAYLEY, William, an English poet, and miscellaneous writer, died in 1820.

HAYLEY, William, a poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, born in 1745, was educated at Cambridge. On leaving the university he retired to his estate of Eartham, in Sussex; he died at Felpham, in 1820.

HAYMAN, Francis, a painter, of some distinction, born at Exeter, in 1708, became a member, and librarian of the royal academy, and died in 1776.

HAYMON, a native of the Tyrolese, in the 15th century, of gigantic stature. He is said to have been 16 feet in height, with strength proportionate to his size.

HAYNES, Hopton, assay master of the English mint, known as the author of a work on the attributes and worship of God, and the character and offices of Christ; he died in 1749.

HAYNES, Samuel, an English clergyman; he published a collection of state papers, and died in 1752.

HAYNES, John, governor of Massachusetts and Connecticut, of which latter colony he was one of the founders; he died in 1654.

HAYTER, Rev. John, an excellent Greek scholar, who was employed by the prince of Wales, (present king,) for many years, in unrolling and decyphering the MSS. found at Herculaneum. He died at Paris, of apoplexy, in 1818, in his 63d year.

HAYWOOD, Sir John, an eminent English historian, died in 1627.

HAYWOOD, Elizabeth. See HEYWOOD.

HAYWOOD, Henry, minister in South Carolina to the Socinian baptists, died in 1755.

HAZAEL, servant of Benhadad, king of Syria, was sent by his master to inquire of the prophet Elisha, the result of his sickness. On his return, he killed the king, and usurped his throne, 889 B. C.

HEAD, Richard, a native of Ireland, known

as the author of "The English Rogue," a comedy, and several other dramatic pieces; he died in 1678.

HEADLEY, Henry, an ingenious poet, and excellent young man, was born at Irstead, in Norfolk, in 1766, and, after passing under the tuition of Dr. Parr, was admitted to Trinity college, Oxford. He died in 1788. Before the age of 20 he published a volume of "Poems;" but he is principally known to the literary world by two volumes of "Select Beauties of Ancient English poetry, with Remarks," 1787: a work very deservedly in high esteem; and which was elegantly republished by Mr. Sharpe, in 1810, with a biographical sketch of the author, by the Rev. Henry Kett, B. D., Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

HEARNE, Thomas, an English antiquary, and indefatigable collector and editor of books and MSS. chiefly concerning English history, born in 1678, and died in 1735.

HEATH, Nicholas, archbishop of York, and chancellor of England in the reign of Mary, died in 1560.

HEATH, James, an English historian, born in London, in 1629, and died in 1664.

HEATH, Thomas, brother of the preceding, and a jesuit; he was sent as a missionary to England, where he died about 1568.

HEATH, Benjamin, a lawyer of eminence, and town-clerk of Exeter, who wrote several works, but is best known by "A Revisal of Shakspeare's Text, wherein the alterations introduced into it by the more modern editors and critics are particularly considered, 1765.

HEATH, William, a brigadier, and afterwards a major-general in the American army during the revolution; he was distinguished for his patriotism and zeal, and died after the war at Roxbury, Massachusetts

HEATHCOTE, Dr. Ralph, a very learned divine and controversial writer, born in 1721, and died in 1795. When very young, he published, at Cambridge, "Historia Astronomiæ," which laid the foundation of that merit which he afterwards acquired in the literary world. The doctor was deeply engaged in the Middletonian controversy upon the miraculous powers. In 1775 he published "A Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy;" and, in the latter end of the same year, came out, "The use of Reason asserted in Matters of Religion." The doctor also was engaged in the compilation of the "Biographical Dictionary," 12 vols. 8vo, 1761, and had a considerable sum from the booksellers for several new articles in the edition of 1784. In 1771 appeared "The Irenarch; or, Justice of Peace's Manual;" and he then qualified himself for acting for the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby. The first volume of "Sylva; or, The Wood," was published in 1786, and a second edition in 1788. He had intended publishing a second volume of this work, but indisposition prevented his accomplishing it.

HEATHFIELD, Lord. See ELIOT.

HEBENSTREIT, John Ernest, a physician and writer educated at Jena; he went afterwards to Leipsic, where he died in 1756.

HEBER, son of Selah, and father of Pheleg, died 817 B.C. aged 464. The Jews derive the name of Hebrews from him.

HEBERDEN, Dr. William, an eminent English physician and medical writer, born in 1710, died in 1801.

HEBERT, James Rene, a French revolutionist, distinguished for his abusive writings and his bitterness against the queen. He was guillotined by order of Robespierre, in 1794.

HECATÆUS, a historian of Abdera, at the court of the Ptolemies, author of a history of the Jews, &c.

HECHT, Christian, a minister, of Esen, in East Friezland, died in 1748.

HECK, Nicholas, an admired Dutch landscape and historical painter, born in 1580.

HECK, Martin Heimskirk, son of the preceding, was also an eminent landscape painter.

HECK, John Van, a landscape painter, of Oudenard, died in 1689.

HECKEWELDER, John, a native of England, was for many years a Moravian missionary among the Delaware Indians, and author of an account of the manners and customs of the Indian tribes which once inhabited Pennsylvania; he died in 1823.

HECQUET, Philip, a French physician, who is immortalized in Gil Blas, under the name of Doctor Sangrado. He was a man of piety, and author of several medical works; he died in 1737.

HEDELIN, Francis, a French grammarian, poet, antiquary, preacher, and writer of romances; but chiefly distinguished by a book entitled "Pratique du Theatre," born at Paris, in 1604, died in 1676.

HEDERICUS, or HEDERICH, Benjamin, a native of Upper Saxony, and author of a celebrated "Greek Lexicon," was born in Misnia, in 1675, and died in 1748.

HEDLINGER, John Charles, a Swiss engraver, whose medals are much admired, died in 1771.

HEDWIG, John, a German, professor of botany, whose researches respecting the cryptogamia class of plants will immortalize his fame; he was born in 1731, and died at Leipsic, in 1799.

HEEDE, William, a historical painter, born at Furnes, died in 1728. His brother, Vigor Van, also eminent in the same branch of the profession, died in 1708.

HEEM, John David de, a painter, of Utrecht, whose fruits and flowers were much admired, he died in 1674.

HEEMSKIRK. See HEMSKIRK.

HEERE, Lucas de, an eminent historical painter, of Ghent, died in 1584.

HEGESIPPUS, a Jew, converted to Christianity, in 157. He wrote a history of the church to his own time. Another of the same name, wrote an account of the destruction of Jerusalem.

HEIDEGGER, John Henry, an eminent protestant divine, professor at Heidelberg, at Steinfurt and at Zurich, where he died in 1698.

HEIDEGGER, John James, born in Switzerland, in 1661, and famous for his humour and his ugliness. His judgment and taste in operatic amusements gained him the favour of George II. and his court, and acquired him the chief management of the Opera-house in the Haymarket. He also improved another species of diversion, not less agreeable to the king, which was the masquerades; and over these he always presided at the king's theatre. He was likewise appointed master of the revels. From these several employments, he gained a regular income, amounting in some years to 5000*l.*, which he spent with much liberality; and his charity was boundless; it being well attested, that after a successful masquerade he has been known to give away several hundred pounds at a time. He is supposed to have been the most hard-fea-

tured man in the kingdom, and innumerable jests are related of him; but being good humoured, and always the first to joke on his own ugliness, he blunted every shaft of ridicule; he died in 1649.

HEIL, Daniel Van, a painter, of Brussels, born about 1704.

HEIL, John Baptist, brother of the preceding, was an eminent historical and portrait painter; he was born in 1609. Leonard Van, another brother, was also distinguished as a painter, particularly of flowers and insects.

HEIN, Peter, a Dutchman, who, from obscurity, rose to the command of the fleets of his country, was killed in a battle with the French, in 1629.

HEINECCIUS, John Gottlieb, a German law professor and writer, born at Eisemberg, in 1681, died 1741.

HEINECKEN, Christian Henry, an extraordinary youth, born at Lubeck, in 1721. He spoke his maternal tongue fluently at ten months; at one year old he knew the principal events of the Pentateuch; in two months more he was master of the entire histories of the Old and New Testament; at two years and a half he answered the principal questions in geography, and in ancient and modern history. He spoke Latin and French, German and Low Dutch, with great facility, before the commencement of his fourth year, 1725, in which he died. His constitution was so delicate, that he was not weaned till a few months before his death.

HEINSIUS, Daniel, professor of politics and history, at Leyden, and librarian of the university there, born at Ghent, in 1580, died 1655. He distinguished himself as a critic by his labours upon Theocritus, Hesiod, Seneca, Homer, Theophrastus, Ovid, Livy, Terence, Horace &c., and wrote poems in various languages, which have been often printed, and always admired.

HEINSIUS, N., grand pensionary of Holland, was an able statesman, and a man of strong powers of mind. He died at the Hague, in 1720.

HEINSIUS, Nicholas, the son of Daniel, born at Leyden, in 1620, became as great a Latin poet, and a greater critic, than his father, and died in 1681.

HEISS, N., a German historical writer, of the 17th century.

HEISTER, Lawrence, a physician, surgeon, and naturalist, born at Frankfort, in 1683, died in 1758. His principal works are, "Compendium Anatomicum," and "Institutions of Surgery."

HELE, Thomas, an Englishman, who, after serving in the army, settled at Paris, where he became an esteemed dramatic writer, in the French language; he died in 1780.

HELENA, St., the mother of Constantine the Great, was distinguished for her piety and Christian charity, and as the founder of several churches. She died in 328.

HELIODORUS, of Phœnicia, flourished about 398. In his youth he wrote a romance, by which he is now better known than by his bishopric of Tricca, to which he was afterwards promoted. It is entitled, "Ethiopics," and relates the amours of Theagenes and Chariclea. The learned Huetius is of opinion, that Heliodorus was among the romance writers, what Homer was among the poets.

HELIOGABALUS, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, emperor of Rome. He was cruel, vindictive, and licentious, and was assassinated A. D. 222.

HELLENICUS, a Greek historian, who died 411 B. C.

HELLOT, John, a French philosophical and chymical writer, and a distinguished chymist, died in 1766.

HELMBREKER, Theodore, a Dutch landscape and historical painter, of Haerlem, died at Rome, in 1694.

HELMONT, John Baptist Van, commonly called Van Helmont, a man of great learning, especially in physic and natural philosophy, born at Brussels, in 1577. By his skill in physic he performed such unexpected cures, that he was put into the inquisition, as a man that did things beyond the reach of nature. He cleared himself before the inquisitors; but, to be more at liberty, retired afterwards into Holland, where he died, in 1644.

HELMONT, Matthew Van, a painter, of Antwerp, died in 1726.

HELOISE, the concubine, and afterwards the wife, of Peter Abelard; a nun, and afterwards prioress of Argentuil; and, lastly, abbess of the Paraclete. She was born about the beginning of the 12th century, and died in 1163. See ABELARD.

HELSHAM, Richard, M. D., professor of physic and natural philosophy in Dublin college, and author of lectures on natural philosophy.

HELSE, Bartholomew Van der, a painter, of Haerlem, died in 1670.

HELVETIUS, Adrian, a Dutch physician, who distinguished himself at Paris, during the prevalence of an epidemic there, by his successful practice; he died in 1721.

HELVETIUS, John Claude, son of the preceding, was physician to the queen of France, counsellor of state, &c.; he died in 1755.

HELVETIUS, Claude Adrian, who wrote the celebrated book "De l'Esprit," On the Mind, and "De l'Homme," On Man, and whom Voltaire calls "a true philosopher," was born at Paris, in 1715, and died in 1771. His hypothesis is materialism in the worst sense.

HELVICUS, Christopher, professor of Greek and eastern languages, and of divinity at Giessen university; he died in 1617.

HELYOT, Peter a native of England, of the order of Franciscans, author of a history of the monastic orders, &c., died in 1716.

HEMELAR, John, a Flemish poet and orator, and author of some extremely useful commentaries upon the medals of the Roman emperors, from the time of Julius Cæsar down to Justinian, was born at the Hague, and died in 1640.

HEMMERLIN, or MALLEOLUS, Felix, a canon, and writer of Zurich, in 1428.

HEMMINGFORD, Walter de, canon of Gisborough abbey, England, and author of a history of England, from 1066 to 1308; he died in 1347.

HEMSKIRK, Martin, an eminent painter, born at a village of his name in Holland, in 1498. Most of his works were engraved; but it is visible that he did not understand the chiaro obscuro, and that his manner of designing was dry. He has, however, been called the Raphael of Holland, and died in 1574.

HEMSKIRK, Egbert, a Dutch painter.

HEMSKIRK, Egbert, the Younger, a son of the preceding, was also an eminent Dutch painter; he died in 1704.

HEMSTERHUIS, or HEMSTERHUSIUS, Tiberius, a learned critic, born at Groningen, was professor of mathematics and philosophy, at Amsterdam, and of Greek and history, at Leyden; he died in 1766.

HEMSTERHUSIUS, Francis, grandson of the preceding, was in the service of the United States. He was author of "Œuvres Philosophiques," and other works, and died in 1790.

HENAULT, John d', a Frenchman, who acquired considerable celebrity as a poet, died in 1682.

HENAULT, Charles John Francis, born at Paris, in 1685, was admitted counsellor in parliament, in 1706, with a dispensation on account of his age, and, in 1710, was made president of the first chamber of inquests. He spent several years in making himself master of the Roman law, the ordinances of the French kings, their customs, and public law; but history was his favourite study; and he is deservedly accounted the first framer of chronological abridgments; in which, without stopping at detached facts, he attends only to those which form a chain of events that perfect or alter the government and character of a country, and traces only the springs which exalt or humble a nation, extending or contracting the space that it occupies in the world. The first edition of his work, the result of forty years' reading, appeared in 1744, under the auspices of the chancellor Dragueseau, with the modest title of, "An Essay." The success it met with surprised him. He made continued improvements in it, and it has gone through nine editions, and been translated into Italian, English, and German, and even into Chinese. He wrote, in early life, three tragedies, which met with indifferent success; but afterwards he composed three delightful comedies. Henault died in 1771.

HENDERSON, Alexander, a leader of the presbyterian party in Scotland, and one of the divines sent to meet Charles I. at Newcastle. He died about 1646.

HENDERSON, John, of Covent Garden theatre, an admirable actor in various characters of the immortal Shakespeare. His private life was exceedingly amiable. He was born in London, in 1747, and died in 1785.

HENDERSON, John, B. A., of Pembroke college, Oxford, born in Ireland, in 1757, displayed, at a very early period of life, an uncommon thirst after knowledge, which he gratified with unremitting ardour. The favourite subjects of his studies were metaphysics, divinity, morality, chymistry, and medicine; and the virtues of his heart were superior even to the astonishing powers of his understanding. He died, however, the victim of intemperance, in 1788.

HENGEST, a Saxon chief, who went to England to assist in repelling the Picts, and received the kingdom of Kent as a reward for his services; he died in 489.

HENLEY, Anthony, a member of the British parliament, distinguished for his eloquence, the wit and ease of his writings, the elegance of his manners, and his patronage of literary men; he died in 1711.

HENLEY, John, better known by the appellation of "Orator Henley," was born at Melton, Mowbray, in Leicestershire, in 1692. He published several pieces; as a translation of Pliny's "Epistles," of several works of Abbe Vertot, of Montfaucon's "Italian Travels," in folio, and many other lucubrations; but his celebrity he acquired as a popular orator near Clare Market. He preached on Sundays upon theological matters, and on Wednesdays upon all other sciences. He struck medals, which he dispersed as tickets to his subscribers, a star rising to the middle, with this motto, "ad summa," and below, "Inveniam viam, aut faciam." Each auditor paid one shilling. He was also author of a weekly paper, called "The Hyp Doctor," for which he had 100*l.* a year given him. This singular character died in 1756.

HENLEY, Samuel, D. D., professor of moral philosophy in the college of Williamsburg, Virginia, afterwards head of the East India college, at Hertford, England; he died in 1816.

HENNINGES, Jerome, a German historian, in the 16th century.

HENNUYER, John, a bishop of Lisieux, in France, justly memorable for his humanity at the time of the dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew, died in 1577.

HENRION, Nicholas, a native of Troyes, was engaged, at the time of his death, in 1720, in writing a work on weights and measures.

HENRY, of Huntingdon, an early English historian, died in 1168.

HENRY I., surnamed the Fowler, emperor of Germany, was elected to the throne in 919. He was a wise and politic prince, was successful in his wars, strengthened his empire, and promoted harmony and union, among the German princes. He died in 936.

HENRY II., surnamed the Lame, was grandson of the preceding, and ascended the imperial throne in 1002. He died in 1024.

HENRY III., emperor of Germany, succeeded to the throne in 1039. He made war with several of the popes, expelled three of them, and was crowned by a fourth. He died in 1056.

HENRY IV., emperor of Germany, succeeded his father, Henry III., when only six years old; during his minority, the kingdom was governed by his mother. He was involved in wars with the popes, was dethroned by his children, and died in poverty and obscurity, in 1106.

HENRY V., son of the preceding, deposed his father in 1106. He died in 1125, leaving the character of an unnatural son, an impious hypocrite, and an insidious and imperious master.

HENRY VI., ascended the throne of the empire in 1190. He detained Richard of England, who had fallen into his hands, a pris[illegible]r, and obtained a large sum, as his ransom. [illegible] died in 1197.

HENRY VII., was elected Emperor in 1308. He entered Rome, sword in hand, and was crowned by the pope, 1312, and died the following year.

HENRY, Raspon, margrave of Thuringia, was raised to the imperial throne in 1246, but died the following year.

HENRY I., king of France, succeeded to the throne in 1031. He died in 1060, with the reputation of a brave warrior, and a benevolent man.

HENRY II., succeeded his father, Francis I., as king of France, in 1547. He was engaged in wars with England, and with Charles V., of Spain, and supported the glory of his arms, by his bravery and success. He died of a wound, accidentally inflicted at a tournament, in 1559.

HENRY III., was chosen king of Poland, but quitted that throne, to succeed his brother, as king of France. After a reign, distracted by the quarrels between the protestants and catholics, he was killed by a priest, named Clement, in 1589. In his person, the house of Valois became extinct.

HENRY IV., king of France, was born at Pau, in 1553. His right to the throne was disputed, because he was a protestant; but, after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he signalized himself against the leaguers; and Henry III. dying, he

succeeded him, in opposition to cardinal de Bourbon. In 1589, with 4000 men, he defeated 30,000, commanded by the duke of Mayenne, &c. He afterwards embraced the catholic religion, and was crowned. He also defeated 18,000 Spaniards, in Burgundy, and reduced the leaguers to their duty, whom he pardoned. A young scholar, John Chastel, would have struck him in the mouth with a knife, but missed him; the king said, "And is it so, that the jesuits must be condemned by my mouth?" and thereupon they were banished. A protestant minister told him, "He denied God with his mouth, and therefore he was struck there; but if he denied him in his heart, the next stroke might be thereabouts too." He concluded a peace with Spain, and an agreement with Savoy, in 1601; and was stabbed with a knife, by Ravillac, in his coach, at Paris, May 14, 1610. Above fifty historians, and five hundred panegyrists, poets, and orators, have spoken in his praise. But the "Henriade" of Voltaire is the most likely to immortalize him.

HENRY I., king of England, and duke of Normandy, was the third son of William the Conqueror, and ascended the throne in 1100. Although absolute in power, he reigned with wisdom, opposed the encroachments of the church of Rome, abolished the curfew, regulated the weights and measures of his kingdom, and laid the foundation of that liberty, of which Englishmen are so justly proud. He died in 1135.

HENRY II., succeeded to the throne of England in 1154. He added Brittany and Ireland to his dominions, attempted to repress the ambition of the clergy, and died of a broken heart, at the rebellion of his children, in 1189. His reign was marked with wisdom, valour, and popularity, and was calculated to advance the welfare of his people.

HENRY III., succeeded John, as king of England, in 1216. He was defeated in his wars abroad, and imprisoned by his barons at home, and died after a weak and disgraceful reign, in 1272.

HENRY IV., third son of Henry III., usurped the throne in 1399, and by that act, gave rise to the long wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; he died in 1413.

HENRY V., son of Henry IV., on ascending the throne, abandoned his dissolute associates, and his equally dissolute habits, and became a wise and virtuous monarch. He formed the design of conquering France, fought the battle of Agincourt, married Catherine, and was declared heir to the throne of that kingdom; but died suddenly in the midst of his successes, in 1422.

HENRY VI., son of Henry V., succeeded his father on the English throne, when only ten months old, and his grandfather Charles VI. as sovereign of France. He was crowned king of France at Paris; but his claims were opposed by the duke of Orleans, under the name of Charles VII. who recovered the French dominions, and expelled the English. He was afterwards deposed at home by the duke of York, and committed a prisoner to the tower, where he was murdered, in 1471.

HENRY VII., opposed and defeated Richard III. and was crowned king of England, on the field, after the battle of Bosworth, in 1485. He was devoted to the happiness of his subjects, and contributed materially to the establishment of commerce, the encouragement of industry, and to the protection of the arts. He checked the encroachments of the nobles, made salutary laws, and died with the reputation of a great and good king, in 1509. By his marriage, the rival claims of the houses of York and Lancaster, were united and settled.

HENRY VIII., son and successor to Henry VII., ascended the throne, in 1509, aged 18. Although for a short time popular, he soon, by his arbitrary and capricious conduct, proved himself a tyrant. He obtained the title of defender of the faith, from the pope, by opposing Luther. He afterwards quarrelled with the pope, who refused to divorce him from his wife, and renounced his authority, and declared himself head of the church, thus introducing the reformation into England. He was six times married; two of his wives perished on the scaffold, and two others were divorced. Although benefits resulted from his reign, he must be detested for his tyranny and oppression; he died in 1547.

HENRY, prince of Wales, oldest son of James I., died in 1612, aged 18, lamented by the nation, who viewed in him their future friend and common benefactor.

HENRY, of Huntingdon, an early English historian, died in 1168.

HENRY, Matthew, an eminent dissenting teacher, and voluminous writer, born in 1662, died in 1714. His best known work is his "Exposition of the Bible."

HENRY, Dr. ROBERT, minister of one of the churches of Edinburgh, and author of the "History of Great Britain," in 5 vols., born at St. Ninian's, in 1718, died in 1790. A posthumous volume, being the 6th, has been published since his death.

HENRY, Philip, an English dissenting clergyman, eminent for his piety, benevolence, and moderation, died about 1670.

HENRY, David, a printer, was for more than half a century, an active manager of the Gentleman's Magazine, he was born in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, in 1710. A concurrence of circumstances placing him within the notice of Mr. Edward Cave, of St. Gate, he at length became related to his patron, by marrying his sister, in 1736. Those useful and popular publications which describe the curiosities in Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Church, the Tower of London, &c. printed for Newbury, were originally compiled by Mr. Henry, and were improved by him through many successive impressions. He published in 1772, "The Complete English Farmer; or, A Practical System of Husbandry, in which is comprised a general View of the whole Art of Husbandry;" from this he withheld his name, as he did also from "A Historical Account of all the Voyages round the World, performed by English Navigators," in 4 vols., in 1774; to which, in 1775, Mr. H. added a 5th, containing Captain Cook's Voyage in the Resolution; and in 1786, a 6th, containing the last Voyage of Captain Cook; introduced by an admirable summary of all the voyages undertaken for discovery only, in the Southern and Northern hemispheres, and in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. He died in 1792.

HENRY, Patrick, a native of Virginia, distinguished for his commanding eloquence, was the first man who proposed to the colonies, hostile measures against Great Britain. He was the first governor of Virginia, after the declaration of Independence, and a member of the old congress; he declined the appointments of secretary of state, under president Washington, and of minister to France, under his successor; he died in 1799.

HENRY, John, a member of congress, from Maryland, in 1778, afterwards elected a senator of the United States, and in 1797, governor of the state of Maryland; he died in 1798.

HERACLITUS, a celebrated Ephesian philosopher, who is said to have continually bewailed the wicked lives of men, and as often as he came among them to have fallen a weeping; contrary to Democritus, who made the follies of mankind the subject of laughter; he flourished about 500 B. C.

HERACLIUS, son of a governor of Africa, dethroned Phocas, and ascended the throne of Constantinople, in 610; he died in 641.

HERACLIUS, patriarch of Jerusalem, about 1170.

HERALDUS, Desiderius, a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, eminent for his writings on law and on the belles lettres, died in 1649.

HERBELOT, Bartholomew d', an eminent orientalist, born at Paris, in 1625, died in 1695. His chief work is "Bibliotheque Orientale, or A Universal Dictionary, containing whatever relates to the Knowledge of the Eastern world."

HERBERT, Thomas, an Englishman, author of "Travels in Asia and Africa," was engaged in the civil wars of his country, at first on the side of the parliament, afterwards for the king. At the restoration he was created a baronet, and died in 1682

HERBERT, Mary, countess of Pembroke, a great encourager of letters, and herself an ingenious poet. Her character may be highly judged of, from the epitaph written by Ben Jonson, viz.

"Underneath this sable hearse
Lies the subject of all verse:
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother.
Death! ere thou hast kill'd another,
Fair, and good, and learn'd as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee."

HERBERT, Edward, lord Herbert of Cherbury, in Shropshire, an eminent English statesman, and writer on history, philosophy, and criticism, born in Montgomery Castle, in 1581, died in 1648.

HERBERT, George, brother of the preceding, a divine and poet, of whose judgment the great Lord Bacon, had so high an opinion, that he would not suffer his works to be printed till they had passed Herbert's examination; he was born in 1593, and wrote a volume of devout poems called "The Temple." He also wrote a valuable work in prose, entitled "A Priest to the Temple;" he died about 1635.

HERBERT, William, earl of Pembroke, born in Wiltshire, in 1580, died of apoplexy, in 1630. He was chancellor of Oxford, and made the university a present of a large collection of manuscripts. Pembroke College was so named in honour of him.

HERBERT, William, a topographical antiquary, born in 1718, died at Cheshunt, in 1795, published a new edition of "Atkyns's History of Gloucestershire;" and a continuation of "Ames's Topographical Antiquities."

HERBIN, Augustus Francis Julian, a native of France, distinguished as an oriental scholar, died in 1806.

HERBINIUS, John a protestant clergyman, of Poland, died in 1676.

HERDER, John Gottfried, a German writer, preacher to the duke of Saxe Weimar, ecclesiastical counsellor &c., died in 1803.

HERERAS, Ferdinand de, a poet of Seville, who published some elegant lyric and heroic poetry, about 1582.

HERISSANT, Lewis Anthony Prosper, an eminent French poet and physician, died at Paris, in 1709.

HERITIER, Nicolas l', a French poet, and dramatic writer, and historiographer of France, died in 1680.

HERITIER, Marie Jeanne l'. de Villandon, a French poetess and novel writer, died at Paris, in 1734.

HERITIER DE BRUTELLE, Charles Louis l', a botanist, was born at Paris, in 1746. In 1784 he published a splendid work, called "Stirpes Novæ;" two years after which he went to England, and collected from the gardens the materials of his "Hortum Anglicum," which he left unfinished, being assassinated in August, 1801, as was suspected, by his son.

HERLICIUS, David, a German astrologer, born in 1557.

HERMAN, Paul a celebrated botanist, a native of Halle, in Saxony, died in 1695.

HERMAN, James, an eminent mathematician of Basle, and the friend of Leibnitz. He was born in 1678, and died in 1733, leaving various works.

HERMANT, Godefroi, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and rector of the university of Paris, died in 1690.

HERMAS, Pastor, or Shepherd, one of the fathers, supposed to have died at Rome, A. D. 81.

HERMES, an Egyptian legislator, priest, and philosopher, who lived, as some think, in the year of the world 2076, in the reign of Ninus, after Moses; and was so skilled in all profound arts and sciences, that he acquired the surname of Trismegistus, or, "thrice great." Some writers think that Hermes Trismegistus was no other than Moses, and state that he flourished 1930 B. C.

HERMIAS, a heretic, of Galatia, in the 2d century.

HERMILLY, Vaquette d', a native of France, author of the history of Majorca and Minorca, &c., died at Paris, in 1778.

HERMOGENES, of Tarsus, a Greek rhetorician, flourished about the year 161. At 15 he became a teacher; at 17 he wrote his "Art of Rhetoric;" but, at 25, he lost his memory, and the faculty of speech. Of his works some portions remain, which were printed at Geneva, in 1614.

HERMOGENES, a heretic, of the 2d century, of the sect of stoics.

HEROD, falsely called the Great, king and tyrant of Judea, who, on the strength of a misinterpreted prophecy, caused all the male children of Bethlehem, and its neighbourhood, to be massacred by his soldiers, at the time of the birth of Christ, in the vain hope of destroying the Saviour of mankind. He died A. D. 3.

HEROD ANTIPAS, son and successor to Herod the Great; he put to death John the Baptist. Our Saviour was made to appear before him by Pilate.

HERODIAN, a Greek historian, of Rome, who flourished under the reigns of Severus, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, Alexander, and Maximin. His history contains eight books, and is greatly admired. It comprises the events from A. D. 180 to 238. Herodian died about 247.

HERODOTUS, an ancient Greek historian, of Halicarnassus, in Caria, born about 484, and died in 413 B. C. He is called "The Father of History;" his work is written in the Ionic dia-

lect, and divided into nine books, which contain the most remarkable occurrences within a period of 240 years, from the reign of Cyrus, the first king of Persia, to that of Xerxes, when the historian was living. These nine books are called the Nine Muses, each of them being distinguished by the name of a Muse.

HEROPHILUS, a physician and able anatomist, of Chalcedon, 570 B. C.

HERRERA TORDESILLAS, Antonio de, a celebrated Spanish historian. He published a "History of the World from 1554 to 1598;" and (what is much more esteemed) a general "History of the Indies from 1492 to 1554;" and also wrote a History of Spain. He was born in 1565, and died in 1625.

HERRICK, Robert, a poet, born in London, 1591, received his education at Cambridge; after which he obtained the vicarage of Dean Prior, Devonshire. At the time of the rebellion, he was deprived of this living; but at the restoration he recovered it, and died not long afterwards. His poetical works were printed in 1648, under the title of "Hesperides."

HERRING, Dr. Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, born in Norfolk, 1693. When the rebellion broke out in Scotland, in 1745, and the Highlanders defeated the king's troops at Preston-pans, the archbishop (then of York) contributed much to remove the general panic, and awaken the nation from its lethargy. He convened the nobility, gentry, and clergy, of his diocese, and addressed them in a noble and animated speech, which had such an effect upon his auditory, that a subscription ensued to the amount of 40,000*l.*, and the example was successfully followed by the nation in general. On the death of Dr. Potter, in 1747, he was translated to the see of Canterbury, and died in 1757.

HERSCHEL, Sir William, an eminent English astronomer, discoverer of the planet Georgium Sidus, or, as it is sometimes called Herschel, died in 1822, aged 84.

HERSENT, Charles, or Hersan, a French divine, known as the author of a severe satire against Richelieu: he died in 1660.

HERSEY, Ezekiel, an eminent physician, of Hingham, Mass., who gave 1000*l.* sterling towards founding a professorship of anatomy and surgery in Harvard college; he died in 1770.

HERSEY, Abner, brother of Ezekiel, gave 500*l.* to establish a professorship of the theory and practice of physic in Cambridge; he died after 1770.

HERTZBERG, Ewald Frederic, comte de, a very eminent statesman, of Prussia, born at Lottin, in Pomerania. He became known in the literary world at the age of 17, and on leaving college, by a "Dissertation on History." On his return from the university, being known to Frederic II., who saw him possessed of merit, in 1745, he entered the diplomatic career as secretary of legation, and progressively rose to the highest point of rank and confidence in the state. The remembrance of him will always be closely connected with that of the great king whom he had the honour to serve. He died in 1795.

HERVEY, Augustus John, earl of Bristol, a captain of the royal navy, and a lord of the admiralty; he died in 1779.

HERVEY, James, an English divine, of exemplary virtue and piety, born at Hardingstone, in Northamptonshire, in 1714, died in 1758. His chief writings are, "Meditations and Contemplations;" "Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History;" and "Theron and Aspasio; or, a Series of Dialogues and Letters on the most important subjects."

HERWART, or HERVART, John Frederic, of Augsburg, chancellor of Bavaria, lived at the beginning of the 17th century.

HESHUSIUS, Tillemannus, a German divine, was a teacher of theology, and the author of several theological works; he died in 1588.

HESIOD, a very ancient Greek poet, but whether cotempory with, or older or younger, than Homer, is not yet agreed among the learned. The "Theogony," and "Works and Days," are the only undoubted pieces of this poet now extant.

HESSE, William, prince of, was distinguished for his attention to literature, and for his patronage of literary men; he died in 1597.

HESSELS, or HESSELIUS, John, professor of theology at Louvain, was distinguished for his eloquence and learning; he died in 1566.

HESYCHIUS, a celebrated grammarian and lexicographer, of Alexandria, who flourished about A. D. 300.

HETHERINGTON, William, an English divine, who died in 1778, leaving 20,000*l.* as a perpetual fund for the relief of 50 blind persons with 10*l.* a year.

HETZER, Lewis, a German socinian; he published a translation of the Bible, which was suppressed, and died in 1540.

HEURNIUS, John, a celebrated Dutch physician, born at Utrecht, in 1543, died in 1601. There are several productions of his, but his principal one is, "A Treatise upon disorders of the Head." He also published Hippocrates, in Greek and Latin, with explanatory commentaries, which have undergone many editions.

HEUSCH, William de, a landscape painter, of Utrecht, who died in the latter part of the 17th century. His nephew Jacob, and another of the same family, named Abraham, were also successful, as painters.

HEUSINGER, John Michael, a Saxon divine, eminent for his piety, was made professor at Gotha, and afterwards at Eisenach, where he died in 1751.

HEUSINGER, James Frederic, nephew of the preceding, was an able scholar, and a distinguished teacher; he died in 1778.

HEVELIUS, John, an eminent astronomer, born at Dantzic, in 1611, died in 1687; leaving behind him several valuable treatises.

HEVIN, Prudent, an eminent French surgeon, and writer on surgery, died at Paris, in 1789

HEWES, Joseph, a member of the continental congress from North-Carolina, and a signer of the declaration of Independence; he died in 1779.

HEWSON, William, a distinguished anatomist and lecturer, for some time the assistant and partner of Dr. Hunter, and author of several medical works; he died in 1774.

HEXHAM, John of, an English Benedictine, and historical writer, of the 12th century.

HEY, John, D. D., born in 1734, was educated at Cambridge, and in 1780, became the first Norrisian professor of divinity, which chair he resigned in 1795; he died in London, in 1815, leaving, besides other works, "Lectures on Divinity."

HEYDEN, John Van der, an eminent Dutch landscape painter, died in 1712.

HEYLIN, Dr. Peter, an English divine and historian, born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, in 1600. In 1621, he published his "Microcosmus,

or, Description of the Great World;" which is almost the only work that he is known by now; but that is in no very high esteem, being superseded by things abundantly better of the kind; he died in 1662.

HEYNE, Christian Gottlieb, born in Silesia, 1719, succeeded Gesner, in 1763, in the professorship of rhetoric at Gottingen, where also he became secretary to the Society of Sciences. He drew up a catalogue of the library at Gottingen, which made 150 folio volumes. King George III. placed his three younger sons under his care at Gottingen, and they all treated him with the greatest respect; he died suddenly, July 14, 1812. His principal works were, an edition of Homer, with illustrations, 8 vols.; another of Virgil, with notes; and "Opuscula Academica," 6 vols. 8vo.

HEYWOOD, John, a noted English poet and jester of his time, was one of the first who wrote English plays. He found means to become a favourite with Henry VIII., and was well rewarded by that monarch for the mirth and quickness of his conceits; he was born in London, and died in 1565.

HEYWOOD, Jasper, son of the preceding, translated three tragedies of Seneca, and wrote various poems and devices, some of which are printed in a book called "The Paradise of Dainty Devices," in 1573, 4to; he was born in 1535, and died in 1597.

HEYWOOD, Thomas, an actor, and most voluminous play-writer, in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and James I. He is said to have been the author of 220 plays, of which only 24 are now extant.

HEYWOOD, Eliza, a very voluminous writer, born in London, in 1693, died in 1756. Her latter and best writings are "The Female Spectator," 4 vols. "Epistles for the Ladies," 2 vols. "Fortunate Foundling," 1 vol. "Adventures of Nature," "History of Betsy Thoughtless," 4 vols., "Jenny and Jemmy Jessamy," 3 vols., "Invisible Spy," 2 vols., "The Husband" and "The Wife," 2 vols; all in 12mo.: and a pamphlet, entitled, "A Present for a Servant Maid." When young, she dabbled in dramatic poetry, but with no great success: none of her plays being either much approved at first, or revived afterwards.

HEYWOOD, Oliver, an English non-conformist divine, and a writer on theological subjects; he died in 1702.

HEYWOOD, Nathaniel, a native of Bolton, ejected for non-conformity; died in 1677.

HEYWOOD, Thomas, junior, one of the signers of the declaration of Independence; he was from South Carolina.

HIACOOMES, the first Indian in New-England, converted to Christianity, was minister at Martha's vineyard; he died in 1690.

HICETAS, of Syracuse, an ancient philosopher, who flourished about 340 B. C. He taught that the sun and the stars were motionless, and that the earth moved round them; this is mentioned by Cicero, and probably gave the first hint of that system to Copernicus.

HICKEL, a celebrated portrait and historical painter, died at Hamburgh, April 1799.

HICKES, John, jo[illegible]d the duke of Monmouth's rebellion, in 1685, and for this disloyal act was executed.

HICKES, George, an English divine, antiquary, critic, and polemical writer, of uncommon parts and learning, born in Yorkshire, in 1642, died in 1715. His "Linguarum Septentrionalium Thesaurus," published in 1705, exhibits a splendid and durable monument of his industry.

HICKMAN, Henry, ejected for non-conformity, minister of an English congregation at Leyden, and author of several works; he died in 1688.

HIERO I., king of Syracuse, 478 B. C., celebrated by the pen of Pindar.

HIERO II., king of Syracuse, 268 B. C., was at one time the enemy, and afterwards, the friend of the Romans.

HIEROCLES, an enemy and persecutor of the Christians in the 4th century.

HIEROCLES, a Platonic philosopher of the 5th century, taught at Alexandria with great reputation, and wrote seven books upon Providence and Fate. These books, however, are lost, and all we know of them is by the extracts which are to be met with in Photius. Hierocles wrote also "A Commentary upon the Golden Verses of Pythagoras," which is still extant, and has several times been published with those verses.

HIERONIMUS, or, as he is commonly called, Jerome, a very celebrated father of the church, born on the confines of Dalmatia, about 329, died in 420.

HIFFERNAN, Paul, a native of Ireland, but chiefly resident in England, and known as a dramatic writer, translator, and compiler, was born in Dublin, in 1719, and died in 1777. Some very curious and entertaining memoirs of this singular character, will be found in the European Magazine, vol. XXV.

HIGDEN, Ralph, an early English chronicler died in 1363.

HIGDEN, Dr. William, an eminent political writer in the time of queen Anne, died in 1715

HIGGENS, or HIGINS, John, an English, divine, who instructed youth, and wrote several school-books; he died after 1604.

HIGGINSON, Francis, first minister of Salem, Massachusetts, arrived from England in 1629, and died in 1630.

HIGGINSON, John, son of the preceding, much respected; died in 1708, aged 93; he was a minister 72 years.

HIGGONS, Sir Thomas, a writer, and an ambassador from England to Saxony and Vienna; he was knighted for his services, and died in 1691.

HIGGONS, Bevil, a dramatic poet and historian; died in 1758.

HIGHMORE, Nathaniel, an eminent English anatomist; he died in 1684.

HIGHMORE, Joseph, an eminent English painter, born in London, in 1692, died in 1780. Mr. Higmore was also a respectable writer, and, among several other things, published in 1766, two small volumes of "Essays, Moral, Religious, and Miscellaneous."

HILARION, a native of Gaza, founded a monastic order in Palestine, and died in 371.

HILARIUS, an ancient father of the Christian church, and bishop of Poictiers, who flourished in the 4th century.

HILARIUSE, Joseph, eminent as a medalist and antiquary, at Vienna; died in 1798.

HILARY, St. a native of Poictiers, in France, bishop of that town, in 355; was banished by Constantius, into Phrygia; and died in 367.

HILDEBERT, bishop of Mans, and then archbishop of Tours, distinguished for piety, learning, &c.; died in the 12th century.

HILDESLEY, Mark, an English bishop much esteemed; he died in 1772.

HILL, Aaron, a celebrated poet and miscellaneous writer, born in London, in 1685, died in 1750 His principal works are, "Elfrid, or The Fair Inconstant," a tragedy; "Rinaldo," an opera; another tragedy, called, "The Fatal Vision, or, The Fall of Siam;" and two tragedies, called, "Merope," and "Zara;" which were brought upon the stage in Drury-lane, by Garrick.

HILL, Joseph, an English puritan divine, who fled to Holland; author of an improved edition of "Schrevelii Lexicon," &c.; he died in 1707.

HILL, Sir John, an English writer, born about 1716, died in 1775. He was bred an apothecary, and set up in St. Martin's lane, Westminster; but, marrying early, and without a fortune, he was obliged to look round for other resources than his profession. Being possessed of quick natural parts, he soon made himself acquainted with the theoretical as well as practical parts of botany; and being recommended to the duke of Richmond and lord Petre, he, under their patronage, executed a scheme of travelling over several parts of England, to gather certain of the most rare and uncommon plants, which he afterwards published by subscription. About 1746, he translated from the Greek a small tract, written by Theophrastus, "On Gems;" and this being well executed, procured him friends, reputation, and money. Encouraged by this, he engaged in works of greater extent and importance. The first that he undertook was, "A General Natural History," 3 vols. folio. He next engaged, in conjunction with George Lewis Scott, Esq., for a "Supplement to Chamber's Dictionary." He at the same time started the "British Magazine;" and, when engaged in a number of these and other works, some of which seemed to require a man's whole attention, carried on a daily essay, under the title of "The Inspector." He next applied himself to the preparation of certain simple medicines: namely, the "Essence of Water-dock, Tincture of Valerian, Pectoral Balsam of Honey, and Tincture of Bardana." The well-known simplicity of these medicines made the public judge favourably of their effects, insomuch that they had a rapid sale. Soon after the publication of the first of these medicines, he obtained the patronage of the earl of Bute; under which he published a very pompous and voluminous botanical work, entitled, "A System of Botany;" and having, a year or two before his death, presented an elegant set of his botanical works to the king of Sweden, that monarch invested him with one of the orders of his court.

HILL, Robert, a man remarkable for his perseverance and talent in learning many languages by the aid of books alone, and that under every disadvantage of laborious occupation (as a tailor) and extreme poverty; he was born at Miswell, near Tring, in Hertfordshire, in 1699, and died in 1777.

HILL, William, an English scholar, who prepared an edition of Dionysius Periegetis; he died in 1667.

HILL, George, an eminent clergyman, of Scotland, professor of Greek, and afterwards of divinity at the college of St. Salvador, principal of St. Mary's College, and chaplain to the king; he died in 1820.

HILL, Thomas Ford, an eminent English antiquary and philologist, died Sept., 1795.

HILLEL, the Elder, a Jewish doctor, of the Mischna, born about 30 B. C., he reduced the Jewish traditions into six treatises.

HILLEL, the prince, great grandson of Judas Hakkadosh, was one of the writers of the Gemara; he flourished in the middle of the 4th century.

HILLIARD, Nicholas, painter to queen Elizabeth, whose picture he drew several times, was born at Exeter, in 1547, died in 1619. He imitated the style of Holbein; and Isaac Oliver was his pupil. Donne has celebrated this painter in a poem, called, "The Storm;" where he says,

"A hand, an eye,
By Hilliard drawn, is worth a history."

HILLIARD, Timothy, minister of Cambridge, Mass., died in 1790, much respected for his talents and qualifications.

HIMERIUS, a Greek grammarian, who kept a school at Athens, in the time of Julian.

HINCKLEY, John, an English divine, who published some works; he died in 1691.

HINCMAR, or HINCMARUS, archbishop of Rheims, a zealous supporter of the Gallican church; he died in 882.

HIPPARCHIA, a celebrated lady who flourished in the time of Alexander. She addicted herself to philosophy, and wrote some things which have not been transmitted down to us; among which were "Tragedies; Philosophical Hypotheses, or Suppositions; some Reasonings and Questions proposed to Theodorus, surnamed the Atheist," &c.

HIPPARCHUS, a great astronomer, born at Nice, in Bithynia, flourished between 160 and 125 B. C. He is reckoned to have been the first who from vague and scattered observations reduced astronomy into a science, and prosecuted the study of it systematically.

HIPPARCHUS, son of Pisistratus, was slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton, 528 B. C.

HIPPOCRATES, the father of physic and prince of physicians, born in the island of Cos, in the 80th Olympiad, flourished at the time of the Peloponnesian war. He was the first man that we know of, who laid down precepts concerning physic. On account of his wonderful skill and foresight in this art, he passed with the Grecians for a god, and after his death had divine honours paid him. He died at about 90 years of age. His works have often been printed.

HIPPONAX, a satirist of Ephesus, as remarkable for his wit as the deformity of his person. Bupalus and Anthermus, two eminent statuaries, caricatured him in a statue: on which he wrote such bitter invectives against them, that they both despatched themselves; or (as others say) left Ephesus on the occasion.

"Acer hostis Bupalo," says Horace.

In the Anthologia, there are some epigrams on Hipponax.

HIRAM, king of Tyre; he furnished Solomon with materials for the temple, and died 1000 B. C.

HIRE, Laurence de la, a much admired French painter, died in 1656.

HIRE, Philip de la, a celebrated French mathematician, son of Laurence; his works are numerous and valuable; he died in 1718.

HIRE, Philip de la, brother of the preceding, a painter, whose portraits are admired; he died in 1719.

HISCAM, or HISIAM, 15th caliph of the Ommiades, ascended the throne in 723, and died in 743.

HITCHCOCK, Enos, D. D., minister of Pro

vidence, Rhode Island, was sometime chaplain in the American army; he died in 1803.

HOADLY, John, D. D., bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, archbishop of Dublin and of Armagh, and primate of Ireland; he died in 1746.

HOADLY, Benjamin, bishop of Winchester, born at Westerham, in Kent, 1676, died in 1761. Preaching against what he considered as the inveterate errors of the clergy, among other discourses one was upon these words, "My kingdom is not of this world;" which producing the famous Bangorian controversy, as it was called, employed the press for many years. Hoadly contended, that the clergy had no pretensions to any temporal jurisdictions; but that temporal princes had a right to govern in ecclesiastical politics; and by this means he drew on himself the indignation of almost all the clergy. These disputes, however, have long since subsided.

HOADLY, Dr. Benjamin, eldest son of the bishop of Winchester, born in London, in 1705-6. He was appointed physician to his majesty's household, in 1742, and to that of the prince of Wales, in 1746. This, being at a time when the families were not upon the best terms, is a proof that Dr. Hoadly was a most unexceptionable man; and he is said to have filled the post with singular honour. He published some medical and philosophical works, and "The Suspicious Husband," a comedy, which, whenever represented, continually affords fresh pleasure to the audience; he died in 1757.

HOADLY, Dr. John. This gentleman, youngest son of the bishop of Winchester, was born in London, in 1711, and died in 1776; and with him the name of Hoadly became extinct. He revised Lillo's "Arden of Feversham," wrote the 5th act of Miller's "Mahomet," and left behind him several dramatic works in MSS.; among the rest, "The Housekeeper," a farce, on the plan of High Life below Stairs, and a tragedy on the story of lord Cromwell.

HOAR, Leonard, M. D., president of Harvard College, respected as a scholar and a Christian; he died in 1675.

HOBART, Peter, first minister of Hingham, Mass., died in 1679.

HOBART, Nehemiah, son of Peter, and minister of Newton; he was humble, pious, and learned, and died in 1712.

HOBART, Noah, minister of Fairfield, Conn., was a man of great talents and extensive acquirements: he wrote in favour of presbyterian ordination, and died in 1773.

HOBART, John Sloss, judge of the district court of New York, and a senator of the United States; he died in 1805.

HOBBES, Thomas, born at Malmsbury, in 1588, died in 1679. He published, among other things, an "English translation of Thucydides," "Human Nature," and a treatise "De Corpore Politico, or, of the Elements of the Law." This latter piece was presented to Gassendus, and read by him a few months before his death; who is said first to have kissed it, and then to have delivered his opinion of it in these words: "This treatise is indeed small in bulk, but, in my judgment, the very marrow of science." In 1651, he published his religious, political, and moral principles in a complete system, which he called the "Leviathan;" and caused a copy of it, very fairly written on vellum, to be presented to Charles II. He also, in his 88th year, published in English verse, the whole "Iliad" and "Odyssey" of Homer; but his poetry is below criticism, and has long been exploded. There have been few persons whose writings have had a more pernicious influence in spreading irreligion and infidelity than Hobbes; and yet none of his treatises are directly levelled against revealed religion.

HOBBIMA, Minderhout, an eminent Dutch landscape painter, born at Antwerp, about 1611.

HOCHE, Lazarus, a native of Versailles, distinguished as a brave and intrepid general in the French army, during the revolution; he died in Austria, in 1797.

HOCHSTETTER, Andrew Adam, a German divine, historian, and political writer, born at Tubingen, in 1663, died in 1717.

HODGES, Nathaniel, an eminent English physician, settled in London, where he died in 1684. He wrote an account of the plague in London, and other medical works.

HODY, Humphrey, an eminent English divine, and controversial writer, regius professor of Greek at Oxford, and an archdeacon; he died in 1706.

HOE, Matthias de Hoenegg, a distinguished German Lutheran divine, and preacher to the elector of Saxony; he died in 1645.

HOECK, Robert Van, an eminent painter, of Antwerp, died in the middle of the 17th century.

HOECK, John Van, a distinguished portrait and historical painter, born at Antwerp, in 1600, and died in 1650.

HOEL, Gerard, a distinguished historical and landscape painter, of Utrecht, died in 1733.

HOELTZLINUS, Jeremias, a learned philologist, of Nuremberg, settled at Leyden, where he died in 1641.

HOESCHELIUS, David, a learned and indefatigable scholar, of Augsburg, and librarian and teacher in the college there, died in 1617.

HOFFMAN, Daniel, an eminent Lutheran divine, and professor, at Helmstadt, toward the close of the 16th century.

HOFFMAN, Maurice, a German medical, anatomical, and botanical writer, born at Brandenburg, in 1621, and died in 1698.

HOFFMAN, John Maurice, son of the preceding, a physician, and medical writer, born at Altdorf, in 165 nd died in 1727.

HOFFMAN, John James, the laborious compiler of a "Lexicon Universale Historico-Geographico-Poetico-Philosophico-Politico-Philologicum," 2 vols. folio, Geneva, 1677. It has been since enlarged and published in 4 vols. folio, and finds a place in every learned library. He was born at Basle, in 1635, and died there in 1706.

HOFFMAN, Gasper, professor of physic, at Altdorf, and author of some medical works; he died in 1649.

HOFFMAN, Frederic, born at Hall, near Magdeburg, in 1660, was professor of physic at that place, and died in 1742. His works were collected at Geneva, in six large folios, 1748, and 1754; and he has deservedly been reckoned among the best writers on physic.

HOGARTH, William, a truly great and original genius in painting and engraving, was born in 1697, in the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, and bound apprentice to Mr. Ellis Gamble, a silversmith of eminence, in Cranbourn street, Leicester Fields. In this profession it is not unusual to bind apprentices to the single branch of engraving arms and cyphers on every species of metal; and in that particular department, young Hogarth was placed. He began business on his own account about 1720; and his first employment seems to have been the engraving of arms and shop-bills. The next

step was to design and furnish plates for booksellers; of which, those best known are 17 for a duodecimo edition of "Hudibras," (with Butler's head,) in 1726. The first piece in which he distinguished himself as a painter, was a representation of Wanstead assembly, the portraits from life, without burlesque, and the colouring rather better than some of his later and more highly finished performances. It was Hogarth's custom to sketch out on the spot any remarkable face which particularly struck him, and of which he wished to preserve the remembrance; and this he frequently did with a pencil on his nail. In 1730, Mr. Hogarth married the only daughter of Sir James Thornhill; and soon after, having summer lodgings at South Lambeth, and being intimate with Mr. Tyers, he contributed to the improvement of the Spring Gardens, at Vauxhall, by the hint of embellishing them with painting, some of which were the productions of his own truly comic pencil. In 1733 his genius became conspicuously known. His "Harlot's Progress" introduced him to the notice of the great, and Hogarth rose completely into fame. Soon after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, he went over to France, and was taken into custody at Calais, while he was drawing the gate of the town; a circumstance which he has recorded in his picture, entitled "O the Roast Beef of Old England!" published 1749. He was actually carried before the governor as a spy, and after a strict examination, committed a prisoner to Grandsire, his landlord, on his promising that Hogarth should not go out of his house, till he was to embark for England. In 1753, he appeared to the world in the character of an author, and published a 4to volume, entitled "The Analysis of Beauty, written with a view of fixing the fluctuating ideas of Taste." In this performance, he shows, by a variety of examples, that a curve is the line of beauty, and that round swelling figures are most pleasing to the eye; and the truth of his opinion has been countenanced by subsequent writers on the subject. Hogarth was one of the most absent of men. Soon after he set up his carriage he had occasion to pay a visit to the lord-mayor, (Mr. Beckford.) When he went, the weather was fine; but business detained him till a violent shower of rain came on. He was let out of the mansion-house by a different door from that at which he entered; and, seeing the rain, began immediately to call for a hackney-coach. Not one was to be met with on any of the neighbouring stands; and our artist sallied forth to brave the storm, and actually reached Leicester Fields without bestowing a thought on his own carriage, till Mrs. Hogarth, (surprised to see him so wet and splashed) asked him where he had left it. The last memorable event in our artist's life, was his quarrel with Mr. Wilkes; in which, if Mr. Hogarth did not commence direct hostilities, he at least, obliquely gave the first offence, by an attack on the friends and party of that gentleman. Mr. Churchill, the poet, soon after published the "Epistle to William Hogarth," and took for the motto, "ut picturapoesis." Mr. Hogarth's revenge against the poet, terminated in vamping up an old print of a pug-dog and a bear, which he published under the title of "The Bruiser C. Churchill, (once the Rev.) in the character of a Russian Hercules," &c. At the time these hostilities were carrying on in a manner so virulent and disgraceful to all the parties, Hogarth died, October 25, 1764.

HOHENLOHE, prince de, a distinguished general of the imperial army, in the wars against the French and Turks; he died in 1796

HOLBACK, Paul Thierri, baron de, an eminent mineralogist, and member of several of the academies of Europe; he died at Paris, in 1789.

HOLBEIN, John, better known by his German name, Hans Holbein, an admirable painter, born at Basil, in Switzerland, in 1498, died of the plague, in 1554. His most famous pictures are, Our Saviour's Passion, in the town-house, at Basil; and, in the fish-market of the same town, a Dance of Peasants, and Death's Dance; which are exceedingly striking to the connoisseur. Going to England Holbein was introduced by Sir Thomas More to Henry VIII., in this manner. Sir Thomas invited the king to an entertainment, and hung up all Holbein's pieces, disposed in the best order, and in the best light, in the great hall of his house. The king, upon his first entrance, was so charmed with the sight of them, that he asked "Whether such an artist were now alive, and to be had for money?" Upon which, Sir Thomas presented Holbein to the king, who immediately took him into his service, and brought him into great esteem with the nobility of the kingdom. Holbein had the same singularity which Pliny mentions of Turpilius, a Roman; namely, that of painting with his left hand.

HOLBERG, Louis de, a distinguished Danish writer, author of a history of Denmark, and other works, died in 1754.

HOLCROFT, Thomas, a miscellaneous, poetical, political, and dramatical writer, and novelist, was the son of a shoemaker, and born in 1744. He was bred to his father's trade, but quitted it for a time, and became jockey to the Hon. Mr. Vernon, at Newmarket races. He returned afterwards to shoemaking, at which he continued till he was about 25 years of age. Mr. Holcroft then became an actor, which profession he followed (not with the most flattering success) till after the production, in 1781, of his comedy, called Duplicity. He then withdrew from the stage as an actor, and for several years devoted his attention to dramatic and novel writing. His plays (of which the best is The Road to Ruin) are enumerated in the Biographia Dramatica. Mr. Holcroft died in 1809.

HOLDEN, Henry, an excellent English commentator on the New Testament, and writer on Faith, died in 1662.

HOLDEN, Samuel, died in London, in 1740, and bequeathed 4,847*l.* in charity, for promoting the gospel, &c., in New England.

HOLDER, William, an ingenious English man, who, among many other works, published a book entitled "The Elements of Speech; an Essay of Inquiry into the natural production of Letters: with an Appendix concerning Persons that are Deaf and Dumb, 1669." He died in 1697.

HOLDSWORTH, Edward, born in 1688, died in 1747. He was the author of "Muscipula," a poem, esteemed a master-piece in its kind; and also of "Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil:" and Mr. Spence speaks of him in "Polymetis," as one who understood Virgil in a more masterly manner than any person he ever knew.

HOLE, Richard, an English poet and divine, born at Exeter; he died in 1803.

HOLINSHED, Raphael, an English historian, and famous for the chronicles that go under his name, died in 1581. His "Chronicles" were

first published in 1577, in 2 vols. folio; and then in 1587, in 3; the two first of which are generally bound together. The continuations from 1577, to 1587, were by Stow, Thin, Fleming, and others.

HOLL, Francis Xavier, a jesuit, professor of belles letters, and of ecclesiastical law, in several German universities; he died at Heidelburg, in 1784.

HOLLAND, Philemon, a very laborious translator, was born at Chelmford, Essex, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He died in 1636, at the age of 85, having published translations of Livy, Pliny, Plutarch, Suetonius, Xenophon, and "Camden's Britannia;" to which last he made additions.

HOLLAR, Wentzel, or Wenceslaus, a most admired engraver of views and portraits, born at Prague, in Bohemia, in 1607, died in 1667.

HOLLIS, Denzil, lord, second son of the earl of Clare, an eminent English patriot, born in 1597, died in 1680. He nobly maintained and defended the rights and privileges of the house of commons, of which he was a most worthy member, against the arbitrary measures of Charles I. and his favourites, falsely styled "The King's Friends." His lordship was also a political writer.

HOLLIS, Thomas Felham, duke of Newcastle, was employed in several high offices during the reign of George II. He retired from the administration soon after the accession of George III., and died in 1768.

HOLLIS, Thomas, born in London, in 1720, died in 1774. He was possessed of a large fortune; more than half of which he devoted to charities, to the encouragement of genius, and to the support and defence of liberty. His studious hours were devoted to the search of noble authors hidden by the rust of time, and to do their virtues justice by brightening their actions for the review of the public. A new edition of "Toland's Life of Milton" was published under his direction, in 1761; and in 1763, he gave an accurate edition of Algernon Sidney's "Discourses on Government;" on which the pains and expense that he bestowed are almost incredible.

HOLLIS, Thomas, a benefactor of Harvard college, and founder of a professorship of mathematics and theology, in that seminary; he died in England, in 1731.

HOLMES, George, a distinguished English antiquary, employed to arrange the valuable papers in the Tower; he died in 1749.

HOLMES, Dr. Nathaniel, an English divine, eminent for his knowledge of the Hebrew languages; he died in 1678.

HOLMES, Robert, D. D., an English divine, successively canon of Salisbury and dean of Winchester, distinguished as a poet and scholar, and for his devotion to biblical criticism; he died at Oxford, in 1805.

HOLSTEN, Cornelius, an eminent painter, of Haerlem, who lived about the end of the 17th century.

HOLSTEINIUS, Lucas, a German commentator, on Greek and Latin authors, born at Hamburg, in 1596, and died in 1661.

HOLT, sir John, chief justice of the court of king's bench, in the reign of king William, was born in 1642, died in 1708. He published chief justice Kelynge's Reports, with annotations upon them, by himself; and his integrity and uprightness as a judge are celebrated by the author of the "Tattler," No. 14, under the character of Verns, the magistrate.

HOLT, John, an English miscellaneous writer, died near Liverpool, in 1801. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a history of that city.

HOLWELL, John Zephaniah, a governor of Bengal, and one of the wretched prisoners confined in the Black Hole, in Calcutta, 20th June, 1756, wherein a great number of gentlemen were suffocated; but Mr. Holwell, with a few others, surviving, he published a "Narrative" of the dreadful affair. He also wrote a great number of tracts, chiefly on Indian affairs, and died, aged near 90, in 1798.

HOLYDA, Barten, an ingenious and learned English divine, poet and philosopher, born at Oxford, in 1593, died in 1661. He wrote "Technogamia, or the Marriage of the Arts," a comedy, acted by some Oxford scholars, at Woodstock, in 1621, before king James; and a "Survey of the World," in 10 books, a poem, in 1661; but the work that he is known and esteemed for now, is his "Translation of the Satires of Juvenal and Persius;" for though his poetry is but indifferent, yet his translation is generally allowed to be faithful, and his notes good.

HOLYOAKE, Francis, a learned Englishman, memorable for having made an "Etymological Dictionary of Latin Words," born in Warwickshire, in 1567, died in 1633.

HOLYOAKE, Thomas, an officer in the English army, afterwards a clergyman, and author of a Latin and English Dictionary; he died in 1675.

HOLYOAKE, Edward, president of Harvard college, died in 1767.

HOLYWOOD, John, an English mathematician, died at Paris, in 1256.

HOMBERG, William, a native of Batavia, in Java; he went to Europe, and settled at Paris, where he became a distinguished chymist, and physician to the duke of Orleans; he died in 1715.

HOME, David, a celebrated Scotch divine and writer, the time of his death is unknown.

HOME, Henry, lord Kaimes, one of the senators of the college of justice in Scotland, and eminent as a critical and philosophical writer, born in Scotland, in 1696, died in 1782. His principal works are, "Sketches of the History of Man," "Elements of Criticism," and "The Gentleman Farmer."

HOME, John, was born in the city of Ancrum, in Roxburgshire, in 1724, and died at Merchiston House, near Edinburgh, in 1808. Mr. Home was originally educated for the church of Scotland, inducted into a living in the Lothians, the duties of which he discharged with the greatest propriety. As soon, however, as it was known that he was the author of the excellent tragedy of "Douglas," he became very unpopular, from the puritanical spirit of the times, which rendered it criminal in the eyes of the multitude, that a clergyman should even read a play, far less be the author of one. On this, Mr. Home gave in his resignation, and contented himself with the income of a small paternal estate. He was always, as far as his means would admit, the friend and patron of merit; and under his fostering hand, many sparks of literary genius, that would otherwise have lain dormant, were brought to light. He was, in early life, a very kind patron to Macpherson, the translator of Ossian, who had afterwards an opportunity of manifesting his gratitude by a bequest of 2000*l.* Though Mr. Home wrote several tragedies besides "Douglas"

some of which possess merit, none of them were successful on the stage.

HOMER, the most ancient of the Greek poets, was the father of poetry, as Herodotus was of history, and Hippocrates of physic. As much as he has celebrated the praises of others, he has been so very modest about himself, that we do not find the least mention of him throughout his poems: so that where he was born, who were his parents, what age he lived in, and al most every circumstance of his life, remain, at this day, in a great measure, if not wholly, unknown. The only incontestable works which Homer has left behind him are the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey." It was by these poems that all the wortnies of antiquity were formed. Hence the lawgivers, the founders of monarchies and commonwealths, took the model of their politics; hence the philosophers drew the first principles of morality which they taught the people; hence physicians have studied diseases and their cures; astronomers have learned the knowledge of the heavens, and geometricians of the earth: kings and princes, the art to govern; and captains, to form a battle, to encamp an army, to besiege towns, to fight, and gain victories. "Homer (says Sir William Temple) was, without doubt, the most universal genius that has been known in the world, and Virgil the most accomplished. To the first must be allowed the most fertile invention, the richest vein, the most general knowledge, and the most lively expressions: to the last, the noblest ideas, the justest institution, the wisest conduct, and the choicest elocution. The colouring of both seems equal, and indeed in both is admirable. Homer had more fire and rapture, Virgil more light and sweetness; or, at least, the poetical fire was more raging in the one, but clearer in the other; which makes the first more amazing, and the latter more agreeable. In short, these two immortal poets must be allowed to have so much excelled in their kinds as to have exceeded all comparison, to have even extinguished emulation, and, in a manner, confined true poetry, not only to their two languages, but to their very persons." The first appearance of Homer's works in Greece, was about 120 years before Rome was built; that is, about 200 years after the supposed time of Homer. The Arundelian marbles give 907 years before Christ, as the period when he flourished.

HOMMEL, Charles Frederic, a voluminous writer, of Leipsic, died in 1781.

HOMMOND, Charles Francis l', an instructer of youth, at Paris, author of an Epitome Historiæ Sacræ, and "De viris Illustribus Urbis Romæ," &c., died in 1794.

HONDEKOETER, Gilles, a landscape and flower painter, at Utrecht, born in 1583.

HONDEKOETER, Gysbrecht, son of the preceding, was also a painter, and was born in 1613.

HONDEKOETER, Melchior, a landscape painter, of Utrecht, died in 1695.

HONDIUS, Abraham, an eminent painter, of Rotterdam, died in 1695.

HONDIUS, Jesse, an eminent selftaught engraver on copper and ivory, and a writer of distinction, in Flanders; he died in 1614.

HONE, George Paul, a lawyer, of Nuremberg, and counsellor to the duke of Meimingen, died in 1747.

HONESTIS, Petrus de, or Petrus Damiani, an Italian, made bishop of Ostia and a cardinal by pope Stephen, and afterwards his ambassador at France; he died in 1072.

HONORIUS, son of Theodosius the Great, and emperor of the West, died at Ravenna, in 423

HONORIUS I., pope after Boniface V., died in 638.

HONORIUS II., Lambert, bishop of Ostia, and pope in 1124, died in 1130.

HONORIUS III., Censio Savelli, succeeded Innocent III., as pope, and died in 1227.

HONORIUS IV., James Savelli, was elected pope in 1285, and died in 1287.

HONTAN, baron de, author of a volume of travels in North America, filled with improbabilities; he lived in the 17th century.

HONTHEIM, John Nicholas de, suffragan to the archbishop of Treves, died in 1790.

HONTHORST, Herard, an eminent and admired painter, of Utrecht, died in 1660.

HOOD, Samuel, viscount, a celebrated British admiral, K. B., and governor of Greenwich Hospital, born in 1724, died at Bath, in 1816.

HOOFT, Petrus Cornelius Van, an eminent Dutch poet and historian, born at Amsterdam: he died in 1647.

HOOGEVEEN, Henry, an eminent Dutch philologist, born at Leyden, in 1712, died in 1794. His "Doctrina Particularum Linguæ Græcæ," 2 vols. 4to, in 1796, is executed with a prodigious abundance of learning, and is a lasting foundation for his well earned fame.

HOOGSTRAETEN, Theodore Van, an admired landscape painter, of Antwerp, died in 1640.

HOOGSTRAETEN, James, a Dominican, and inquisitor general, known for the virulence with which he wrote against Luther and Erasmus. He died at Cologne, in 1527.

HOOGSTRATEN, David Van, a celebrated Dutch critic, lexicographer, and poet, born at Rotterdam, in 1658, died in 1724.

HOOGUE, Romain de, a Dutch engraver and designer, whose works are highly esteemed.

HOOKE, Robert, an eminent English mathematician and philosopher, born in the Isle of Wight, in 1635, died in 1702. He distinguished himself by many noble inventions and improvements in mechanics; invented pendulum watches, and several astronomical instruments for making observations both at sea and land; and was particularly serviceable to Mr. Boyle in completing the air pump. His writings are numerous and valuable.

HOOKE, Nathanael, author of a valuable "Roman History," and other works; he died in 1764.

HOOKER, John, an eminent English antiquary, born at Exeter, in 1524. He afterwards represented his native place in parliament, and died in 1601.

HOOKER, Richard, an eminent English divine, author of an excellent work, entitled "The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity, in 8 books," was born in 1553, and died in 1600. Of Hooker and this work, pope Clement VIII. said, "This man indeed deserves the name of an author. His books will get reverence by age; for there are in them such seeds of eternity, that they shall continue till the last fire shall devour all learning."

HOOKER, Thomas, first minister of Cambridge, Mass., and one of the founders of Connecticut; he published several sermons, and died in 1647.

HOOKER, John, minister of Northampton, Mass., was able and faithful in his office; he died in 1777.

HOOLE, Charles, an English teacher and divine, prebendary of Lincoln cathedral; he died in 1666.

HOOLE, John, a poet and translator of considerable reputation, was born in London, 1727, and educated in Hertfordshire, under Mr. James Bennett, the publisher of Roger Ascham's works. In 1744, he was placed as a clerk in the India House, in which establishment he remained till the end of the year 1785, when he resigned his office of auditor of Indian accounts, and soon after retired to the neighbourhood of Dorking, in Surrey, where he died in 1803, having produced elegant translations of the works of Tasso, Ariosto, and Metastatio, and written three tragedies. He was a very amiable character, and greatly esteemed by Dr. Johnson.

HOOPER, or HOPER, John, bishop of Gloucester, was born in Somersetshire, in 1495. In the persecution under Mary, refusing to recant his opinions, he was burned in the city of Gloucester, and suffered death with admirable constancy, in 1555.

HOOPER, George, D. D., a distinguished English prelate, bishop of St. Asaphs, and afterwards of Bath and Wells; he died in 1727.

HOOPER, William, a member of the continental congress, from North Carolina, and a signer of the declaration of Independence; he died in 1790.

HOORNBECK, John, an eminent Dutch divine, professor of divinity at Utrecht, and afterwards at Leyden, and a theological writer; he died in 1686.

HOPKINS, Ezekiel, a learned prelate, bishop of Raphoe, and afterwards of Londonderry; he died in 1690.

HOPKINS, Charles, son of the preceding, was distinguished in England as a poet and dramatic writer; he died in 1699.

HOPKINS, John, brother of the preceding, was also celebrated as a poet; the time of his death is not known.

HOPKINS, Edward, governor of Connecticut, and a benefactor of Harvard college; he founded grammar schools in New-Haven and Hartford, Conn., and died in 1657.

HOPKINS, Samuel, minister of West Springfield, Mass., died in 1755, much esteemed.

HOPKINS, Stephen, LL. D., chief justice and governor of the colony of Rhode Island, a member of Congress in 1776, and a signer of the declaration of Independence; he died in 1785.

HOPKINSON, Francis, a member of congress, from New-Jersey, and a signer of the declaration of Independence; he was afterwards a judge of the district court of the United States, for Pennsylvania, and died in 1791. He was distinguished also as a popular writer, and as a poet.

HOPPNER, John, R. A., an eminent English portrait painter, and translator of "Oriental Tales" into English verse (1805), was born 1759, and died in Charles-street, St. James' square, in 1810.

HOPTON, Arthur, a distinguished English mathematician, and writer on mathematical subjects, died in 1614, aged 25.

HOPTON, Ralph, lord, an English officer, distinguished for his valour, particularly during the civil wars; he died in 1652.

HOPTON, Susanna, an English lady, author of "Daily Devotions" and other religious works; she died in 1709.

HORAPOLLO, or HORUS APOLLO, a celebrated grammarian, of Egypt, flourished about A. D. 380. There are extant under his name two books "Concerning the Hieroglyphics of the Egyptians."

HORATII, three Roman brothers, who fought and conquered the three Curiatii of Alba, 667 B. C.

HORATIUS, Cocles, a renowned Roman knight, who saved the city by his noble defence of a wooden bridge, attacked by Porsenna. While he and two associates opposed the enemy at the entrance, he desired his fellow-citizens to cut away the bridge behind him; this being executed, he fell into the Tyber; but, though wounded, and oppressed by heavy armour, he gained the shore. He flourished 500 B. C.

HORATIUS, Quintus Flaccus, or Horace, an ancient Roman lyric and satiric poet, who flourished in the age of Augustus, was born at Venusium, about 65 B. C. His poetical talents soon made him known to some of the greatest men in Rome. Virgil, as he has told us, was the first who recommended him to Mæcenas; and this celebrated patron of literature and learned men grew so fond of him, that he became a suitor for him to Augustus, and got his estate (which had been forfeited) to be restored. Augustus was highly taken with his great merit and address; admitted him to a close familiarity with him in his private hours, and afterwards made him no small offers of preferment. The poet had the greatness of mind to refuse them all; the life he loved best, and lived as much as he could, was the very reverse of a court life; a life of retirement and study, free from the noise and hurry of ambition. He died about 8 B. C.

HORMAN, William, a native of Salisbury, distinguished as a divine and as a botanist, died in 1535.

HORMISDAS, a pope of Rome, in 514, died in 523, and was afterwards canonized.

HORMISDAS II., succeeded his father as king of Persia, in 578. His subjects revolted under his general, Varanes, who defeated him, and deprived him of sight. He died in 590.

HORNE, George, bishop of Norwich, born at Otham, in Kent, in 1730, and died in 1792. This divine united, in a remarkable degree, depth of learning, brightness of imagination, sanctity of manners, and sweetness of temper. Four volumes of his incomparable "Sermons" are published. His "Commentary on the Psalms," in 2 vols. 4to, "will (as the writer of his epitaph expresses it) continue to be a companion to the closet, till the devotion of earth shall end in the hallelujahs of heaven." Dr. Horne also wrote a celebrated piece of irony, in reply to Adam Smith's Sketch of David Hume's Life.

HORNECK, Dr. Anthony, an eminent English divine, born in the Lower Palatinate, in 1641, died in 1696.

HORNER, Francis, an English lawyer, and a member of parliament, of some distinction, died in 1817.

HORNIUS, George, professor of history in the university of Leyden, died in 1670.

HORNSBY, Thomas, D. D., born in 1734, and died in 1810, at the Observatory, in the university of Oxford. He was Savilian professor of astronomy, professor of natural philosophy, reader in experimental philosophy, and librarian to the Radcliffe library; and his long and eminent services in the cause of science, and successful labours in completing the astronomical arrangements at the Observatory, will ever be remembered with gratitude by the university.

HORREBOW, Peter, professor of astronomy, mathematics, and philosophy, at Copenhagen, and a writer on the Copernican system; he died in 1764.

HORROX, Jeremiah, an English astronomer, memorable from being the first, from the beginning of the world, who had observed the transit of Venus over the sun's disk. He was born in 1619, and died in 1641.

HORSLEY, John, author of a very learned and excellent work, entitled, "Britannia Romana;" being an ample account of the vestiges of the Romans in Britain. He was born in Northumberland, and died in 1731.

HORSLEY, Samuel, bishop of St. Asaph, was born in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, where his father was clerk in orders, and was educated at Trinity hall, Cambridge. He became one of the most eminent men of his day, as a theologist, a mathematician, and a profound classic. He was many years rector of St. Mary's, Newington, the first parish to which he was ever promoted, and which preferment he held long after his episcopal elevation. His lordship's first seat on the right reverend bench was in 1788, as bishop of St. David's. In 1793, he was translated to the see of Rochester, with which he held the deanery of Westminster; and, in 1802, elevated to the more lucrative bishopric of St. Asaph. No man of the age, perhaps, possessed more of what is generally understood by the idea of recondite learning, or was more profoundly versed in classical chronology. He edited and illustrated some of the most important of Sir Isaac Newton's works, in 5 vols. 4to, and was himself the author of several esteemed mathematical and theological productions. As a senator, he was deservedly considered in the first class; there were few important discussions in the house of lords, especially when the topics referred to the hierarchical establishments of England, the French revolution, or the African slave trade, (of which he was a systematic opponent,) in which his lordship did not participate. The reverend prelate was many years a leading member of the royal society; but withdrew from it, as has been said, in consequence of a certain high appointment taking place, of which he disapproved. His concluding words, on retiring, were, "I quit that temple where philosophy once presided, and where Newton was her officiating minister!" His lordship died at Brighton, Oct. 4, 1806.

HORSTIUS, James, a German physician, and professor of medicine in the university of Helmstadt; he died in 1600.

HORSTIUS, Gregory, of such reputation in the practice of physic, that he was usually called the Æsculapius of Germany. He was born in Torgau, in 1578, and died in 1636.

HORTE, John, an English divine, bishop of Kilmore, and afterwards of Tuam, in Ireland; he died in 1751.

HORTENSIA, a celebrated Roman matron, who, when the senate laid a heavy tax on the women of Rome, pleaded with so much eloquence in behalf of her sex, that the tax was considerably diminished.

HORTENSIUS, Quintus, a celebrated Roman orator and poet, who, being eclipsed at the bar by Cicero, quitted it for a military life, and became military tribune, prætor, and consul. He died about 50 B. C.

HORTENSIUS, Lambert, a Dutch philologist, poet, and historian, a native of Utrecht; he died in 1577.

HORTENSIUS, Martin, an astronomer, of Delft; he died in 1639.

HOSEA, the first of the minor prophets, flourished under the reigns of Jeroboam and Uzziah.

HOSIUS, Stanislaus, a native of Poland, was secretary to the king of Poland, bishop of Culm and of Warmia, and afterwards a cardinal. He died in 1579.

HOSKINS, John, an eminent English portrait painter, died in 1664.

HOSPINIAN, Rodolphus, a learned Swiss writer, who has done prodigious service to the protestant cause, born at Altdorf, in 1547, died in 1626. He wrote an excellent work of vast extent, called, "A History of the Errors of Popery."

HOSPITAL, William Francis Antony, marquis de l', a great mathematician, of France, born in 1661, died in 1704.

HOSPITAL, Michael de l', chancellor of France, to which office he was raised on the death of Henry II., in the midst of turbulence and faction. He displayed great abilities, and was distinguished for the firmness, integrity, and mildness of his administration; he died in 1573.

HOSSCH, Sidronius, a Flemish jesuit, author of some elegant Latin poems, &c., died in 1653.

HOSTE, Paul l' a French jesuit, professor of mathematics at Toulon, and a mathematical writer; he died in 1700.

HOSTUS, Matthew, a German antiquary, died in 1587.

HOTMAN, Francis, a learned French civilian, and commentator on Latin authors, born at Paris, in 1524, died in 1590.

HOTTINGER, John Henry, a native of Zurich, distinguished for his great learning and talents. His abilities were so conspicuous, that he was educated at the public expense; he was professor of divinity and oriental languages at Zurich, professor at Heidelberg, and ecclesiastical counsellor to the elector Palatine. His writings are very numerous. He died in 1667.

HOTZE, an Austrian general, born in Zurich, distinguished for his bravery, was killed in battle about 1799.

HOUARD DE LA MOTHE, Anthony, a French lawyer, skilled in the profession, and author of several works connected with it; he died in 1803.

HOUBIGOUT, Charles Francis, a learned divine, born at Paris, in 1686. He published an excellent edition of the Hebrew Bible, with a Latin version, and notes, 4 vols. folio, 1753, and many other learned works, and died in 1783, in the 98th year of his age.

HOUBRAKEN, Arnold, a Dutch painter, author of the "Lives of the Flemish painters," was born at Dordt, in 1660.

HOUBRAKEN, Jacob, an eminent Dutch portrait and historical engraver, born in 1698, died at Amsterdam, in 1780.

HOUCHARD, John Nicholas, a French general, who raised himself to the highest rank in the army during the revolution; he was guillotined in 1793.

HOUDARD DE LA MOTTE, Anthony, a French writer. See MOTTE.

HOUDRY, Vincent, a jesuit, distinguished as a popular preacher and writer, died at Paris, in 1730, aged 99.

HOUGH, John, bishop of Worcester, memorable for the noble stand he made, when president of Magdalen college, Oxford, against James II., who wanted arbitrarily to impose fellows and officers upon the college by his royal man-

oate, was born in Middlesex, in 1650, and died in 1743.

HOULIERES, Antoinette de la Garde des, a French lady, distinguished as a poetess and dramatic writer; she died in 1694. Her daughter, who also possessed poetical talents, died in 1718.

HOUSEMAN, Cornelius, a celebrated landscape painter, of Antwerp, died in 1727.

HOUSEMAN, James, an eminent portrait and historical painter, of Antwerp, died in 1696.

HOUSSAYE. See AMELOT.

HOUSTON, William, M. D., an eminent English physician, pupil to Boerhaave, died in the West Indies, in 1733.

HOUSTON, John, a distinguished advocate for the revolution, was a member of congress in 1775, afterwards a judge of the supreme court, and governor of the state of Georgia; he died in 1796.

HOUTEVILLE, Claude Francis, a native of Paris, who wrote an admirable work, called "La Verite de la Religion Chretienne prouvee par les Faits," died in 1742, aged 54.

HOVEDEN, Roger de, an early English historian, whose annals commenced where those of Bede terminated; he lived in the age of Henry II.

HOVEY, Ivory, minister of Plymouth, Mass. He left a journal which contained about 7,000 octavo pages, and died in 1803.

HOW, William, an officer in the royal army, during the civil wars in England, afterwards a physician and botanist of distinction in London; he died in 1656.

HOWARD, Charles, earl of Nottingham, an intrepid English admiral, commander-in-chief at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, born in 1536, died in 1624.

HOWARD, Sir Robert, an English historian and dramatic poet, died about 1698. There was one Edward Howard, esq., likewise a descendant of the same family, who exposed himself to the satirists by writing bad plays.

HOWARD, Henry, earl of Surrey, a brave general and esteemed poet, born in 1520, was beheaded on a suspicion of his designing to wed the princess Mary, and thereby aspiring to the crown.

HOWARD, Thomas, earl of Surrey, and duke of Norfolk, lord high admiral of England, in the reign of Henry VIII., distinguished for his services as a naval officer, and as a soldier, at the battle of Floddenfield, and afterwards as viceroy of Ireland; he narrowly escaped the capricious tyranny of that prince, and died in 1554.

HOWARD, Edward, a brave and celebrated English admiral, brother to the preceding, was killed in an action with a French ship, in 1514.

HOWARD, John, was born at Hackney, in Middlesex, in the year 1726, and put apprentice to Mr. Nathaniel Newnham, a wholesale grocer, in Watling-street. His constitution was thought very weak, and his health appeared to have been injured by the necessary duties of his apprenticeship; at the expiration of it, therefore, he took an apartment in a lodging-house, in Stoke, Newington, kept by a Mrs. Sarah Lardeau, a widow, by whom he was nursed with the utmost care and attention. At length he became so fond of his landlady, that they were privately married, about the year 1752. She was possessed of a small fortune, which he presented to her sister. This wife, however, died in 1755, and he was a sincere and affectionate mourner for her death. About this time, it is believed, he was elected F. R. S., and, with an intention of visiting Lisbon after the earthquake, he at midsummer, 1756, set sail on board the Hanover packet, which was taken by a French privateer; and he behaved with so much haureur, so much a l'Anglois to the captain of the privateer, as might probably be the cause of his suffering so severely as it appears he did, and "perhaps what he suffered on this occasion increased (if it did not first call forth) his sympathy with the unhappy people." He afterwards, it is believed, made the tour of Italy; and at his return, settled at Brokenhurst, a retired and pleasant villa in the New Forest, near Lymington, in Hampshire; having, April 25, 1758, married Harriet, only daughter of Edward Leeds, esq., of Croxton, in Cambridgeshire. Mrs. H. died in 1765, in childbed. After the death of his second wife, he left Lymington, and purchased an estate at Cardington, near Bedford, where he very much conciliated the esteem of the poor, by employing them, building cottages for them, &c. In 1773, he served the office of sheriff of the county of Bedford. This office, as he observes, brought "the distress of prisoners more immediately under his notice;" and with a view to its alleviation, he began his labours by "visiting most of the county jails in England," and afterwards "the bridewells, houses of correction, city and town jails," where he found "multitudes, both of felons and debtors, dying of the jail fever and the small-pox." Upon this subject he was examined in the house of commons, in March, 1774, when "he had the honour of their thanks." This encouraged him to proceed in his design: he travelled again and again through Great Britain and Ireland, and also into France, Flanders, Holland, Germany, and Switzerland; and published "The State of the Prisons in England and Wales, with preliminary observations, and an account of some foreign prisons, 1777." In 1780, he published an Appendix to this Account, in which he extended the narrative of his travels to Italy, and gave some observations on the management of prisoners of war, and the hulks on the Thames. This Appendix he republished, in 1784; which publication included also an account of his visit to Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Poland, Portugal, and Spain. By this time his character for active benevolence had engaged the public attention, and it was proposed that a subscription should be set on foot, to erect a statue to his honour. This idea was so well received, that in 15 or 16 months, 615 persons subscribed 1533*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; but some of those who knew Mr. Howard best never concurred in the scheme, being well assured that he would never countenance nor accede to it: and the event justified their conduct; for the language that he held upon the subject, when first advised of it, was, "Have not I one friend in England that would put a stop to such a proceeding?" In consequence of two letters from Mr. Howard himself to the subscribers, the design was laid aside. In 1789, Mr. H. published "An Account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe, with various papers relative to the plague, together with further Observations on some Foreign Prisons and Hospitals, and additional Remarks on the present State of those in Great Britain and Ireland," with a great number of curious plates. Not satisfied, however, with what he had already done, he concludes his "Account of Lazar-

rettos" with announcing his intention again to quit his country, for the purpose of revisiting Russia, Turkey, and some other countries, and extending his tour in the East. On this tour, however, he fell a victim to his humanity; for, having visited a young lady at Cherson, sick of an epidemic fever, for the purpose of administering some medical assistance, he caught the distemper himself, and was carried off in 12 days, Jan. 20, 1790. The name of Howard will live in the remembrance of those who have been rescued, by his exertions, from the gloomy horrors of confinement, which might otherwise have been unlimited; alleviated in the pangs of disease, which might have been irremediable; and comforted in the still more agonizing reproaches of conscious guilt, which would inevitably have terminated in destruction. A statue to Mr. Howard's memory has been erected in St. Paul's cathedral.

HOWARD, Francis, earl of Effingham, governor of the colony of Virginia, in 1684. After an unpopular administration of five years, he returned to England, and died in 1700.

HOWARD, Simeon, D. D., minister in Boston; he took a deep interest in the American revolution, and died in 1804.

HOWARD, Benjamin, a member of congress, from Kentucky, afterwards governor of the territory of Upper Louisiana, was a brigadier-general in the army of the United States, during the last war; he died in 1814.

HOWE, John, an English non-conformist divine, eminent for his learning, moderation, and great virtues; he died in 1705.

HOWE, John, an English statesman, and member of parliament, was a privy counsellor, in the reign of Anne. He died in 1721.

HOWE, Richard, earl, a famous British admiral, born in 1725. At 14 he entered the navy; and at the early age of 20 was appointed captain of the Baltimore sloop, in which he attacked two French frigates of 30 guns each, and obliged them to sheer off. Our limits prevent us from tracing this brave man through all his exploits; but, being presented to the king, by lord Hawke, after the memorable victory over Conflans, in 1759, his majesty said, "My lord Howe, your life has been one continued series of services to your country." In brief, we may say the same thing of the latter period of his existence. In 1782 he was sent to the relief of Gibraltar, a service which he performed in the most admirable manner in the sight of the hostile fleet, which he in vain challenged to battle. In 1793, his lordship took the command of the channel fleet; and in 1794, totally vanquished one of the most powerful fleets that France had ever equipped for sea, and brought home seven ships of the line, besides smaller vessels. On this glorious occasion their majesties, with three of the princesses, paid him a visit on board his ship, at Spithead; when the king presented him with a magnificent sword, enriched with diamonds, a gold chain, and a medal; and the thanks of both houses of parliament, the freedom of London, and the universal acclamations of the nation, followed these acknowledgments of the sovereign. Earl Howe died in 1799, and a handsome monument is erected to his memory, in St Paul's cathedral.

HOWELL, James, an English political and historical writer, and poet, born in Caermarthenshire, in 1596, died in 1666. Of his very numerous works, the best are "Dodona's Grove, or, the Vocal Forest," and "Epistolæ Ho Elianæ: Familiar Letters Domestic and Foreign, partly historical, partly political, partly philosophical." It is not to be wondered that these letters have run through many editions; since they not only contain much of the history of his own times, but are also interspersed with many pleasant stories properly introduced and applied.

HOWELL, William, a civilian, of Oxford, and chancellor of Lincoln, died in 1688. The works that he has left behind him are, among others, "Medulla Historiæ Anglicanæ;" a "History of the World from the earliest Times to the Ruin of the Roman Empire;" and "Elementa Historiæ Civilis."

HOWELL, David, an eminent lawyer, of Rhode Island, was a member of congress, attorney-general, and judge of the supreme court of that state, professor of mathematics, and afterwards of law, in Brown university, and a judge of the district court of the United States, for that district. He died in 1824.

HOWELL, Richard, governor of New-Jersey, in 1793, to which office he was elected eight years successively; he died in 1802.

HOYLE, Edmund, author of some celebrated treatises on the games of Whist, Quadrille, &c., born in 1672, died in 1769.

HOZIER, Peter d', an eminent French genealogist, and counsellor of state under Lewis XIV.; he died at Paris, in 1660.

HOZIER, Francis, a brave English admiral, died in 1727.

HUARTE, John, a native of French Navarre, though he usually passes for a Spaniard, lived in the 16th century, and gained great fame by a work that he published in the Spanish tongue, upon a very curious and interesting subject, viz. to show the gifts and different abilities of men, and for what kind of study the genius of every man is adapted. This book has been translated into several languages. Its title is "The Trial of Wits."

HUBBARD, William, minister of Ipswich, Mass., author of a history of New England in manuscript, he died in 1704.

HUBER, Samuel, a native of Berne, was professor of divinity, at Wittemberg, in 1592.

HUBER, Ulric, a Dutch lawyer, professor of law and history, at Franeker; he died in 1694. His writings were on subjects connected with his profession.

HUBER, Mary, a native of Geneva, distinguished as a writer. She died at Lyons, in 1753.

HUBER, John Rudolph, a portrait and historical painter, of Basil; he died in 1748, aged 80.

HUBERT, Matthew, a preacher, and priest of the oratory of Paris, distinguished for his eloquence; he died in 1717.

HUBNER, John, of Saxony, was professor of geography, at Leipsic, and rector of the school at Hamburgh, where he died in 1731.

HUDDE, John, a burgomaster of Amsterdam, eminent as a mathematician, and known also as a politician; he died in 1704.

HUDSON, Captain Henry, an eminent English navigator, who flourished in high fame, in the beginning of the 17th century, having discovered Hudson's bay at the north of Canada, and the river in New-York, which has since borne his name. He is supposed to have perished at sea, being set adrift in a shallop by his mutinous crew, in 1611.

HUDSON, Thomas, a painter, born at Exeter, in 1701, had Sir Joshua Reynolds for a scholar, by whom he was eclipsed in the art. He died in London, in 1779.

HUDSON, Dr. John, an eminent English critic, and keeper of the Bodleian library, and principal of St. Mary-hall, Oxford; he died in 1719.

HUDSON, William, an eminent botanist, born in Westmoreland, about 1730. In 1762 he published "Flora Anglica," and died in 1793.

HUET, Peter Daniel, bishop of Avrances, in France, and a celebrated philosophical, historical, and commercial writer, born at Caen, in 1630, and died in 1721.

HUFNAGEL, George, a native of Antwerp, distinguished as a writer on natural history, and of Latin poetry; he died in 1600.

HUGH CAPET, count of Paris and Orleans, was raised to the throne of France by his merits and courage, in 987, and thus became the head of the third race of the French monarchy; he died in 996.

HUGHES, John, an English poet, dramatic author, and essayist, born at Marlborough, in 1677, died in 1720. His last work was "The Siege of Damascus," a tragedy, which is still occasionally acted. Several papers in the "Tatlers," "Spectators," and "Guardians," were written by him.

HUGHES, Jabez, younger brother of the preceding, distinguished as a scholar, and as a translator from the Latin and Spanish; he died in 1731.

HUGHES, Jabez, of Cambridge, known as the editor of Chrysostom's treatise on the Priesthood; he died in 1712.

HUGO, of Cluni, abbot of Cluni, and a saint of the Romish calendar, died in 1609.

HUGO, Herman, a learned jesuit, who wrote on metaphysical subjects, and was also distinguished in his time as a poet, was born at Brussels, in 1588, and died of the plague, at Rhimberg, in 1629.

HUGO, Charles Lewis, a French and Latin writer, abbot of Etival, and titular bishop of Ptolemais; he died in 1735.

HUGTENBURGH, John Van, an eminent Dutch painter, died in 1733. His brother, James, was a landscape painter of reputation. He died in 1696.

HULDRIC, John James, professor of law, at Zurich, where he died in 1731.

HULL, Thomas, a respectable actor and dramatic writer, and founder of the theatrical fund for the relief of distressed actors and actresses, was bred to the practice of physic, but quitted that profession for the stage, of which he died the father, at the age of 80, in 1808.

HULME, Nathaniel, an English physician of reputation, and author of several essays on medical subjects; he died in 1807.

HULSEMANN, John a Lutheran divine, professor of divinity at Leipsic, and a theological writer; he died in 1661.

HULSIUS, Anthony, a distinguished oriental scholar, and professor of divinity at Leyden; he died in 1685.

HULSIUS, Henry, a theological writer, and professor at Dousburgh, where he died, in 1723.

HULST, Peter Vander, an excellent painter of animals, a native of Dort; he died in 1708.

HUME, David, a celebrated philosopher and historian, born at Edinburgh, in 1711, and died in 1776. His "Essays," and "History of England," are so well known, as scarcely to need mention. The latter has, undoubtedly, the preference, in the public mind, over every other extant. The former are very strongly tinctured with infidelity.

HUMPHREY, Lawrence, an English writer, was professor of divinity, and president of Magdalen college, Oxford, and afterwards dean of Gloucester, and of Winchester; he died in 1590.

HUMPHREYS, David, LL. D., a soldier of the revolution, aid-de-camp, successively, to Putnam, Greene, and Washington; afterwards, ambassador from the United States to Lisbon, and minister plenipotentiary to Spain; he died at New Haven, in 1818. He rendered essential service to his country, by his poetical and patriotic writings, which were read and admired, both here and in Europe; also, by the introduction, into the United States, of a valuable breed of fine-wooled sheep, from Spain.

HUNNERIC, king of the African Vandals, known for his severe persecution of the Christians, died in 484.

HUNNIADES, John Corvinus, a general of the Hungarian armies in the 13th century, and was distinguished for his bravery, and his great success in the wars with the Turks; he died in 1456, lamented by the pope, by the Christians, and even by the infidels.

HUNNIUS, Giles, a distinguished Lutheran divine, professor of divinity at Marpurg, and afterwards at Wittemberg; he died in 1603.

HUNT, Walter, an English carmelite, known for his opposition to the union between the Greek and Latin churches; he died in 1470.

HUNT, Jeremiah, D. D., an English clergyman and theological writer, died in 1744.

HUNTER, Robert, author of the celebrated "Letter on Enthusiasm," which has been ascribed to Swift, and still more commonly to the earl of Shaftesbury. He wrote also a farce, called "Androboros," and died governor of Jamaica, in 1734.

HUNTER, William, M. D., a most celebrated English physician and anatomist, born in 1718, died in 1783. The most splendid of Dr. Hunter's medical publications is, "The Anatomy of the Human Gravid Uterus." His Anatomical Museum was the most complete of all the private ones in Europe, and was collected by him at the expense of upwards of 20,000*l*.

HUNTER, John, younger brother of the preceding, a very eminent English surgeon, and anatomical writer, born in 1728, died suddenly in 1793. At the age of 20 he began, as assistant to his brother, the career that ended in his becoming, both in theory and practice, the first surgeon in the world. His anatomical researches were various, persevering, and successful: with the office, use, situation, or communication, of the several parts of the human structure, no man was better acquainted; and his numerous writings may be considered as a basis on which the whole art of physic may securely rest. Mr. Hunter's most valuable treatises may be found in the "Philosophical Transactions," from the 62d to the 82d volumes.

HUNTER, Anne, widow of Mr. John Hunter, the anatomist, was distinguished as the author of several beautiful poems, and as the intimate friend of the celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Carter; she died in 1802.

HUNTER, Dr. Henry, an eminent presbyterian divine, equally admired for his pulpit eloquence, and beloved for his benevolence, was born at Culross, in Perthshire, in 1741, and died at Bristol, in 1802. His works are numerous, but the most important are translations. His principal original publication is a course of sermons, in 6 vols. 8vo., entitled "Sacred Biography." The most distinguished of his transla-

tions are, "St. Pierre's Studies of Nature;" "Sonnini's Travels in Egypt;" "Saurin's Sermons;" and the "Physiognomical Essays of Lavater."

HUNTINGDON, Selina, countess dowager of, daughter of Washington, earl Ferrers, was born in 1707, married in 1728, Theophilus earl Huntingdon, by whom she had issue four sons and three daughters, and died in 1791. Her ladyship had been a widow 45 years; and her great religious concerns, as head of a very numerous sect in Great Britain and Ireland, she left by will in the hands of committees for managing them in both kingdoms. Her religious principles have been long since known; and her unbounded benevolence bore the best testimony of the purity of her intentions; having, in the course of her life, expended above 100,000*l.* in public and private acts of charity.

HUNTINGTON, Henry of, an English chronicler of the 12th century; he wrote a history of England from the earliest accounts to the death of king Stephen.

HUNTINGTON, Robert, a learned English divine, and writer of travels, born in 1636, died in 1701.

HUNTINGTON, Joseph. D. D., minister of Coventry, Conn., author of "Calvinism Improved," which was answered by Dr. Strong, of Bradford, Conn.; he died in 1795.

HUNTINGTON, Samuel, an eminent lawyer of Connecticut, was a member of congress from that state, in 1776, and a signer of the declaration of independence; afterwards a judge and chief justice of the supreme court, and lieutenant governor of the state; he died in 1796.

HUNTINGTON, Samuel, a native of Connecticut, removed to Ohio, in 1801, and was afterwards, chief justice of the supreme court, and governor of that state; he died in 1817.

HUNTINGTON, Jedediah, a general, and a distinguished officer in the American army, during the revolution, afterwards treasurer of the state of Connecticut, and collector of the customs for the port of New-London; he died in 1818.

HUNTORST, Gerard, one of the best Dutch painters of the 16th century.

HURD, Dr. Richard, bishop of Worcester. His "Dialogues on Chivalry and Romance," "Sermons at Lincoln's Inn Chapel," and "Life and Works of Bishop Warburton," are his principal literary productions. In 1783, on the death of archbishop Cornwallis, Dr. Hurd, who had been preceptor to the prince of Wales and the duke of York, was offered the primacy; but requested of the king permission to decline it. He died in 1808, in the 89th year of his age.

HURDIS, Dr. James, a learned divine, and a very pleasing poet, born at Bishopstone, Sussex, in 1763, died at Buckland, in Berkshire, in 1801. Dr. Hurdis was poetry professor in the university of Oxford. His principal poems are, "The Village Curate," "The Favourite Village," "Sir Thomas More," a tragedy, and "Adriano; or, The First of June." He also published "Twelve Dissertations on the Nature and Occasion of Psalm and Prophecy."

HURE, Charles, a French divine, was professor of languages in the university of Paris, and afterwards principal of the college of Bencourt. He wrote a Dictionary of the Bible, &c., and died in 1717.

HUSS, John, a celebrated German reformer and martyr, born in Bohemia, in 1376. He was the first opposer of the doctrine of transubstantiation, and defender of Wickliffe, and was burnt alive by the council of Constance, in 1415.

HUSSEY, Giles, a most ingenious English portrait painter, in 1710, died suddenly, while working in his garden at Beasten, Ashburton, Devonshire, in 1788. Professor Barry, in his noble painting, which adorns the large room at the Society of Arts in the Adelphi, has thought Mr. Hussey entitled to an eminent place in his Elysium, and has introduced him behind Phidias; observing, that his abilites were calculated to have raised his country to an immortal reputation (but for the professional envy and rancour of a wretched cabal), and that he appeared no less amiable as a man, than he was admirable as an artist.

HUTCHESON, Dr. Francis, a very fine writer on moral philosophy, and an excellent man, born in Ireland, in 1694, died in 1747. His "Moral Philosophy" was published at Glasgow, in 1755.

HUTCHINS, John, author of the history, and antiquities of Dorsetshire; he died in 1773.

HUTCHINS, Thomas, geographer general of the United States; he published several maps, and died at Pittsburgh, in 1789.

HUTCHINSON, Ann, an artful woman in Massachusetts, whose religious opinions were heretical, and which were condemned by a council of ministers: she was banished from the colony, and was murdered by the Indians, at New-Haven, in 1643.

HUTCHINSON, Thomas, governor of Massachusetts, odious for his arbitrary conduct in his office; he published a History of the Colony of Massachusetts, &c., and died in England, in 1780.

HUTCHINSON, John, an English philosophical and critical author, celebrated as the opponent of Dr. Woodward in natural history, and of Sir Isaac Newton in philosophy; he was born in Yorkshire, in 1674, and died in 1737.

HUTCHINSON, John Hely, a celebrated Irish lawyer and statesman; not a little remarkable for his avidity after lucrative offices. Being at one and the same time a privy counsellor, reversionary secretary of state, major of the 4th regiment of horse, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and searcher, packer, and gauger of the port of Strangford. A late British minister, lord North, made the following remark on him: "If England and Ireland were given to this man, he would solicit the Isle of Man for a potato garden." Mr. Hutchinson was born in 1715, and died in 1794.

HUTTEN, Ulric de, a satirical writer, of Germany, distinguished for his zeal in support of the reformation, his hostility to the church of Rome, and the eccentricity and profligacy of his private life; he died on an island in the lake of Zurich, in 1528.

HUTTEN, Jacob, a native of Silesia, founder of an anabaptist sect, called the Moravian brethren; the time of his death is not known, although it is said, he was burnt as a heretic.

HUTTER, Elias, a protestant divine, distinguished as a learned orientalist; he died at Nuremburg, in 1602.

HUTTER, Leonard, a learned German divine, professor of theology, at Wittemberg, and rector of the university there; he died in 1616.

HUTTON, Matthew, professor of divinity in Cambridge, bishop of Durham, and afterwards archbishop of York; he died in 1605.

HUTTON, William, the historian of Bir

mingham, and author of various other works, was born at Derby, in 1722, and died at Bennett's Hill, near Birmingham, in 1815, aged 92.

HUXHAM, Dr., an English physician, who made some improvements in medicine, which still bear his name; he died in 1763.

HUYGENS, Constantine, secretary to the prince of Orange, and president of his council, was the author of 14 books of Latin poems, &c. He died in 1687.

HUYGENS, Christian, a very celebrated Dutch mathematician and astronomer, born at the Hague, in 1629, and died in 1695.

HUYSUM, Justus Van, an eminent Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam, died in 1716.

HUYSUM, John Van, son of the preceding, was also distinguished as a painter; as were his two brothers. He died in 1749.

HYDE, Edward, earl of Clarendon, and chancellor of England, born in Dinton, in Wiltshire, in 1608, and died in 1674. His name is immortalized by his "History of the Rebellion," in the time of Charles I. He was afterwards, however, impeached of high treason, and fled to France, where he died.

HYDE, Henry, earl of Clarendon, son to the chancellor, born in 1638, died in 1709. His "State Letters," during his government of Ireland, and his "Diary," for the years 1687 to 1690, were published in 1763, from the Clarendon, in Oxford.

, Dr. Thomas, an eminent divine, and of the oriental languages, born in 1 de published, beside other things, "A catalogue of the books in the Bodleian library;" "De Ludis orientalibus libro duo," a work which is held, at present, in very high esteem; and "The religion of the ancient Persians," a work of profound and various erudition, abounding with many new lights, on the most curious and interesting subjects. He died in 1703.

HYDE, Lawrence, viscount Hyde, and earl of Rochester, was the second son of the chancellor, and was always employed about the court, either as a member of the cabinet, or as an ambassador abroad. He died in 1711, with the reputation of an able statesman.

HYDE, Edward, was lieutenant governor, and governor of the colony of North Carolina; he died in 1712.

HYDER-ALI-KHAN, an Asiatic prince, son of the king of Mysore, and himself sovereign of Suba of Servia, was distinguished for his intrepidity, and for his hostility to the Europeans, whom he considered as intruders in the country, and whom he invariably opposed; he died in 1782, and was succeeded by his son, Tippoo Saib.

HYGINUS, Caius Julius, the freedman of Augustus, was the author of several Latin works.

HYGINUS, a philosopher, of Athens, was pope of Rome in 153; he suffered martyrdom, and was canonized.

HYLL, Albayn, an English physician and medical writer, died at London, in 1559.

HYPATIA, a most beautiful, virtuous, and learned lady of antiquity, daughter of Theon, who governed the Platonic school at Alexandria, the place of her birth and education, in the latter part of the 4th century. Socrates tells us, that Hypatia "arrived at such a pitch of learning, as very far to exceed all the philosophers of her time." But our notions of Hypatia will be prodigiously heightened, when we consider her succeeding her father, as she actually did, in the government of the Alexandrian school: teaching out of that chair, where Ammonius, Hierocles, and many great and celebrated philosophers had taught; and this at a time too, when men of immense learning abounded, both at Alexandria, and in many other parts of the Roman empire. She was murdered, A. D 415.

HYPERIDES, a disciple of Plato, who procured the banishment of Demosthenes from Athens; he was put to death by Antipater, 322 B. C.

HYPERIUS, Andrew Gerard, a divine, who embraced the doctrines of the reformation, and was divinity professor at Marpurg, died in 1564.

HYPSICLES, a mathematician, of Alexandria, under Marcus Aurelius.

HYRCANUS, John, prince and high-priest of the Jews, after his father. He restored his nation to independence, from the power of Antiochus, king of Syria, and died 106 B. C. He was succeeded by his son of the same name, who died 30 B. C.

HYWELL, ap Owain, a prince of North Wales; he died in 1171.

HYWELL, ap Morgan, a prince of Glamorgan, in Wales, died in 1043, aged 130.

HYWELL, Dda, or Good, a legislator of Wales, died in 948.

I

IAMBLICUS, an Arabian king, was deprived of his dominions by the Romans, but his son was restored 92 B. C.

IAMBLICUS, a Greek author, in the age of Marcus Aurelius.

IARCHI, Solomon Ben Isaac, an illustrious Jewish rabbi, was born in France, in 1104, and died in 1180.

IARCHAS, a learned Indian philosopher.

IBARRA, Joachim, eminent as a printer to the king of Spain, died in 1785.

IBAS, bishop of Edessa, a Nestorian, was banished in 449, and restored in 451.

IBBOT, Benjamin, a learned English divine, and chaplain to the king, died in 1725.

IBEK, Cotheddin, a slave, who usurped the throne of India, after the death of his master.

IBEK Azzeddin, an officer in the Egyptian court, who married the Sultan's widow, and ascended his throne, but was assassinated A. D. 1257.

IBEK, an Arabian author, who died in 1348.

IBRAHIM IMAM, a Mahometan chief priest, murdered by the caliph Marvan, in 748.

IBRAHIM, son of Massoud, was the eighth caliph of the race of the Gaznevides; he died in 1098.

IBRAHIM, brother of Haroun Raschid, was made caliph of Bagdad in 817, and died in 859.

IBRAHIM, a learned mussulman doctor, of Shiraz.

IBRAHIM, son of Achmet, succeeded his brother as emperor of Turkey, in 1640, and was assassinated in 1649.

IBRAHIM, Effendi, a Pole, established a printing press in Turkey.

IBYCUS, a Greek lyric poet, flourished about 540 B. C. He was murdered by robbers; and in his dying moments he observed cranes flying over his head, whom he implored to be his avengers. His murderers walking in Rhegium some time afterwards, and seeing some cranes in the air, one of them said to his companions, "there come the witnesses of Ibycus death." They were overheard, tried, and executed.

IDACIUS, a Spanish prelate, and an author of the 5th century.

IDRIS, Gawr, a Welch astronomer, after whom one of the highest mountains of Wales is named.

IFLAND, Augustus William, a celebrated German actor and dramatic writer, died at Berlin, in 1814. He was interred with great pomp.

IGNATIUS, surnamed Theophrastus, bishop of Antioch, born in Syria, and educated under the apostle and evangelist, St. John. He was torn to pieces by lions, at Rome, by command of the emperor Trajan, A. D. 107. His epistles are very interesting remains of ecclesiastical antiquity on many accounts; but the most important use of his writings respects the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures, which he frequently alludes to in the very expressions that they stand in at this day.

IGNATIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, in 847, died in 878.

IGNATIUS. See LOYOLA.

IGOR, sovereign prince of Russia, died in 945.

ILDEFONSE, St., bishop of Toledo, and author of an Ecclesiastical History, died in 667.

ILIVE, Jacob, an English printer and miscellaneous writer, died in 1768.

ILLESCAS, Gonsalvo, a Spanish ecclesiastic, author of the lives of the popes, died in 1580.

ILLTYD VARCHOG, or ILLUTUS, a saint, who is said to have taught the Welch an improved method of ploughing. He died in 480.

ILLYRIUS, Matthias Flaccus, or Francowitz, was a learned divine, who completed his education under Luther and Melancthon; he died in 1575.

IMBERT, Bartholomew, a poet of Nismes, died in 1790.

IMBERT, John, an advocate of Rochelle, died in the 16th century.

IMBERT, Joseph Gabriel, a painter, of Marseilles, who entered a monastic order, and died in 1749.

IMHOFF, James William, a very famous genealogist, born at Nuremberg, in 1651, died in 1728.

IMPERIALI, John Baptist, an Italian physician, and one of the 24 nobles of Genoa, died in 1623.

IMPERIALI, John, son of the preceding, eminent as a writer and physician, died in 1653.

IMPERIALI, Guiseppe Renato, a cardinal, known for a magnificent library which adorns the city of Rome; he died in 1737.

INA, a king of the West Saxons; he went to Rome in 726, and founded an English college.

INACHUS, founded the kingdom of Argos, about 1858 B. C.

INCHOFER, Melchior, a German jesuit. He wrote a satire against the jesuits, and died in 1648.

INDULPHUS, a Scotch king, said to be the 77th since the foundation of that monarchy.

INGENHOUZ, Dr. John, an eminent natural philosopher, who happily applied his chymical discoveries to the purposes of medical and agricultural improvements. Many of his disquisitions will be found in the Philosophical Transactions of London, vol. 65 to 72. He was born at Breda, but was latterly resident in England, and died at Bowood park, the seat of the marquis of Lansdowne, in 1799.

INGHEN, William Van, a Dutch painter, who died in the 17th century.

INGOLDSBY, Richard, governor of the colony of New-York was succeeded by governor Beekman, in 1700

INGOULT, Nicholas Lewis, a native of Gisors, was eloquent as a preacher of the jesuits, and died in 1753.

INGRAM, Robert, an English divine, and the author of various works, died in 1804.

INGRASSIA, John Philip, a celebrated physician, of Palermo, died in 1581.

INGUIMBERTI, Dominic Joseph Marie d', a learned divine, and bishop of Carpentras, was a munificent and pious prelate, and died in 1757.

INGULPHUS, abbot of Croyland, was born in London, in 1030, wrote "Historia Monasterii Croylandensis," and died in 1109.

INNOCENT I., was elected pope in 402, and died in 417.

INNOCENT II., was elected pope after Honorius II.; he was driven into France by a rival pope, but afterwards returned, and died at Rome, in 1143.

INNOCENT III., Lothaire Conti, elevated to the popedom, in 1198. He persecuted the Albigenses, and raised the papal authority to its greatest height. He died in 1216.

INNOCENT IV., Sinibaldi de Fiesque, cardinal, was elected pope in 1243, and was the first who invested the cardinals with a red hat, as a mark of dignity. He died in 1254.

INNOCENT V., Peter de Tarantaise, archbishop of Lyons, was made pope in 1276, and died the same year.

INNOCENT VI., Stephen Albert, bishop of Ostia, was elected pope in 1352, and died in 1362.

INNOCENT VII., Come de Meliorati, was elected pope in 1404, and died in 1406.

INNOCENT VIII., John Baptist Cibo, a noble Genoese, was elected pope in 1484, and died in 1492.

INNOCENT IX., John Anthony Facchinetti, an Italian, was elected pope in 1591, and died two months after.

INNOCENT X., John Baptist Pamphili, was elected pope in 1644. He published a bull against the Jansenists, and died in 1655.

INNOCENT XI., Benedict Odescalchi, an Italian, was elected pope in 1676, and died in 1689.

INNOCENT XII., Anthony Pignatelli, a Neapolitan, elected pope in 1691; he condemned Fenelon's Maxims of the Saints, and died in 1700.

INNOCENT XIII., Michael Angelo Conti, a native of Rome, and the eighth pope of the family, was elected in 1721, and died in 1724.

INSTITOR, Henry, a Dominican, inquisitor-general of Mayence, Treves, and Cologne, and author of some works.

INTAPHERNES, one of the seven nobles of Persia, who conspired against the usurper, Smerdis, 521 B. C.

INTERIAN DE AYALA, John, a Spaniard, author of some poems, died in 1770.

INVEGES, Augustino, a Sicilian historian, and antiquary, of the order of the jesuits, died in 1677.

IRELAND, Samuel, a gentleman, bred, we have been told, to trade; but, endowed with a turn to science and literature, he soon distinguished himself as the draftsman, engraver and illustrator of several elegant and esteemed works; among which were, "A Picturesque Tour through Holland, Brabant, and part of France, in 1789;" "Picturesque Views on the River Thames, and on the Medway;" "Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth;" "Picturesque Views of the Severn and Avon;" and "Picturesque Views, with an Historical Account, of the Inns of Court in London and Westminster." He

died June 11, 1800, (being the very day on which the concluding sheet of his last mentioned work went to press,) of a broken heart, as is believed; having been most illiberally accused (without any proof) of being concerned in the forgery of the pretended Shakspeare MSS.; from which his son, W. H. Ireland (the real fabricator of that most ingenious literary imposition,) in a confessional pamphlet, publicly and solemnly exculpated him.

IRELAND, John, author of "Illustrations of Hogarth," and "Life and Letters of Mr. John Henderson,' the actor, was born near Wem, in Shropshire, and died in the vicinity of Birmingham in 1808.

IRENÆUS, Saint, bishop of Lyons, in France, who wrote an elaborate work "against Heresies," part of which is still extant under his name. He suffered martyrdom in the 5th persecution of the Christians under Severus, A. D. 203.

IRETON, Henry, son-in-law to Oliver Cromwell, and a brave general in his army, died in 1651.

IREVISA, John, an Englishman, who translated the "Polychronicon," in 1387.

IRNERIUS, called also Wernerus, or Guarnerus, a German lawyer of the 12th century, who was properly the restorer of the Roman law. He died in 1150.

IRONSIDE, Gilbert, an Englishman, who, at the restoration, was made bishop of Bristol; he died in 1671.

IRVINE, William, a major-general in the American army during the revolution, and afterwards a member of congress, from Pennsylvania; he died in 1804.

IRWIN, Eyles, was born at Calcutta, of Irish parents, educated in England, and afterwards employed in a civil capacity, in the East. He was distinguished as a poet and miscellaneous writer, and died in 1817.

ISAAC, son of Abraham and Sarah, was the father of Esau, the progenitor of the Edomites, and of Jacob, the ancestor of the Israelites. He died 1716 B. C.

ISAAC, Angelus, Greek emperor, in 1185. He was imprisoned by his brother, and died in 1204.

ISAAC, Caro, a rabbi, of Spain, who retired to Jerusalem, and devoted himself to study and solitude; he died in the 16th century.

ISAAC COMMENUS, Greek emperor, in 1057. After a turbulent reign, he retired to a monastery, and died in 1061.

ISAACSON, Henry, an Englishman; he wrote a valuable chronological work, and died in 1654.

ISABELLA, daughter of Philip the Fair, king of France, was born in 1292, and married to Edward II., of England. Her conduct was licentious, and she died in prison.

ISABELLA, of Bavaria, married Charles VI., of France, in 1385, and died little lamented, in 1435.

ISABELLA, daughter of John II., of Castile, married Ferdinand V., king of Arragon, in 1469. She succeeded to the throne of Castile in 1474, and thus united the two kingdoms. Her reign is remarkable for the discovery of America by Columbus. She died in 1504.

ISABELLA, daughter of Alphonso, duke of Calabria, was married to John Galeazzo Sforza, in 1489, and died in 1524.

ISABELLA, sister of the king of Poland, married John Zopolita, king of Hungary, in 1539 and died in 1558.

ISÆUS, a celebrated Greek orator, and native of Chalcis, in Syria, the scholar of Lysias, and preceptor of Demosthenes. He flourished 396 years before Christ, and was the first who applied eloquence to state affairs, in which he was followed by his scholar Demosthenes.

ISAIAH, the greatest of the prophets, was of the lineage of David. He prophesied from 735 to 681 B.C., and is said to have been cut in two with a wooden saw, by the cruel king Mannasseh.

ISDEGERDES, king of Persia, was valiant, but cruel. He persecuted the Christians, and died in 420.

ISELIN, James Christopher, was professor of divinity at Basil, where he died in 1737.

ISHMAEL, son of Abraham, by Hagar, 1910 B. C. He was the progenitor of the Arabians.

ISHMAEL I., sophy of Persia, was distinguished for his valour and wisdom, and died in 1523.

ISHMAEL II., sophy of Persia, murdered his eight brothers, and at last was poisoned by his own sister, in 1579.

ISIDORE, of Alexandria, placed over a monastery, by Athanasius, died in 403.

ISIDORE, St., surnamed Pelusiota, or Daciate, from his retiring into a solitude near the town which bears both these names, was the most celebrated of the disciples of John Chrysostom. He died about 440; and we have remaining 2012 of his letters, in five books.

ISIDORE, of Cordova, was bishop of Cordova, in the age of Honorius.

ISIDORE, of Seville, a bishop of that city, was called the doctor of the age; he died in 636.

ISIDORUS, of Charax, a Greek author, 300 B. C.

ISINGRINIUS, Michael, an eminent printer, of Basil, of the 16th century.

ISMENIAS, a Theban general, who refused to kneel before a Persian king.

ISOCRATES, a Greek orator, born at Athens, in the first year of the 86th Olympiad, i. e. 436 years before Christ, died at the age of 98. We have 21 orations of his composing.

ISRAEL, Manasseh Ben, a learned rabbi, of the Low Countries, who offered Cromwell two hundred thousand pounds for permission to the Jews to settle in England. He died in 1657.

ITTIGIUS, Thomas, a German divine, and professor of divinity at Leipsic, died in 1710.

IVES, or YVES, bishop of Chartres, in 1093, led a life of great piety; he died in 1115, and was canonized.

IVETEAUX, Nicholas Vauquelin seigneur de, a French poet, and preceptor to Lewis XIII., when dauphin; he died in 1649, after leading a licentious life.

IWAN V., John Alexiowitz, succeeded to the throne of Russia in 1682. He was a weak prince, unworthy of a throne, and died in 1696.

IWAN VI., of Brunswick Bevern, succeeded to the throne of Russia in 1740, at the age of three months. He was imprisoned, and at last put to death, in 1746.

IZAACKE, Richard, an Englishman, wrote the history of Oxford, and died in 1724.

J

JAAPHAN, Ebn Tophail, an Arabian philosopher, cotemporary with Averroes, who died about 1198. He composed a philosophical romance, entitled "The Life or History of Hai Ebn Yokdhan;" in which he endeavours to demonstrate, how a man may, by the mere

light of nature, attain the knowledge of things natural and supernatural; more particularly the knowledge of God, and the affairs of another life.

JABLONSKI, Daniel Ernest, a popish divine, of Germany. He endeavoured to reconcile the Lutherans and Calvinists; wrote some dissertations and other works, and died in 1741.

JABLONSKI, Theodore, counsellor of the court of Prussia, was a man of extensive erudition, and highly esteemed. His publications were numerous.

JABLONSKI, Paul Ernest, professor of theology at Frankfort, the author of several learned works; he died in 1757.

JABLONSKI, Charles Gustavus, a German author, he died at Halle, in 1787.

JACETIUS, Francis de Cataneis, professor of Platonic philosophy, at Florence, died in 1552.

JACHAIA, Ben Joseph, a Portuguese rabbi, wrote a paraphrase on Daniel, and died in 1539.

JACKSON, Thomas, an English divine, president of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and a man of learning and piety; he died in 1640.

JACKSON, John, an English divine, theological and historical author, born in 1686, died in 1763. His last and capital work was, "Chronological Antiquities," 1752.

JACKSON, Joseph, a letter-founder of distinguished eminence, born in 1733. In testimony of his abilities, let it suffice to mention, as matters of difficulty and curiosity, the fac-simile types which he formed for Doomsday-Book, and the Alexandrian New Testament; and, as a pattern of the most perfect symmetry, the types with which Mr. Bensley printed the splendid edition of the Bible, published by the late Mr. Macklin. Mr. Jackson died in 1792.

JACKSON, Arthur, an ejected non-conformist divine, wrote a commentary on the Bible, and died in 1666.

JACKSON, Cyril, D. D. an eminent divine, born at Stamford, in 1746, and educated at Oxford. He was sub-preceptor to his present majesty; in consequence, he was made dean of Christ-Church, which he resigned in 1809. This elegant scholar declined the mitre, though the primacy of Ireland, as well as an English bishopric, had been offered him. He died at Felpham, Sussex, in 1819.

JACKSON, Dr. William, brother of the preceding, was prebendary of York, regius professor of Greek at Oxford, and bishop of Oxford; he died in 1811.

JACKSON, William, a musical composer of considerable eminence, and author of several ingenious literary productions in prose and verse, was born at Exeter, in 1730. His musical productions are too numerous to be here detailed, and too well known to require it. In 1782, he published "Thirty Letters on various Subjects." In 1791, he published "Observations on the present State of Music in London;" and in 1798, he added another volume to his Letters, under the title of "The Four Ages; with Essays on various Subjects." Mr. Jackson was organist of the cathedral at Exeter; and, besides his musical talents, was an excellent painter, chiefly in the landscape way. He died in 1803.

JACOB, son of Isaac and Rebecca, obtained his brother's birthright, and went to Egypt, where he died 1689 B. C., aged 147.

JACOB, Ben Napthali, a famous Jew rabbi, in the 5th century, and inventor (with Ben Aser) of the points in Hebrew to serve for vowels, and of the accents, to facilitate the reading of that language.

JACOB, Ben Haim, a rabbi, of the 16th century, who rendered himself famous by the collection of the Masore, which is properly a critique upon the books of the Bible, in order to settle the true reading.

JACOB, Henry, an Englishman, wrote against the Brownists, and died in 1621.

JACOB, Henry, son of the preceding, was an able Orientalist, and died in 1652.

JACOB, a Hungarian monk, of the 13th century, preached a crusade against the Saracens.

JACOB, Giles, an English law writer, biographer, and lexicographer, born at Romsey, in Hampshire, in 1686, died in 1744. Besides a Law Dictionary, he published two volumes, entitled "The Poetical Register; or, Lives and Characters of the English poets."

JACOB AL BARDAI, was an able leader of the Eutychians, and a disciple of Severus.

JACOBÆUS, Oliger, professor of philosophy, at Copenhagen, and an author; he died in 1701

JACOBS, Jurian, a Swiss painter, died in 1664.

JACOMB, Thomas, D. D., a fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, was ejected for non-conformity, and died in 1687.

JACOPONE, da Todi, an Italian poet, cotemporary with Dante, died in 1306.

JACQUELOT, Isaac, a French protestant minister, who, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, became chaplain to the king of Prussia; he died in 1708.

JACQUET, Lewis, a native of Lyons, was an admirer and imitator of Rosseau, and died in 1793.

JACQUIER, Francis, a Frenchman, eminent as a mathematician and divine, died in 1788.

JADDUS, high-priest of Judea, when Alexander approached Jerusalem to destroy it.

JADELOT, Nicholas, a Frenchman, known as a physician and an author, died in 1793.

JAEGER, John Wolfgang, a Lutheran divine, and divinity professor, at Tubingen, he wrote several Latin works, and died in 1720.

JAGO, Richard, an English divine and poet, born in 1715. About 1732 he was entered as a servitor in University college, Oxford; in which humiliating situation he was visited by his schoolfellow, Shenstone, then a commoner in Pembroke college, who introduced him to his fellow-collegians. In 1767, he published a poem called "Edge Hill," by which his poetical reputation was completely established; and he died rector of Kilmcote, Leicestershire, in 1781. A collection of his poems was published in 1784.

JAILLOT, Alexis Hubert, a French sculptor, and geographer to the king, died in 1780.

JAMBLICUS, the name of two celebrated Platonic philosophers, in the 4th century, one of whom was a native of Chalcis, and the other of Apamea, in Syria.

JAMES, St., the Great, son of Zebedee, one of the apostles, was put to death by Herod, A. D. 44.

JAMES, St., the Less, brother of Simon and Jude, was also one of the apostles. He was surnamed the Just, and put to death, A. D. 62.

JAMES, St. a bishop of Nisibis, distinguished for his patriotism and benevolence; he died about 350.

JAMES I., king of Scotland, was taken by the English, imprisoned 18 years, and then liberated. He was assassinated in 1437

JAMES, II., king of Scotland, succeeded his father, James I., and was killed in 1460.

JAMES III., succeeded his father, James II., of Scotland, was odious for his cruelties, and put to death by his rebellious subjects in 1488.

JAMES, IV., succeeded his father, James III. He was an active and patriotic monarch, but was slain at the fatal battle of Floddenfield, in 1513.

JAMES V., son and successor of James IV. He supported the religious establishment of his country, and left his dominions to his only child, Mary Stuart. He died in 1542.

JAMES VI., of Scotland, and I. of England, was son of Mary, queen of Scots. Though learned and intelligent, his favourites were worthless characters. He was the author of several works, and died in 1625.

JAMES II., of England, succeeded his brother Charles II. His oppressive government and popish principles, alienated his subjects from him, who invited William III., of Holland, to the throne. He died at Paris, in 1701.

JAMES I., king of Arragon, surnamed the Warrior, succeeded to the throne in 1213, and died in 1276.

JAMES II., king of Arragon, succeeded his brother, Alphonso III., in 1291. He united Valentia and Catalonia to his crown, and died in 1327.

JAMES, of Voraigne, provincial of the Dominicans, compiled the Golden Legend, and died in 1298.

JAMES, Thomas, an English divine, was a distinguished collector of curious MSS., and died in 1632.

JAMES, Richard, nephew of the preceding, educated at Oxford, was a learned scholar and critic; he died in 1638.

JAMES, Dr. Robert, an English physician of great eminence, and particularly distinguished by the preparation of a most excellent fever powder, born in 1703, died in 1776. His principal writings are, a "Medicinal Dictionary," "The Practice of Physic," and "A Dispensatory."

JAMES, Thomas, D. D., an Englishman, educated at Cambridge, was an author, and died in 1804.

JAMET, Peter Charles, a French writer, born in 1701.

JAMISON, George, a celebrated Scottish painter, usually called the Vandyke of Scotland, born in 1586, died in Edinburgh, in 1644.

JAMYN, Amadis, a French poet, who became secretary to Charles IX., and died in 1585.

JANEWAY, James, educated at Oxford, was ejected for non-conformity, and died in 1674.

JANICON, Francis Michael, a French writer, born in Paris, was educated in Holland, and died in 1730.

JANSENIUS, Cornelius, a divine, envoy of Philip II. of Spain, to the council of Trent, died in 1576.

JANSEN, Cornelius, bishop of Ypres, and principal of the sect called Jansenists, born at Leerdam, in Holland, in 1585, died in 1638.

JANSON, or JANSONIUS, James, a native of Amsterdam, and professor of theology, at Louvain; he died in 1625.

JANSON, Abraham, of Antwerp, an excellent painter in the 16th century.

JANSSENS, an eminent Dutch painter, died in 1665.

JANSSENS, Victor Honorius, a painter, of Brussels, died in 1739.

JANSSENS, Abraham, a celebrated painter, born at Antwerp, in 1639. He once challenged Rubens, who prudently yielded to him: telling him, that he should leave the public to determine the question of their respective merits. Janssen, however, was a good artist, as may be seen by a fine picture of his in the Dusseldorff gallery, representing the resurrection of Lazarus.

JANUARIUS, St., bishop of Benevento, was beheaded in the persecution of Dioclesian.

JAPHET, son of Noah, the progenitor of the nations of Europe and Asia, was born 2148 B. C.

JARDINS, Mary Catherine des, a French lady, famous for her poetry and romances, died in 1683. She is said to have been the inventor of novels. Her works were printed in 10 vols. at Paris, in 1702.

JARDYN, Karel du, a Dutch painter of note, died in 1678.

JAROSLAW, grand duke of Russia, in the 10th century, was a patron of learned men.

JARRIGE, Peter, a jesuit, who became a protestant, and afterwards recanted. He wrote for, and against, the Jesuits, and died in 1670.

JARRY, Laurence Juillard du, a French poet and divine, who excelled as a preacher; he died in 1730.

JARS, Gabriel, a Frenchman, and mineralogist of some note, died in 1768.

JARVIS, Abraham, D. D., second bishop of the episcopal church in Connecticut, died at New-Haven, in 1813.

JAUCOURT, Lewis de, a learned French man, and an author; he died in 1780.

JAULT, Augustus Francis, professor of Syriac in the Royal College at Paris, was celebrated as a physician, and died in 1757.

JAY, Guy Michel, le, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, ruined himself by printing a polyglot Bible, and died in 1675.

JEACOCKE, Caleb, was a baker, and an author, died in 1785.

JEANES, Henry, educated at Oxford, was the author of several works; he died in 1682.

JEANNIN, Peter, a Burgundian, advocate in the parliament of Dijon, and favourite of Henry IV.; he died in 1622, after seeing seven successive kings on the throne of France.

JEAURAT, Sebastian, a Frenchman, distinguished as an able mathematician; he died in 1803.

JEBB, Samuel, an English physician and miscellaneous writer, born at Nottingham, died in 1772.

JEBB, Dr. John, born in London, in 1736. He was eminent both as a non-conformist divine, and a physician. In the knowledge of the Christian Scriptures he was particularly conversant, as his theological lectures at Cambridge gave incontestable proofs; his skill in the medical profession was great and scientific, and his practice uncommonly successful. His ardour in the cause of liberty also, was unabating and incorruptible: and his publications, theological, medical, and political, gained great approbation; he died in 1786.

JEBB, Sir Richard, bart., M. D. F. R. and A. S. S., son of the preceding, one of the censors of the college of physicians in 1781, and physician extraordinary to his Britannic Majesty, born in 1729, died in 1787.

JECHONIAS, king of Judah, was carried prisoner to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar.

JEFFERY, Thomas, an English dissenting clergyman, and an author of the 18th century.

JEFFERY, John, a popular divine, was educated at Cambridge, and died in 1720.

JEFFERY, of Monmouth, ap Arthur, bishop of St. Asaph, a famous British historian, who flourished in the time of Henry I.

JEFFREYS, lord George, baron Wem, commonly known by the name of judge Jeffreys, the infamous lord chancellor, under James II., died a prisoner in the Tower, in 1689. He was one of the greatest advisers and promoters of all the oppressive and arbitrary measures of that unhappy tyrannical reign; and his sanguinary and inhuman proceedings will ever render his name detested.

JEFFREYS, George, a writer, and fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, died in 1755.

JEFFRIES, Sir Herbert, lieutenant governor of the colony of Virginia, and successor to Sir William Berkeley, as chief magistrate, died in 1678.

JEHU, the tenth king of Israel 885 B. C., was deprived of his kingdom by Hazael, king of Syria, and died 856 B. C.

JEKYL, Sir Joseph, an eminent lawyer and statesman, was master of the rolls to George I., and died in 1768.

JEKYL, Thomas, D. D., brother to Sir Joseph, educated at Cambridge, was an author of various works, between 1674 and 1682.

JELLINGER, Christopher, a German, who obtained a living in England, from which he was ejected for non-conformity, in 1662.

JENCKES, Joseph, lieutenant governor and governor of the colony of Rhode Island; he died in 1740.

JENISCHIUS, Paul, a learned native of Antwerp, died in 1647.

JENKIN, Robert, professor of divinity at Cambridge, and author of valuable theological tracts, died in 1727.

JENKIN, William, a puritan, ejected for non-conformity, in 1662.

JENKINS, Henry, a native of Yorkshire, remarkable for his longevity, being at the time of his death, (1670,) 169 years old. He remembered the battle of Floddenfield, and was examined in court on a circumstance that happened 140 years before. He retained his faculties to the last; but, as he was born before parochial registers were kept, no parish would support him; so that he subsisted by begging.

JENKINS, Sir Leoline, a learned civilian and an able statesman, under Charles II., born in Glamorganshire, in 1623, died in 1685.

JENKINSON, Charles, earl of Liverpool, a statesman of profound ability, but extremely unpopular, was the son of colonel Charles Jenkinson, and first introduced himself into life as a political writer, and a critic in The Monthly Review. From this source he derived the patronage of the late earl of Bute, and all those honours and rewards to which he afterwards attained. He was for many years president of the board of trade. In the year 1782, he succeeded to the family title of a baronet; in 1786, he was created lord Hawksbury, and in 1796, earl of Liverpool. He was supposed to be high in the confidence of his majesty; and his thorough knowledge of the commercial interest of his country, and acquaintance with subjects of political economy, have been displayed in numerous tracts; the greater part of which, however, were written on subjects creating a temporary interest, rather than as illustrative of general principles. From this description of his last valuable work, "On the Coins of the Realm," ought, however, to form an exception. He died in 1808, in his 80th year.

JENKS, Benjamin, a pious divine, born in Shropshire, in 1646, died in 1724. His best-known writings are "Prayers and Offices of Devotion for Families," and "Meditations on various important Subjects."

JENKYNS, David, made a Welch judge by Charles I.; he was distinguished for his loyalty, and died in 1650.

JENNENS, Charles, a non-conformist gentleman, of considerable fortune, at Gopsal, in Leicestershire, who compiled the words for some of Handel's oratorios, and began an edition of Shakspeare; but died when he had published "King Lear," "Hamlet," "Othello," "Julius Cæsar," and "Macbeth." His death happened in 1773.

JENNINGS, David, D. D., a dissenting minister and author, died in 1762.

JENSON, Nicolas, or Jansonius, an eminent printer and letter-founder, of Venice, died in 1481.

JENYNS, Soame, born in London, in 1705, and well known in the literary world, as the author of "The Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion;" an "Essay on the Origin of Evil;" and various poetical pieces. He was many years M. P. for the town of Cambridge; he was also a commissioner for trade and plantations, and died in 1787.

JEPHSON, Robert, a successful poet, dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was many years master of the horse to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and died in 1803.

JEPTHAH, a judge of Israel, known in sacred history for his remarkably rash vow.

JEREMIAH, second of the great prophets, was born 629 B. C., and died 586 B. C.

JERNINGHAM, Edward, a poetical, miscellaneous, and dramatic writer, born in Norfolk, in 1727. He was descended from an ancient Roman Catholic family, and was educated at Douay and Paris; but on his return to England, he joined in communion with the established church. He died in 1812.

JEROBOAM I., king of Israel, son of Solomon, died 954 B. C.

JEROBOAM II., son of Joash, king of Israel 826 B. C., died 784 B. C.

JEROME. See HIERONIMUS.

JEROME, of Prague, so called from the place of his birth, in the capital city of Bohemia, where he is held to be a protestant martyr. He was a disciple of John Huss, and died in the same cause, in 1416.

JEROME, of St. Faith, or Joshua Larchi, a Spanish Jew of great influence, who became a convert to christianity, and, it is said, 5000 Jews followed his example. He died in the 15th century.

JERVAS, Charles, a painter, of Great Britain, more likely to be immortalized by Mr. Pope's friendship and panegyric, than by his own pictures. He was a writer also, and published a translation of "Don Quixotte" without understanding the Spanish language, and died about 1740.

JESSEY, Henry, a non-conformist minister, ejected in 1662.

JESTYN, ap Gwrgant, prince of Glamorgan, succeeded his uncle as king, in 1043.

JESUA, Levita, a Spanish rabbi, of the 15th century.

JESUS, a Jew, who foretold the calamities of his nation, before the siege of Jerusalem.

JESUS, son of Siracli, a native of Jerusalem, was author of Ecclesiasticus, 200 B. C.

JESUS CHRIST, the Blessed Saviour of the world, born at Bethlehem, A. M. 4004, and was crucified by the Jews, Friday, April 3, A. D. 36.

JETHRO, father-in-law of Moses, was priest and king of the Midianites.

JEUNE, Jean le, a French divine, of great piety, and much esteemed by Massillon; he died in 1672.

JEWEL, John, bishop of Salisbury, and a great polemic writer in defence of the English church against popery; he was born in 1522, and died in 1571.

JEZED I., fifth caliph, or successor of Mahomet, in 680. He died in 683.

JOAB, a general under David, was put to death 1014 B. C.

JOACHIM, abbot of Corazzo, made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; he pretended to be a prophet, and died in 1202, leaving a numerous sect behind him.

JOACHIM, George, mathematical professor at Wittemberg, an able defender of the Copernican system; he died in 1570.

JOAN, Pope, a woman, placed among the successors of St. Peter as John VIII., or John VII. This story was believed for more than 200 years, but is now generally discredited.

JOAN of Arc, commonly called the Maid of Orleans, whose heroic behaviour in re-animating the expiring valour of the French nation, though by the most superstitious means (pretending to be inspired,) deserved a better fate. She was burnt by the English as a sorceress, in 1431, at the age of 24.

JOAN, queen of Naples, murdered her first and second husbands, and adopted a relation as her successor, who put her to death in 1381.

JOAN II., queen of Naples, after Ladislaus, in 1414, disgraced herself by her debaucheries, and died in 1434.

JOASH, son of Ahaziah, was proclaimed king of Israel at the age of seven years, and slain 483 B. C.

JOASH, son of Jehoahaz, king of Israel, defeated the Syrians, took the king of Judah prisoner, and died 826 B. C.

JOB, patriarch of Uz, celebrated in sacred history for his sufferings and patience; he died about 1500 B. C.

JOBERT, Lewis, a learned French jesuit, born at Paris, in 1647, died in 1719. We have several tracts of piety of his writing, besides a piece entitled, "La Science des Medailles," in good esteem.

JODELLE, Stephen, lord of Limodin, born in 1532, at Paris, and said to be first of all the French who wrote comedies and tragedies in his own tongue in the ancient form; he died in 1573.

JOEL, the second of the minor prophets, flourished about 790 B. C.

JOHN, Baptist, the forerunner of Christ, son of Zacharias and Elizabeth, was beheaded by Herod A. D. 29.

JOHN the Evangelist, brother of James the Great, called to the apostleship at the age of 26, was a favourite of his master, and the writer of the Apocalypse; he died at Ephesus, A. D. 100.

JOHN, surnamed Mark, was the disciple of the Apostles.

JOHN, a native of Nicomedia, was put to death in the persecution of Diocletian, in 303.

JOHN, St., a native of Cyprus, was raised to the see of Alexandria, in 610.

JOHN, secretary to Honorius, seized the throne of Constantinople on his master's death, and was beheaded in 425.

JOHN I., surnamed Zimisces, seized the throne of Constantinople, by assassinating Nicephoras Phocas, in 969. He displayed great valour against the Saracens, and was poisoned in 976.

JOHN II., Comnenus, succeeded to the throne of Constantinople, in 1118. He was successful in his wars, was a virtuous prince, and died in 1143.

JOHN III., Ducas, was emperor of Nice, while the Latins were masters of Constantinople; he died in 1255.

JOHN IV., Lascaris, succeeded to the throne of Constantinople, in 1259. His sceptre was seized by Michael Palæologus, who put him in prison, where he died.

JOHN V., Cantacuzenus, emperor of Constantinople. See CANTACUZENUS.

JOHN VI., Palæologus, succeeded to the throne of Constantinople, in 1341. This weak and unfortunate monarch died in 1390.

JOHN VII., Palæologus, succeeded his father as emperor, in 1425, and died in 1448.

JOHN I., pope, a Tuscan, succeeded to the popedom, in 523. He was imprisoned by Theodoric, and died in 526.

JOHN II., a native of Rome, was elected pope in 533, and died in 535.

JOHN III., a Roman, was elected pope in 560, and died in 573.

JOHN IV., elected pope in 640, died in 642.

JOHN V., a Syrian, elected pope in 685, died in 687.

JOHN VI., a Greek, elected pope in 701, died in 705.

JOHN VII., a Greek, succeeded John VI. He was a weak pontiff, and died in 707.

JOHN VIII., a Roman, elected pope in 872, and died in 882; 300 of his letters are preserved.

JOHN IX., a native of Tivoli, elected pope in 898, died in 900.

JOHN X., archbishop of Ravenna, was elected pope in 914. More capable of leading an army, than guiding the church, he defeated the Saracens in battle, and was put to death in 928.

JOHN XI., son of Alberic, duke of Spoletto, was made pope in 931, at the early age of 25; he died in 936.

JOHN XII., a Roman noble, elected pope in 956. Being accused of various crimes, he was deposed by a general council, and killed in 964.

JOHN XIII., a Roman, was elected pope in 965 by the emperor, against the will of the Roman people; he died in 972.

JOHN XIV., succeeded to the popedom in 983. He was imprisoned by the anti-pope Boniface VIII., and died in 984.

JOHN XV., pope after John XIV., died soon after his elevation.

JOHN XVI., a Roman, was made pope in 985. He was the first who rewarded meritorious deeds by canonization, and died in 996.

JOHN XVII., a Roman, elected pope in 1003, after Sylvester II.

JOHN XVIII., a Roman, elected pope after John XVII. He died in 1009, after having resigned the dignity.

JOHN XIX., succeeded his brother as pope, in 1024. He crowned the emperor Conrad II., and died in 1033.

JOHN XX., the name given by some to the anti-pope Philagathus, or to John, or to the woman who is said to have filled the papal chair, under the name of pope Joan.

JOHN XXI., elected pope in 1276, died by the fall of a building in 1277.

JOHN XXII. d'Euse, was elected pope in 1316, and died in 1334.

JOHN XXIII., Balthasar Cossa, a Neapolitan, was elected pope in 1410, and died in 1419.

JOHN, king of England, was the son of Henry IV. This monarch, being compelled by the barons, signed Magna Charta, the basis of British freedom; he died in 1216.

JOHN, king of France, surnamed the Good, succeeded to the throne in 1350. He was defeated in battle and taken prisoner by Edward, the black prince; he died in 1364.

JOHN III., king of Sweden, son of Gustavus Vasa, ascended the throne in 1568. He attempted to restore the popish religion, but was unsuccessful, and died in 1592.

JOHN II., king of Castile; he was a brave warrior, and died in 1454.

JOHN II., king of Navarre, succeeded to the throne of Arragon, in 1458, and died in 1479.

JOHN, son of the emperor Henry VII., was elected to the kingdom of Bohemia, in 1309, and after conquering Silesia, declared himself king of Poland. He was a prince of great valour, and was mortally wounded in the battle of Crecy, in 1346.

JOHN I., king of Portugal, was raised to the throne in 1384. Under his reign the Portuguese began their famous discoveries; he died in 1433.

JOHN II., king of Portugal, surnamed the Great, succeeded to the throne in 1481. He carried his arms into Africa, and died in 1495.

JOHN III., king of Portugal, succeeded to the throne in 1521, and died in 1557.

JOHN IV., surnamed the Fortunate, was son of the duke of Braganza. By the assistance of his brave countrymen he shook off the Spanish yoke, and was proclaimed king in 1630; he died in 1656.

JOHN V., succeeded to the throne of Portugal, in 1707. He devoted himself to the interests of his country, and died in 1750.

JOHN, of Gaunt or Ghent, duke of Lancaster, and son of Edward III., was a prince of distinguished valour and prudence, and a patron of the poet Chaucer; he died in 1399.

JOHN SOBIESKI, king of Poland. See SOBIESKI.

JOHN, of Austria, Don, was the natural son of the emperor Charles V., and a celebrated warrior; he died by poison, in 1578.

JOHN, Fearless, Duke of Burgundy, distinguished himself at Nicopolis against Bajazet; he was assassinated in 1419.

JOHN, of France, duke of Berry, was son of king John, and distinguished at the battle of Poictiers; he died in 1416.

JOHN V., duke of Brittany, surnamed the Conqueror, died in 1399.

JOHN VI., duke of Brittany, a prince of great valour and benevolence, died in 1446.

JOHN V., count of Armagnac, was son of John IV., of Navarre. For his misconduct, he was banished from France, and killed in 1743.

JOHN, of Leyden. See BOCCOLD.

JOHN, of Salisbury, an Englishman, bishop of Chartres, and one of the most learned persons in the 12th century. The only things remaining of his, are his "Life of St. Thomas of Canterbury;" "A Collection of Letters;" and his "Polycration."

JOHN, of Paris, a celebrated Dominican, and theological professor at Paris, died in 1304.

JOHN, of Udino, a celebrated painter, at Rome, died in 1564.

JOHNES, Thomas, born at Ludlow, in Shropshire, in 1748, was bred at Eton and Oxford. He was a member of parliament, first for Cardigan, and afterwards for the county of Radnor. His estates at Hafod, in Cardiganshire, were conducted on the most liberal scale, and were a strong attraction to all visiters of that part of Wales. But in 1807, the elegant mansion, a most valuable library, and a printing establishment, from which had issued many elegant productions, were destroyed by an accidental fire, while Mr. Johnes was attending his duty in parliament. In 1811 he lost a favourite daughter, from the effects of which shock he never recovered. He died in 1816. Mr. Johnes reprinted, with great care and attention, generally with notes and illustrations, at his private press, above alluded to, the valuable works of "Froissart," "de Joinville," and "Monstrelet."

JOHNSON, Martin, an excellent painter of landscapes, died in the reign of James II.

JOHNSON, Samuel, an English divine, of remarkable learning, and steadiness in suffering for the principles of the revolution. in 1658. He was born in 1649, and died in 1703.

JOHNSON, John, a non juror divine, who, though promoted in the established church, expressed a mean opinion of her articles and liturgy; he died in 1725.

JOHNSON, or JANSEN, Cornelius, an excellent painter, a native of Amsterdam. In the reign of James I., he drew several fine portraits of that monarch, and most of his court, and died in 1665.

JOHNSON, Charles, a dramatic writer of merit, died in 1748. The dramatic pieces which this author produced are enumerated in the "Biographia Dramatica."

JOHNSON, Maurice, an excellent English antiquary, died in 1755.

JOHNSON, Dr. Samuel, born at Litchfield, in 1709, where his father was a reputable bookseller. He was entered of Pembroke college, Oxford, in 1728, but left the university without taking any degree. In March, 1737, he went to London, where he appears to have met with disappointments which disgusted him with the town; for, in August, we find him desirous of returning again into his native country, to take upon himself the office of master of a charity school, in Shropshire, then vacant, the salary of which was 60*l.* a year. But the statutes of the school requiring the person who should be elected to be a master of the arts, this attempt seems to have been frustrated. In 1740, he began to write the "Debates in the Senate of Lilliput," printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, and, after producing some poems, translations, and biographical works, which met with a good reception, (particularly "London," the "Vanity of Human Wishes," and "The Life of Savage,") he brought forth "Irene," a tragedy, in 1749. This not meeting with the success that he expected, he set about his "Dictionary." The execution of this cost him the labour of many years; but he was amply repaid by the fame which he acquired. During the recesses of this stupendous labour, he published his "Ramblers." The reputation of these works gained him the honorary degree of doctor of laws, in the university of Dublin, which was soon after followed by the same degree from Oxford. To this succeeded his "Idlers." His next publication was "Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia," a beautiful little novel, in the Eastern style, abounding with the most useful and mo-

ral maxims, suited to the several conditions of life. Of his political works, which followed at distant intervals, the public are more divided about the merits: it is, however, but fair to presume that they were his candid opinions upon the subjects, and, as such, deserving of no censure from the judgment of impartiality. His last undertaking, "The Lives of the British Poets," would alone have been sufficient to immortalize his name, as it by far excels any thing executed upon a similar plan, by others; and, though the critical remarks, in a few instances, incorporate a little too much with political opinions, their general excellence must always give them deserved celebrity. It is said, that he was executing a second part of "The Prince of Abyssinia," and was in hopes to have finished it before his death, which event happened Dec. 13, 1784. The editor of the "Biographia Dramatica," after bestowing many just encomiums on the genius of Dr J., says, it would be the highest injustice, were I not to observe, that nothing but that genius can possibly exceed the extent of his erudition; and it would be adding a greater injury to his still more valuable qualities, were we to stop here; since, together with the ablest head, he seems to have been possessed of the very best heart at present existing. Every line, every sentiment, that issues from his pen, tends to the great centre of all his views, the promotion of virtue, religion, and humanity; nor are his actions less pointed toward the same great end. Benevolence, charity, and piety, are the most striking features of his character; and while his writings point out to us what a good man ought to be, his own conduct sets us an example of what he is." A statue to Dr. Johnson's memory has been erected in St. Paul's cathedral. In an East India newspaper we meet with the following poetical picture of this celebrated character:

"Herculean strength and a stentorian voice,
Of wit a fund, of words a countless choice;
In learning, rather various than profound,
In truth intrepid, in religion sound:
A trembling frame and a distorted sight,
But firm in judgment and in genius bright;
In controversy rarely known to spare,
But humble as the publican in pray'r;
To more than merited his kindness, kind,
And, tho' in manners harsh, of friendly mind;
Deep tinged with melancholy's blackest shade
And, tho' prepared to die, of death afraid.—
Such Johnson was—of him with justice vain,
When will this nation see his like again.

JOHNSON, Thomas, a London apothecary, and the best herbalist of his time, died in 1644.

JOHNSON, Samuel, LL. D., a member of congress, and senator from North Carolina, afterwards a judge of the supreme court, and governor of that state; he died in 1816.

JOHNSON, Sir Nathaniel, governor of the colony of South Carolina, in 1706. He displayed great ability and judgment in defending the colony from the French and Indians; he died in 1713.

JOHNSON, Edward, an inhabitant of Massachusetts, author of a work, entitled "The Wonder Working Providence of Sion's Saviour, in New-England, from 1628 to 1652."

JOHNSON, Robert, the last proprietary governor of South Carolina, in 1719, afterwards appointed to the same office by the crown; he died in 1735.

JOHNSON, Sir William, superintendent of Indian affairs, in the colony of New-York known for the great influence and authority he acquired over that people; he died in 1774

JOHNSON, Samuel, D. D., a native of Connecticut, distinguished as the first convert to episcopacy in the colony, and afterwards as president of King's college, New-York; he died in 1772.

JOHNSON, William Samuel, LL. D., F. R. S son of the preceding, was an eminent lawyer, and for several years, agent of the colony of New-York, in England. He was afterwards a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, a delegate to congress, and to the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, and first senator of the U. S., from Connecticut. He was also president of Columbia college, New-York, for several years. He died at Stratford, in 1819, aged 93.

JOHNSON, Thomas, an eminent lawyer, and a firm patriot, of Maryland, governor of that state after the revolution, and afterwards an associate judge of the supreme court of the United States: he died in 1819.

JOHNSTON, Dr. Arthur, a physician, but more celebrated as a Latin poet, was born at Aberdeen, in 1587, of which university he afterwards became principal; he died at Oxford, in 1641. His "Epigrams," and version of the "Psalms," are excellent.

JOHNSTON, Charles, born in Ireland, was bred to the bar; but, being exceedingly deaf, he relinquished that profession. In 1760, he published "Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea;" a political Romance, in which all the scenes and characters were sketched from real life. This was followed by "The Reverie; or, a Flight to the Paradise of Fools;" the "History of John Juniper, Esq., alias Juniper Jack," &c. &c. In 1782, Mr. Johnston went to India, where he died about 1800.

JOHNSTON, Gabriel, governor of the colony of North Carolina, died in 1762. His administration contributed to the increase and prosperity of the colony, and to the advancement of learning there.

JOHNSTONE, James, a Scotch physician, distinguished for his treatment of a malignant fever, at Kidderminster, died in 1802.

JOHNSTONE, George, one of the commissioners sent to treat with America, during the war; he died in 1787.

JOINVILLE, John Sieur de, an eminent French statesman, and author of "The History of St. Louis," a very curious and interesting piece, died in 1318, aged 90.

JOLOGOEH, a Welch bard, who, from 1370 to 1420, was in the court of Owen Glendowr.

JOLY, Guy, known by his long and faithful attachment to the famous cardinal de Rhetz, whom he attended both in his prosperity and adversity. He wrote "Memoirs of his Times," from 1648 to 1665; which, as Voltaire expresses it, "are to those of the cardinal, what the servant is to the master."

JOLY, Claude, a French ecclesiastic, who died in 1700.

JONAH, the fifth of the minor phophets, was sent to denounce judgments on Nineveh. He died about 761 B. C.

JONAS, Anagrimus, a learned Icelander, who acquired a great reputation for astronomy and the sciences, died in 1640, at the age of 95.

JONAS, Justus, a famous protestant divine and polemical writer, in Germany, born in Thuringia, in 1493, died in 1555.

JONATHAN, son of Saul, and the faithfull friend of David, was slain in battle by the Philistines, 1055 B. C.

JONATHAN, a general of the Jews, and brother of Judas Maccabeus, was a valiant man, and cruelly put to death, 144 B. C.

JONES, William, an English divine, of learning and piety, whose works are highly esteemed; he died in 1800.

JONES, Jeremiah, a dissenting divine, and author, died in 1724.

JONES, John, a Benedictine monk, educated at Oxford, was made vicar-general of his order, and died in 1636.

JONES, David, a native of Wales, wrote some poetical pieces, and died in 1780.

JONES, John, a Welch antiquary, who was employed 40 years, from 1590 to 1630 in collecting Welch MSS.

JONES, Rice, a Welch poet, died in 1801.

JONES, John, a dramatic writer, in the reign of Charles I.

JONES, Inigo, a celebrated English architect, born in London, in 1572, died in 1652. His abilities in all human sciences surpassed most of his age. His designs and buildings were many and important; but for an account of these we must refer the reader to Campbell's "Vitruvius Britannicus."

JONES, John, a medical writer, born in Wales, died in 1580.

JONES, Sir William, judge of the king's bench, in the reign of James I., and Charles I.

JONES, Sir Thomas, a judge of the king's bench, under Charles II. and James II.

JONES, William, one of the last of those genuine mathematicians, admirers, and cotemporaries of Newton, who cultivated and improved the sciences in the present century, father to Sir William Jones, was born in Anglesey, in the year 1680, and died in 1749.

JONES, Henry, a native of Drogheda, in Ireland, and no mean dramatic poet, though originally a journeyman bricklayer, died very poor, in 1770. His principal performance, "The Earl of Essex," a tragedy, appeared in 1753.

JONES, Griffith, born in London, in 1721, died in 1786. This gentleman was many years editor of the London Chronicle, of the Daily Advertiser, and, we believe, of the Public Ledger, in the "Literary Magazine," with Johnson, and in the "British Magazine," with Smollet and Goldsmith, his anonymous labours were often associated. His modest mind shrunk from public attention; and his labours were most frequently directed to the improvement of the younger and more untutored classes of mankind. His translations from the French are very numerous, but cannot now be traced.

JONES, Sir William, one of the judges of the supreme court of judicature, in Bengal, and an excellent poet, to whose translations we are indebted for many beautiful effusions of the Persian muse, was born in London, in 1746, and died in 1794, at the premature age of 48. Endowed by nature with a mind of extraordinary vigour, Sir William, by unwearied industry, aided by superior genius, successfully explored the hidden sources of Oriental science and literature; and his attainments in this interesting branch of learning were such as to make him far beyond all competition, the most eminent Oriental scholar, in this, or perhaps any other age. Unlike many other eminent literary characters of the age, Sir William was a sincere and pious Christian: instead of labouring by his writings, to propagate the doctrines of infidelity as has been a favourite practice with some modern philosophers of reputation, he was desirous to lend the Scriptures his utmost support; and, in one of his latest annual discourses to the Asiatic Society, he has done more to give validity to the Mosaic history of the creation than has been done by the researches of any cotemporary writer. The following epitaph, written by and for himself, is equally admired fe its truth and its elegance.

"Here was deposited
the mortal part of a man
who feared GOD, but not death;
and maintained independence,
but sought not riches;
who thought none below him,
but the base and unjust;
none above him but the wise and virtuous;
who loved his parents, kindred, friends,
and country:
and having devoted his life to their service,
and the improvement of his mind,
resigned it calmly,
giving glory to his Creator,
wishing peace on earth,
and good will to all his creatures,
on the ..... day of .....
in the year of our blessed Redeemer...."

JONES, Richard, a Welchman, and an ingenious author, died in the 17th century.

JONES, David, speaker of the colonial assembly of New-York, and a judge of the supreme court of that state, died in 1775.

JONES, Thomas, an English divine, eminent as an instructer of mathematics, at Cambridge, died in 1807.

JONES, John Paul, a native of Scotland, who, after being engaged in the merchant service of Great Britain, came to America, at the commencement of the revolution, and received a lieutenants commission in the navy of the United States. He was soon after promoted, and, as captain of the Ranger, and afterwards of the Bonne Homme Richard, fought battles and gained victories, which gave him reputation throughout Europe, and which, for their desperation, have seldom been equalled. He also annoyed the enemy's merchant vessels in every sea. After the peace, he was, for a time, in the service of Russia. He died at Paris, in 1792.

JONES, John, M. D., an eminent physician, of New-York, afterwards professor of surgery in King's college; he died in 1791.

JONES, William, speaker of the house of assembly, and governor of the state of Rhode-Island, died in 1822.

JONG, Ludolph de, a Dutch painter of eminence, died in 1697.

JONGHE, Baldwin, or Junius, a Franciscan monk, and the author of several works, died in 1634.

JONIN, Gilbert, a jesuit, known as an eminent poet, died at Tournon, in 1638.

JONSIUS, John, a native of Holstein, and an elegant writer, died in 1659.

JONSON, Benjamin, a celebrated English poet, born in Westminster, in 1574. He was bred a bricklayer, but went afterwards to St. John's college, Cambridge; where, however, his continuance was short in proportion to his finances, which would not supply the decent conveniences of a learned ease. In this exigence he turned his thoughts upon the play-

houses: his inclination and genius lay to compositions for the stage; and he had the example of Shakspeare, who had taken the same course, in the like difficulties, with success. The first play Jonson printed was the comedy entitled "Every man in his humour;" after which he produced a play regularly every year, for some years successively. In 1619, on the death of Daniel, he succeeded to the vacant laurel; and this office obliged him to provide the Christmas diversion of a masque: accordingly, in his works, we have a series of these and other entertainments of a like kind, most of which were presented at court from 1615 to 1625. He died in 1637, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. Over his grave is a common pavement stone, and on it are engraven these words,

"O RARE BEN JONSON."

JOHNSTON, John, a polish naturalist, travelled over Europe, and died in 1675.

JORAM, king of Israel, 896 B. C.; he was slain 884 B. C.

JORAM, king of Judah 889 B. C.; he died in 885 B. C.

JORDAENS, James, an eminent painter of the Flemish school, born at Antwerp, in 1593, died in 1678. He improved under Rubens, for whom he worked, and from whom he drew his best principles.

JORDAN, Sir Joseph, an English admiral, by whose extraordinary valour, the Dutch were defeated at the battle of Solebay, in 1672.

JORDAN, Charles Stephen, a Prussian writer, highly esteemed by Frederick the Great, who erected a monument to him, with this inscription, "Here lies Jordan, the friend of the muses and of the king." He died in 1746.

JORDAN, John Christopher, privy counsellor to the king of Bohemia, was an eminent antiquary, and died in 1740.

JORDAN, Dorothea, an eminent English actress, was the daughter of Capt. Bland, of a most respectable family in Ireland. Her mother eloped with her father; they both took to the stage; and our heroine was born among the Thespian corps. As an actress, she commenced her career in Dublin; but soon quitted that for Tate Wilkenson's York company; where she soon distinguished herself so much as speedily to attract the notice of the London managers. She died at St. Cloud, in France, in 1816; and was indebted, we believe, to the kindness of a casual English traveller for a decent interment. The obscurity of her retreat, and the penury in which she ended a life that had led to much higher expectations, very much interested and astonished the public.

JORDAN, Thomas, a dramatic writer, in the reign of Charles I. Langbaine speaks of him as having been an actor also.

JORDANO, Luca, an eminent Italian painter, was born at Naples, in 1632, died in 1705,

JORDEN, Edward, an English physician, and an author, died in 1632.

JORNANDES, a Goth, author in the time of Justinian.

JORTIN, Dr. John, a learned English divine and ecclesiastical historian, born in London, in 1698, died in 1770. His chief works are, "Discourses concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion;" "Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, ancient and modern;" "Remarks upon Ecclesiastical History," "Life of Erasmus:" and "Remarks upon the works of Erasmus."

JOSEPH, son of Jacob and Rachel, was the favourite of his father. In Egypt he rose to be the governor of the country, and died 1636 B. C.

JOSEPH, husband of Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ, was of the tribe of Judah, and of the lineage of David.

JOSEPH, of Arimathea, a counsellor, and disciple of our Saviour.

JOSEPH I., 15th emperor of the house of Austria, was crowned king of Hungary, in 1687, elected king of the Romans, in 1690, and succeeded to the empire of Germany, in 1705; he died in 1711.

JOSEPH II., emperor of Germany, was elected king of the Romans, in 1764, and crowned emperor the following year; he was a benevolent monarch, but too fond of innovation; he died in 1790.

JOSEPH, king of Portugal, of the Braganza family, ascended the throne in 1750, and died in 1777. His reign was turbulent and unfortunate.

JOSEPH MEIR, a learned rabbi, was born in France, in 1496, and died in 1554.

JOSEPH, Ben Gorion, a Jewish historian, who flourished in the 10th century.

JOSEPH, of Paris, a capuchin, and confidant of Richelieu, died in 1638.

JOSEPH, Father, an apostate monk, who raised 6000 banditti in 1678, to extirpate the catholic religion in Hungary.

JOSEPHUS, Flavius, the ancient historian of the Jews, born at Jerusalem, A. D. 37, died in 93. His "History of the Jewish War and the Destruction of Jerusalem," in 7 books, was composed at the command of Vespasian, and is singularly interesting and affecting, as the historian was an eye-witness of all that he relates. St. Jerome calls him "the Livy of the Greeks." His "Jewish Antiquities," in 20 books, written in Greek, are a very noble work: we have also a discourse "upon the Martyrdom of the Maccabees;" which is a master-piece of eloquence, for he was certainly a great orator, as well as a great historian.

JOSHUA, the son of Nun, and successor of Moses, in conducting the Israelites to Canaan, he died 1424 B. C.

JOSIAH, king of Judah, 641 B. C., died 610 B. C.

JOSSELYN, John, a native of Great Britain, who came to America in 1663, and wrote an account of New-England, &c. As a historian he is not esteemed worthy of great credit.

JOUBERT, Francis, a priest of Montpelier, confined in the Bastile, for his attachment to the Jansenists; he died in 1763.

JOUBERT, Laurence, a French physician and medical writer, born at Valence, in 1520, died in 1582.

JOUBERT, Bartholomew Catharine, a French general of great celebrity, second in command under Buonaparte in the conquest of Italy, was killed at the battle of Novi, in 1799.

JOURDAIN, Amable Brechillet, an oriental scholar, distinguished for his attainments in the study of the eastern languages, died in 1818.

JOUSSE, Daniel, a French lawyer, who wrote some valuable works, died in 1781.

JOUVENCY, Joseph, a French jesuit, professor of belles-letters at Caen, and a writer, died in 1719.

JOUVENET, John, a French painter, whose pieces are esteemed, died in 1717.

JOVIANUS, Flavius Claud, a Roman emperor, elected by the army after the death of Julian the Apostate, in 363. He at first refused, saying,

that he would not command idolatrous soldiers; but, upon an assurance that they would embrace Christianity, he accepted the throne, immediately shut up all the pagan temples, and forbade their sacrifices; but he did not long enjoy the dignity to which his merit had raised him; being suffocated in his bed by the fumes of a fire which had been made to dry the chamber, in 364, in the 33d year of his age, and 8th month of his reign.

JOVINIAN, a monk of Milan, who became the head of a sect, and died in consequence of his debauchery, A. D. 406.

JOVIUS, Benedictus, brother of the historian, known as a poet and historical writer.

JOVIUS, Paul, an Italian Giovio, well known by his histories, was born at Como, in Italy, in 1483, and died in 1552.

JOYEUSE, Anne de, a duke and admiral of France, and a favourite of Henry III.; he died in 1587.

JOYEUSE, Francis de, brother to the preceding, was an able minister of Henry III. and IV., and Lewis XIII.; he died in 1615.

JOYNER, William, or Lyde, an English writer, who embraced popery, and died in 1706.

JUAN, George, a Spaniard, knight of Malta, known as an able mathematician; he died at Madrid, in 1773.

JUBA, king of Mauritania, was driven from his kingdom by Cæsar, and destroyed himself 42 B. C.

JUBA, son of the preceding, was carried prisoner to Rome by Cæsar, but under Augustus, he recovered his dominions.

JUDA, Hakkadish, or the Saint, a rabbi, celebrated for his learning and riches, who lived in the time of the emperor Antoninus, and was the friend and preceptor of that prince. He collected, about 26 years after the destruction of the Temple, in a book which he called the "Misna," the constitutions and traditions of the Jewish magistrates and doctors who preceded him.

JUDA, Leo, son of a priest of Alsace, was well skilled in Hebrew, and died minister of Zurich, in 1542.

JUDA-CHING, a rabbi, of Fez, of the 11th century, author of an Arabic dictionary and other works.

JUDAH, the fourth son of Jacob and Leah, was the head of a tribe, and died in 1636 B. C.

JUDAS ISCARIOT, so called, from the place of his birth, betrayed his Lord and Master Jesus Christ for 30 pieces of silver, and immediately hanged himself.

JUDE, St., an apostle, and the author of an epistle, was brother of James the Less, and suffered martyrdom, A. D. 80.

JUDEX, Matthew, a learned German, divinity professor at Jena, died in 1564.

JUGLARIS, Aloysius, an Italian jesuit. He wrote 100 panegyrics on Jesus Christ and 40 on Lewis XIII., and died in 1653.

JUGURTHA, a brave Numidian prince, who sustained a war of five years against the power of Rome: he was at last betrayed, thrown into a dungeon, and died of hunger.

JUIGNE BROISSINIERE, D. Seigneur de Moliere, wrote a Theological and Historical Dictionary, published in 1644.

JULIA, a virgin and martyr of Carthage, 440.

JULIA, daughter of Cæsar and Cornelia, a Roman lady of great virtue, and the wife of Pompey; she died 53 B. C.

JULIA, daughter of Augustus, was the wife of Metellus, afterwards of Agrippa, and then of Tiberius. She was banished by the latter for her debaucheries.

JULIA, the daughter of Titus; her character was infamous.

JULIA DOMNA, the wife of the emperor Severus, was well skilled in philosophy and the sciences.

JULIAN, the Roman emperor, commonly styled the Apostate, because he professed Christianity before he ascended the throne; after which he openly embraced paganism and persecuted the Christians. He was killed in battle 363.

JULIAN, St. archbishop of Toledo, author of a work against the Jews, died in 690.

JULIANA, a singular character of Norwich, who in her zeal for mortification, confined herself between four walls; she lived in the time of Edward III.

JULIEN, Peter, one of the best statuaries that France ever possessed. His last work was a marble statue of Poussin. His bathing nymph, in white marble, and the statue of La Fontaine, are considered as his chefs d'œuvres. He died at Paris, in 1805, at an advanced age.

JULIO, Romano, an Italian painter, the disciple of Raphael, with whom he was a particular favourite, died in 1546, leaving immortal proofs of his great abilities.

JULIUS I., pope and saint, was elected pope in 337, and died in 352; he was a man of learning and piety.

JULIUS II., pope called before J. _n de la Rovere, equally distinguished for his warlike exploits and political negotiations, was born at Arbizala, in 1440, and died in 1513. He built the famous church of St. Peter at Rome, and was a generous patron of the polite arts.

JULIUS III., John Marie du Mont, a native of Arezzo, was elected pope in 1550. He dissolved the council of Trent, where he presided in the name of Paul III., and died in 1556.

JUNCKER, Christian, an able medalist, was born at Dresden, and died in 1714.

JUNCTIN, or GUINTINO, Francis, an Italian, and a Carmelite, who quitted the catholic for the protestant religion, and settled in France, where he died in 1580.

JUNGERMAN, Godfrey, professor of law at Leipsic, died in 1610.

JUNGERMAN, Lewis, brother to the preceding, distinguished for works on botany and natural history, died in 1653.

JUNGIUS, Joachim, professor of mathematics at Glossen, died in 1657.

JUNILIUS, a bishop of Austria in the 6th century.

JUNIUS, Adrian, a learned Dutchman, and author of numerous works; he died in 1575.

JUNIUS. See BOYD, Hugh.

JUNIUS, or DU JOHN, Francis, professor of divinity at Leyden. His best known work is a Latin version of the Hebrew Bible, he died in 1602.

JUNIUS, Francis, or Francois du John, born at Heidelberg, in 1589, died in 1677. He was highly distinguished for his skill and researches in the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic languages.

JUNTA, Thomas, a physician of Venice, and an author, died in the 16th century.

JUNTAS. There were two of the name, printers of celebrity, who had establishments at Venice, Florence, and Geneva. One of them died in 1519; the time of the death of the other is not known.

JURET, Francis a native of Dijon, wLoss

poetical pieces are in high esteem; he died in 1626.

JURIEU, Peter, a French protestant divine, sometimes called the Goliah of the protestants, born in 1637, died in 1713. His theological and polemical writings are held in much esteem; particularly his "Treatise of Devotion," and his "Preservative against Popery."

JURIN, Dr. James, a distinguished person, who cultivated medicine and mathematics with equal success. He was secretary of the Royal Society in London, as well as president of the College of Physicians there, and died in 1750.

JUSSIEU, Anthony de, a celebrated French physician, botanist, and traveller, born at Lyons, in 1686, died in 1758.

JUSSIEU, Bernard de, a Frenchman, eminent as a botanist and physician; he died in 1779.

JUSTEL, Christopher, counsellor and secretary to the French king, was the author of several works, and died in 1649.

JUSTEL, Henry, son and successor of Christopher. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he went to London, and was made keeper of the king's library; he died in 1693.

JUSTI, N. de, a celebrated German mineralogist, and professor of natural history at Gottingen, was born in 1720.

JUSTIN, an ancient Latin historian, who abridged the large work of Trogus Pompeius, in 44 books comprising a history of the world from Ninus to Augustus Cæsar, which is written with great purity and elegance. He flourished about A. D. 250.

JUSTIN, surnamed the Martyr, one of the earliest writers of the Christian church, was born at Neapolis, the ancient Sichem of Palestine, in the province of Samaria, and beheaded for the Christian religion under Marcus Aurelius, A. D. 167.

JUSTIN I., from a soldier, rose to the rank of general, and was proclaimed emperor of the east by his army, on the death of Anastasius, in 518; he died A. D. 527.

JUSTIN II., successor of Justinian, in 563. He was a weak prince, but his wife governed him and his empire with ability; he died in 578.

JUSTINIAN, the first Roman emperor of his name, celebrated for having collected the immense variety and number of the Roman laws into one body, called "The Code;" to which the emperor gave his own name; he also had the decisions of judges and other magistrates, together with the authoritative opinions of the most eminent lawyers, collected; and the name of "Digests" or "Pandects" given to them. Besides these, for the use chiefly of young students in the law, Justinian ordered 4 books of "Institutes" to be drawn up, containing an abstract or abridgment of the text of all the laws: and lastly, the laws of modern date, posterior to that of the former, were thrown into one vol. in the year 541, and called the "Novellæ," or "New Code." This most important transaction in the state has rendered Justinian's name immortal.

JUSTINIAN II., succeeded to the throne in 685. He was successful against the Saracens, but was of an infamous character, and was assassinated in 711.

JUSTINIANI, St. Lawrence, a noble of Venice, was made the first patriarch of Venice, in 1451; he died in 1455, and was canonized by pope Alexander VIII

JUSTINIANI, Bernard, nephew to the preceding, went ambassador from Venice to Lewis XI. of France; he wrote several historical works, and died in 1489.

JUSTINIANI, Augustin, bishop of Nebo, in Corsica, was a learned man, and professor of Hebrew at Paris. He was lost at sea in 1536.

JUSTINIANI, Fabio, bishop of Ajaccio, was an author, and died in 1627.

JUVARA, Philip, a Sicilian architect, who erected beautiful edifices at Turin; he died in 1735.

JUVENAL, Decius Junius, a Roman poet and satirist, was born about the beginning of the emperor Claudius' reign, and died in his 80th year. Juvenal, as a poet, improved on Horace and Persius, being elegant and witty with the former, and great and sublime with the latter.

JUVENAL, de Carlencas Felix, a French writer, highly respected, died in 1760.

JUVENCUS, Cassius Vectius Aquilinus, a Spaniard, of noble birth, in the 4th century, and author of a poem.

JUXON, William, archbishop of Canterbury, was imprisoned by the parliament; he was reinstated in office at the restoration, and died in 1663

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KABBETE, John, an excellent Dutch painter, died in 1660.

KAHTER, John, a professor of Theology, at Rinletz, and an author, died in 1649.

KAIN, Henry Lewis le, a celebrated French actor, died at Paris, in 1778.

KALB, baron de, a native of Germany, and a brigadier-general of the French army. At the commencement of the American revolution, he volunteered his services in the cause of freedom, was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was for a time commander of the southern army. He was killed at the battle of Camden, in 1781, and a monument was ordered by congress to be erected to his memory.

KALE, William, a Dutch painter, died in 1693.

KALGREEN, N., a dramatic writer, of Sweden, died in 1798.

KALRAAT, Barent Van, a native of Dordt, eminent as a painter, died in 1721.

KALUBKO, Vincent, a Polish historian, elected bishop of Cracow, died in 1223.

KAM III, emperor of China in 1661, was a liberal patron of the literature and arts of Europe, and of Christian missions; he died in 1722.

KAMPEN, Jacob Van, an eminent Dutch painter, in the 17th century.

KANDLER, John Joachim, an ingenious artist, of Saxony, died in 1776.

KANOLD, John, a German physician, and an author, died in 1729.

KANT, Immanuel, an eminent metaphysician, born at Koningsberg, in 1724, and died in 1804.

KASTNER, Abraham Gothelf, professor of mathematics at Gottingen, secretary of the royal society, and keeper of the observatory at that place, died in 1800.

KATEB, a Persian poet at the court of the Samanides.

KATTERFELTO, Dr., an eccentric sort of quack philosopher, who for several years gulled the good people of England with the exhibition of experiments in electricity, &c., which he

called " Wonderful Wonder ;" insinuating that his practices were magical, and performed under the supernatural agency of the Black Cat, his constant companion on those occasions. He is supposed to have been a Prussian by birth, and died in Yorkshire, in 1799.

KAUFFMAN, Mary Angelica, an eminent paintress, and royal academician, in London, was born in 1740, died at Rome, in 1807. The Germans styled her " The Paintress of the Soul ;" and her mental acquirements and moral conduct were no less distinguished than her talents as an artist. She was at one time of her life the dupe of a villainous artifice, by which she was drawn into an unfortunate matrimonial connexion.

KAUNITZ, RITBERG prince, a celebrated statesman, and for 40 years prime minister of Austria ; he died in 1794.

KAY, William, a native of Breda, distinguished as a historical painter, died in 1568.

KEACH, Benjamin, a baptist teacher, and author of works of great merit, died in the beginning of the 18th century.

KEATE, George, a poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Trowbridge, in 1729, died 1797. What will chiefly distinguish him as a writer is, " An Account of the Pelew Islands " which he compiled from the papers of captain Wilson.

KEATING, Jeffry, an Irish clergyman and an author, died in 1650.

KEBLE, Joseph, an eminent English lawyer, born in 1632, died in 1710. He was a man of incredible industry, having published several books in his lifetime ; beside which, he left above 100 large folios, and more than 50 thick quartos, in manuscript. His principal works are, " An Assistance to Justices of the Peace, for the easier Performance of their Duty," and " Reports," taken at the king's bench at Westminster, from the 12th to the 30th year of the reign of Charles II.

KECKERMAN, Bartholomew, professor of Hebrew at Heidelberg, fell a sacrifice to his intense application to study, in 1609.

KEENE, Edmund, an English bishop, and vice-chancellor of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, died in 1781.

KEILL, John, an eminent mathematician and philosopher, born at Edinburgh, in 1671, died in 1721. His works are numerous, and in high repute.

KEILL, James, an eminent physician and anatomist, younger brother of the preceding, born in 1673, died in 1719.

KEITH, James, a brave and experienced field-marshal, in the king of Prussia's service, born in Scotland, in 1696, distinguished himself in the memorable wars of that illustrious monarch, and was killed in the unfortunate affair of Hohkerchen, in 1758.

KEITH, Sir William, governor of the colony of Pennsylvania, from 1717 to 1736, and author of a history of Virginia ; he died in 1749.

KELLER, James, a learned jesuit, of Sekingen, the friend of the emperor Maximilian, died at Munich, in 1631.

KELLEY, Edward, a famous English necromancer, was born in 1555. Behaving indiscreetly in Germany, he was imprisoned by the emperor Rodolphus II., by whom he had been knighted ; and, endeavouring to make his escape out of the window, so hurt himself by a fall, that he died soon after, in 1595. His chief works are, " A Poem of Chymistry ;" " A Poem of the Philosopher's Stone ;" and " A true and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits, &c., London, 1659."

KELLY, Hugh, born in Ireland, in 1739, was bound apprentice to a stay-maker. At the expiration of his indentures he set out for London, to procure a livelihood by his business. This happened in 1760 ; and he encountered all the difficulties which a person poor and without friends could be subject to on his first arrival in town. He soon after, about 1762, commenced author, and was intrusted with the management of " The Public Ledger," " and other periodical publications, in which he wrote many original essays and pieces of poetry. For several years after this period, he continued writing upon a variety of subjects, as the accidents of the times chanced to call for the assistance of his pen. In 1767, the " Babler" appeared in 2 pocket vols., which had at first been inserted in " Owen's Weekly Chronicle," in single papers ; as did the " Memoirs of a Magdalen," under the title of " Louisa Mildmay." He died in 1777, leaving six dramatic pieces.

KELLY, John, LL. D. a Scotch divine, who translated the Bible into the M. tongue, and published a grammar of that la ge ; he died in 1809.

KEMP, John, LL. D., a native of Scotland, came to America soon after the revolution. He was appointed professor of mathematics, and afterwards of geography, history, and experimental philosophy, in Columbia college, New-York. He died in 1812.

KEMPIS, Thomas, famous for his transcendant piety and devotion, was born at Kempen, in the diocess of Cologne, about 1380, and died in 1471. His well-known book, " De Imitatione Christi," of the Imitation of Jesus Christ, has been translated into almost all the languages in the world.

KEN, Thomas, an English prelate, chaplain to the king. He devoted his life to pious and literary pursuits, and died in 1710.

KENDAL, George, lost all his preferments in the church for non-conformity, in 1662. He was the author of several works.

KENNEDY, John, an English clergyman, author of Scripture Chronology, 1753.

KENNEDY, James, regent of Scotland during the minority of James II. He was made archbishop of St. Andrews, and died in 1472.

KENNEDY, John, a Scotch physician and antiquary, died in 1760.

KENNET, Basil, D. D., born at Postling, in Kent, in 1674, died in 1714. He was author of the " Antiquities of Rome ; " The Lives and Characters of the ancient Grecian Poets ;" " An Exposition of the Apostles' Creed," &c.

KENNET, White, an English prelate. He was an eloquent and popular preacher, and had a valuable manuscript collection. He died in 1728.

KENNETH II., the 69th king of Scotland, ascended the throne in 823. He brought to Scone the famous stone chair in which the kings of Scotland were crowned, and died in 854.

KENNETH III., son of Malcolm, defeated the Danes, and also the English ; he was assassinated in 994.

KENNICOTT, Dr. Benjamin, well known in the learned world for his elaborate edition of the Hebrew Bible, and other very valuable publications, was canon of Christ Church, Oxford, keeper of the Radcliffe Library, and vicar of

Culham in Oxfordshire. He was born in 1718, and died in 1783.

KENRICK, Dr. William, was the son of a stay-maker, at or near Watford, Herts, and brought up to the business of a rule maker. However, he seems early to have abandoned it, and to have devoted his talents to the cultivation of letters. His first production as a poet was a volume of "Epistles Philosophical and Moral," in 1759, addressed to Lorenzo; an avowed defence of Infidelity. He was for a considerable time a writer in "The Monthly Review." In the year 1766 he produced his pleasant comedy of "Falstaff's Wedding." It was at first intended to have been given to the public as an original play of Shakspeare retrieved from obscurity; and it must be acknowledged a most happy imitation of our great dramatic bard. Dr. Kenrick also translated the Emilius" and "Eloisa" of Rousseau, and the "Elements of the History of England," by Milot; produced several dramatic performances; a volume of "Poems, ludicrous, satirical, and moral," and an infinite variety of other publications both ori al and translated, and died in 1779.

KENT, iam, an English painter, but much more eminent as an architect, born in 1685, died in 1748. Mr. Walpole considers him as the inventor of modern gardening.

KENTIGERN, or St. Mungo, a Scotchman and bishop of Glasgow, in the 6th century.

KENYON, Lloyd, lord, an English judge, born in 1733. In 1782, he was made attorney-general; in 1784, master of the rolls; and in 1788, lord chief justice of the king's bench, which office he filled with distinguished integrity. His lordship possessed an uncommon strength of mind, and an intuitiveness of perception, which enabled him at once to discern the direct path of justice, however attempted to be concealed by legal chicanery, and subtleties of practice. To his exertions, England is indebted for much of that reform which has been introduced into the practice of the law, and particularly with regard to attorneys, whose misconduct never failed to meet his just resentment and indignation. His endeavours on the Bench, were uniformly directed to the promotion of every moral and religious duty, to the discouragement of vice, and to the exposure of those false principles of honour, the baneful effects of which we have too often reason to contemplate. He died at Bath, in 1802.

KEPLER, John, a celebrated German astronomer, and author of many valuable discoveries in that science, born in 1571, died in 1630.

KEPPEL, Rt. Hon. Augustus viscount, son of William, earl of Albemarle, greatly distinguished himself in the naval service of his country. He was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of viscount Kepple, and was, at two different periods, first lord of the admiralty. Respecting his services during the American war, while he commanded the channel fleet, we must refer to history for the detail. He died in 1786.

KERCKCHOEE, Joseph Van der, a painter of Brussels, of some note, died in 1724.

KERCKRING, Thomas, a physician, obtained celebrity in his profession, and died at Hamburgh in 1693.

KERGUELIN DE TREMARA, Yves Joseph, a distinguished French naval commander, died in 1797.

KERI, Francis Borgia, a learned jesuit, of Hungary, and an author, died in 1769.

KERKHERDERE, John Gerard, historiographer to the emperor Joseph I. died in 1738.

KERSAINT, Armand Guy Simon, count of, a French naval officer of merit. He belonged to the party of Girondists in the convention, and was condemned to die in 1793.

KERSEY, John, a mathematician, born in 1616, died about 1700. He published "Elements of Algebra," and "Dictionarium Anglo Britannicum; or a General English Dictionary."

KERVILLARS. John Marin de, a jesuit, who translated Ovid into French; he died in 1765.

KESSEL, John Van, a Dutch painter of eminence in the 17th century.

KETEL, Cornelius, a Dutch historical and portrait painter, who resided sometime in England, and being introduced to queen Elizabeth, painted her a picture. After his return to Holland, he laid aside his pencil, and painted with his fingers. He died 1602.

KETT, William, a tanner, of Norfolk, who headed an insurrection in the reign of Edward III.; he was defeated and executed in 1549.

KETTLEWELL, John, an eminently learned and pious English divine, born in 1653, and died in 1695. His most celebrated work, entitled "Measures of Christian Obedience," has gained him a lasting reputation.

KEULEN, Janssen Van, a Dutch portrait painter, and favourite of Charles I., died in 1665.

KEYSLER, John George, a learned antiquary, of Germany, born in 1689, died in 1743. He was author of several learned works; but is most generally known by a "Dissertation on the consecrated Mistletoe of the Druids; and by "Travels through Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, and Lorraine," illustrated with copper-plates engraven from drawings taken on the spot.

KHERASKOF, Michael, a Russian poet of the 18th century, and counsellor of state.

KHILHOF, Prince, a Russian nobleman, ambassador to Charles XII., of Sweden; he was imprisoned by that monarch, and died in 1798.

KICK, Cornelius, a painter, of Amsterdam, of great merit, died in 1695.

KIDDER, Dr. Richard, bishop of Bath and Wells, author of "A Commentary on the five books of Moses; with a dissertation concerning the writer of the said books; and a general argument to each of them." He was a very clear, elegant, learned writer, and one of the best divines of his time; and was unfortunately killed in his bed, together with his wife, by the fall of a stack of chimneys, in 1703.

KIEN-LONG, emperor of China, died in the latter part of the 18th century, after reigning 60 years. He was a popular and benevolent monarch.

KIERINGS, Alexander, a Dutch painter of eminence, died in 1646.

KILBURN, Richard, an English author of the 17th century.

KILBYE, Richard, Hebrew professor at Oxford, and one of the translators of the bible, died in 1620.

KILBYE, Richard, a minister of England, who wrote "Binder of a loaded Conscience," died in 1617.

KILIAN, Cornelius, a native of Brabant, for 50 years corrector of the press; he died in 1607

KILLEN, William, an eminent lawyer, of Delaware, chief Justice of the supreme court, and chancellor of that state; he died in 1805.

KILLIGREW, Catherine, an English lady had a great knowledge of the learned lan

guages, and wrote elegant Latin poems; she died in 1600.

KILLIGREW, Sir William, an English dramatic poet, born at Hanworth, in 1605, died in 1693

KILLIGREW, Thomas, brother of the former, born in 1611, and distinguished by uncommon natural parts, was page of honour to Charles I., and groom of the bedchamber to Charles II., with whom he had suffered many years' exile. During his absence from his country, he applied his leisure hours to poetry, and wrote 11 plays. He died in 1682, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Killigrew was a man of very droll humour, with which he used to divert the merry monarch, Charles II., who on that account, was fonder of him than of his best ministers, and would give him access to his presence when he denied it to them.

KILLIGREW, Dr. Henry, brother of the former, born in 1612 His writings were on opposite themes of theology and the drama; that is, sermons and plays.

KILLIGREW, Anne, "a grace for beauty, and a muse for wit," was the daughter of Henry Killigrew, and born in London, a little before the Restoration. She became eminent in the arts of poetry and painting, and died in 1685.

KILLIGREW, Margaret, wife of the duke of Newcastle, and author of 13 folio volumes; she died in 1673.

KILWARDEN, Arthur Wolfe, lord, an Irish judge, of great virtue and impartiality in public life, was killed by a mob in the streets of Dublin, in 1803.

KIMBER, Isaac, a learned protestant dissenting minister, born in 1692, died in London, in 1755. This gentleman was the author of many literary productions, highly esteemed for purity of style and impartiality; among which were "The Life of Oliver Cromwell," "The Life of Bishop Beveridge;" a "History of England," in which he was concerned with Messrs. Bailey, Hodges, and Kidpath "The Reign of George II." "History of England," esteemed one of the best abridgments of the English history extant. In 1731, he was engaged as editor of "The London Magazine," which he conducted with credit to himself, and advantage to the proprietors, to the time of his death, which was occasioned by a fit of apoplexy.

KIMBER, Edward, son of the preceding, born in 1719, died in 1769. He served an apprenticeship to Mr. John Noon, bookseller, in Cheapside; but his active genius led him early in life to prefer a military occupation under the late general Oglethorpe, from whom he received an ensigncy, was with him at settling the then infant colony of Georgia, and signalized himself in an expedition to the gates of St. Augustine, in Florida; "A Relation or Journal," of which, printed in 1744, was the first production of his pen. Upon quitting the army he succeeded his father as editor of "The London Magazine," which flourished to the time of his death, and then gradually declined till it was entirely dropped, in 1785. In 1750, he published "A Letter from a Citizen of London to his Fellow-citizens, &c., occasioned by the late Earthquakes;" and soon after, "The Life and Adventures of Joe Thompson," 2 vols., and several other novels, of considerable merit. He also compiled, "The Peerages of England, Scotland, and Ireland," contrived for the pocket, and a "History of England," in 10 vols. with plates.

KIMCHI, David, a Jewish rabbi and commentator in the 13th century. In 1232, he was appointed to arbitrate the differences between the French and Spanish synagogues concerning the books of Maimonides. His "Hebrew Grammar" was printed at Venice, in 1545; and his "Talmudical Dictionary" in 1506. His "Commentaries on the Psalms, Prophets, and other books of Scripture," are very valuable.

KINASTON, Francis, an Englishman, educated at Oxford, and an author, died in 1642.

KING, John, bishop of London, born in 1559, died in 1621. James I. used to style him "the king of preachers;" and lord chief justice Coke often declared that "he was the best speaker of the star-chamber in his time."

KING, Henry, bishop of Chichester, son of the preceding, and an elegant poet. He turned the Psalms into verse, and published "Poems, Elegies, Paradoxes, and Sonnets." He was born in 1591, and died in 1669.

KING, John, second son of the bishop of London, and an author, died in 1639.

KING, Edward, fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1633. He was unfortunately drowned in 1637, in his passage from Chester, in the Irish sea; a circumstance which gave birth to the admirable "Lycidas" of Milton, who says of him, that

..... "He knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme."

KING, Dr. William, an ingenious and humourous English writer, born in London, in 1663, died in 1712. His poetical and political works are numerous; but his most useful book is "A Historical Account of the Heathen Gods and Heroes, necessary for the understanding of the ancient Poets."

KING, Dr. William, archbishop of Dublin, born in 1650, wrote a celebrated treatise, "De Origine Mali," on the Origin of Evil; wherein he undertook to show how all the several kinds of evil with which the world abounds are consistent with the goodness of God, and may be accounted for without the supposition of an evil principal. He died in 1729.

KING, Peter, chancellor of England, and famous for his ecclesiastical learning, as well as his knowledge in the law, was born in 1669, and died in 1734.

KING, Dr. William, principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and an ingenious theological and political writer, born in 1685, died in 1763.

KING, Sir Edmund, a surgeon and chymist, esteemed by Charles II., whom he attended in his last illness.

KING, John Glen, D. D., F. R. and A. S. S., author of "The Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church in Russia," &c., died in 1787.

KING, Edward, F. R. and A. S. S., an eminent English antiquary, poet, and biblical critic, author of "Morsels of Criticism," and other works, born in 1735, died in London, in 1807.

KING, Thomas, a very eminent comedian, who continued 42 years an ornament of the English stage, was born in London, in 1730, and first appeared at Drury-lane Theatre, in 1748. His first essays being passed over without notice, he repaired to Bath, and afterwards to Ireland, where he rapidly accomplished himself in his profession. He was recalled to Drury-lane stage in the year 1749, when he was received as one of the first comic performers of the day. For forty years, he was constantly before the public; and those who recollect his Lord Ogleby, Sir Peter Teazle, Tom, Brass, and Lissardo, must be rather fastidious in their reception of any

successor in those parts, finally quitted the stage in 1801. In private life, he was full of whim, anecdote, and pleasantry; and his general conduct bore, even on the most trying occasions, the stamp of the strictest integrity. His acting was characterised by a union of chasteness with vigour, which always produced the most admirable effect. Mr. King died in 1805.

KING, Edward, an eminent and learned English antiquarian, and fellow of the Royal Society, &c.: he died in 1807.

KINSEY, James, LL. D., a member of Congress from New-Jersey, in 1774, and afterwards chief justice of that state; he died in 1802.

KIPPINGIDS, Henry, a sub-rector of Bremen University, and an author, died in 1678.

KIPPIS, Dr. Andrew, a very celebrated English biographer, being the principal author and conductor of the second edition of the "Biographia Britannica," was born in 1725. His father, a respectable tradesman, dying in the year 1730, he went to reside with his grandfather, Andrew Kippis, of Scafogd, in Lincolnshire, and received his classical education at the grammar school in that town. In 1741, he removed to Northampton, and commenced his academical studies under Dr. Doddridge. After a residence of five years at the academy, he was invited by several congregations to become their minister, but gave the preference to an invitation from Boston and Lincolnshire, where he went to reside in September, 1746. Here he continued four years: and in November, 1750, accepted the pastoral charge of a congregation at Dorking, in Surrey. The congregation meeting in Princes-street, Westminster, having been without a minister about two years, he was chosen, in June, 1753, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Obadiah Hughes. In September following, he married, at Boston, Miss Elizabeth Bott; and in the month of October fixed his residence in Westminster. In June, 1767, he received the degree of D. D. from the university of Edinburgh, on the unsolicited recommendation of the late learned professor Robertson. The interests of literature, science, and religion, have received from the exertion of his talents as a writer the most essential advantages. His first efforts in literature were made in the "Gentleman's Magazine;" a periodical publication called the "Library;" and the "Monthly Review;" to each of which he contributed many important articles, especially in the historical and philological departments of the last. His improved edition of Dr Doddridge's Lectures is a work of great value; and "The History of Knowledge, Learning, and Taste, in Great Britain," prefixed to the New Annual Register, merits, and has received, the approbation of the public. He published, at different times, several single sermons entitled to very high praise. The greater part of these he republished, with other practical discourses, in the year 1794; but the work which, next to the studies immediately connected with his office as a Christian minister, engaged his principal attention, and by which he will ever be distinguished, is the "Biographia Britannica." This great national publication has given him a high rank among the literati of his country, and will carry down his name with distinguished reputation to posterity. This great and good man died in 1795.

KIRBY, John Joshua, an artist, born in 1716, was originally a house painter at Ipswich. In 1754 he published Dr. Brook Taylor's "Method of Perspective made easy." By the favour of lord Bute, he became clerk of the works at Kew; and in 1761 published, at the king's expense, "The Perspective of Architecture." Mr. Kirby was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and died in 1774.

KIRBY, Ephraim, a native of Connecticut, was the first reporter of law cases and decisions, in the United States. He was afterwards a judge of the district court of the U. S. at New-Orleans, and died in 1804.

KIRCH, Mary Margaret, a native of Leipsic. She was much attached to astronomical studies, and in 1702, discovered a comet, on which she published observations; she died in 1720.

KIRCHER, Athanasius, a famous German philosopher, and mathematician, born in 1601, died in 1680, after having published 22 vols. in folio, 11 in 4to., and 3 in 8vo. His works are rather curious than useful, savouring much of vision and fancy.

KIRCHER, Conrad, of Augsburg, known for his Greek concordance of the Old Testament, in 1602.

KIRCHMAN, a learned German, died at Lubeck, in 1643.

KIRCHMAN, N., an eminent professor of philosophy at Petersburg, was unfortunately killed while making experiments on electricity, in 1758

KIRCHMAYER, John Gasper, professor of logic, at Wittemberg. He was a learned man, published valuable commentaries, and died in 1700.

KIRK, Colonel, an English officer in the service of James II., who distinguished himself by his cruelty.

KIRKLAND, Dr. Thomas, an eminent physician and writer on surgery, born in 1721, died in 1798.

KIRKLAND, Samuel, a missionary among the Seneca Indians for 40 years; he died at Paris, New-York, in 1808.

KIRSTENIUS, Peter, a German physician, author of an "Arabic Grammar," and of several other works in Arabic, born in 1577, died in 1640. It is observed in his epitaph, that he understood 26 languages.

KIRSTENIUS, George, a native of Stettin, eminent as a botanist, died in 1660.

KIRWAN, William, dean of Killala, a distinguished ornament of the church, was originally a Romish priest; but became a zealous adherent and powerful supporter of the protestant faith. He was certainly one of the most popular orators that ever appeared in the pulpit, and no man ever made a more powerful impression on his audience. He was at all times ready to exert his great powers in forwarding the objects of benevolence; many of them owe existence and prosperity to his unparalleled exertions. He was born about 1754, and died near Dublin, in 1805.

KLAPROTH, Martin Henry Von, professor of chymistry at Berlin, and an eminent writer on that science, died in 1817.

KLEBER, I. B., a famous general in the French revolutionary army, was born at Strasburg, in 1750. He accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, and was by him left to command there on his departure. Kleber afterwards captured Cairo, and formed an alliance with Murat Bey. In 1800 he was assassinated by an Arab.

KLEIST, Ewald Christian de, distinguished as an officer in the Prussian service, and as a poet. He was killed in battle, in 1759.

KLINGSTADT, a painter, born at Riga, whose pieces were exquisitely finished; he died in 1724.

KLOCKER, David, a painter, liberally patronised by the king of Sweden, died in 1698.

KLOPSTOCK, Frederick Theophilus, a very celebrated German poet, born in 1724, died in 1803. His "Messiah," by which his name is chiefly immortalized, was published at Halle, in 1751. He was likewise author of three tragedies, called "The Death of Adam;" "Solomon;" and "David." His funeral was conducted with extraordinary pomp; being attended by the senate of Hamburgh, the diplomatic body, the clergy, men of letters, and merchants, in a procession of 76 coaches: at Altona, it was joined by 50 more carriages to the village of Ottensen, where he was buried with all the most honourable ceremonies that could be devised.

KNAPTON, George, a portrait painter, and keeper of the king's pictures, died in 1778.

KNELLER, Sir Godfrey, an eminent painter, born at Lubec, about 1648. His great patron in England was Charles II.; but after the death of that monarch, he was well received by king James and his queen, and constantly employed by them until the Revolution. It is very remarkble of this painter that he had the honour to draw 10 crowned heads; 4 kings of England and three queens; the czar of Muscovy; Charles II., king of Spain, afterwards emperor, when he was in England; and the French king, Lewis XIV.; besides several electors and princes. He was gentleman of the privy chamber to king William, to queen Anne, and to George I.; and was, in several reigns, a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, and in the commission of the peace for that and other counties. He died in 1723.

KNIGHT, Dr. Samuel, archdeacon of Berks, and author of "Lives of Erasmus and Dean Colet," died in 1746.

KNOLLES, Sir Robert, a very eminent general, who rose by degrees from the rank of a private, and with 30,000 men in the wars of Edward III., marched to the gates of Paris. Returning home, laden with wealth and honours, he founded Rochester bridge.

KNOLLES, Richard, author of "The General History of the Turks, from the beginning of that Nation to the rising of the Ottoman family," &c., which has immortalized his name. He died in 1610, leaving behind him the character of a judicious, learned, and worthy man.

KNOLLIS, Francis, an English statesman, distinguished for his zeal in the cause of reformation. He was one of the commissioners at the trial of Mary, queen of Scots, and died in 1596.

KNORR VON ROSENROT, Christian, a learned German, died in 1689.

KNOTT, Edward, an English jesuit, was professor in the English college at Rome; he died in 1655-6.

KNOWLER, William, an English divine and translator of Chrysostom's Comment, died in 1767.

KNOWLES, Thomas, an Englishman, an able divine, and an author, died in 1892.

KNOWLTON, Thomas, an English botanist, died in 1762.

KNOX, John, an eminent Scottish minister, a chief instrument and promoter of the reformation in that country, and a steady and undaunted patriot in the worst of times, born in 1505, and died in 1572. As to his character, he was, like Luther, one of those extraordinary persons, of whom few, if any, are observed to speak with sufficient temper; all is either extravagant encomium or senseless invective. After his death, came out a "History of the Reformation within the realm of Scotland," &c., to which are subjoined all his other works.

KNOX, John, many years a bookseller of eminence in London, who devoted the fortune he acquired in this business to the improvement of his country, in the planning a herring fishery, and the settlement of new towns on the north east of Scotland. He visited and explored that kingdom 16 times in 23 years, beginning in 1764; and, in two volumes, gave a systematic view of Scotland in general; he died in 1790.

KNOX, Vicesimus, D. D., a learned divine and miscellaneous writer, born in 1752. At the death of his father, he was elected, in his room, master of Tunbridge school, where he presided 33 years; retiring from it in 1812, and being himself succeeded by his son, the present master. The duties of a parish priest he discharged for nearly forty years, with a zeal and ability perhaps never surpassed; scarcely, during that long period, requiring any assistance in the performance of the church service. He died at his son's, in 1821. His principal works are, "Essays, Moral and Literary;" "Liberal Education;" "Winter Evenings;" "Personal Nobility;" "Christian Philosophy;" "Sermons;" "Elegant Extracts;" "Elegant Epistles," "Domestic Divinity," &c.

KNOX, Hugh, D. D., an eminent congregational clergyman at the island of St. Croix, where he died after a long and useful life, at a very advanced age.

KNOX, Henry, a distinguished officer of the revolution, was commander of the artillery until the capture of Cornwallis, after which he was made a major general in the army. He was afterwards secretary at war, under Washington, and died in 1810.

KNUPPER, Nicholas, a native of Leipsic, eminent as a painter, died in 1660.

KNUZEN, Matthias, a celebrated atheist, born in Holstein, about 1650. He was the only person on record who openly taught atheism; and he undertook long journeys on purpose to make proselytes. His followers, were called conscienciaries, because they asserted that there was no other god, no other religion, no other lawful magistracy, than conscience.

KNUZEN, Martin, professor of philosophy at Koningsberg, died in 1751.

KNYGHTON, Henry, author of a chronicle of the English history, and of the deposition of Richard III.

KOEBEGER, Winceslaus, a native of Antwerp, and eminent as a painter, died in 1604.

KOEMPFER, Engelbert, an eminent German, botanical writer, and author of a "History of Japan," born in 1651, died in 1716.

KOENIG, Daniel, a Swiss, who translated into Latin, Arbuthnot's Tables of Ancient Coins, published in 1750.

KOENIG, Samuel, professor of philosophy and natural law at Francker, and librarian to the stadtholder, and the princess of Orange. He was author of several works; and died in 1757, with the character of being one of the best mathematicians of the age.

KOENIG, George Matthias, a learned German, born in 1616, died in 1699. He was well versed in the belles lettres, in divinity, and in

the oriental languages, and gave several public specimens of his learning; but is principally known by a work entitled "Bibliotheca vetus et nova," 4to. This is a biographical dictionary, which has been very useful to other biographers.

KOERTON, Joanna, a native of Amsterdam, celebrated for ingenuity and taste in embroidery, drawing, and water colours; she died in 1715.

KOETS, Roelof, a German painter. It is said his portraits amounted to 5000, and all of them superior. He died in 1725.

KOLLOCK, Henry, D. D., an eminent presbyterian clergyman, professor of theology in Princeton college, New-Jersey, afterwards pastor of a church in Savannah, Georgia, died in 1819.

KONIG, George Matthias, a learned German, professor of poetry and of Greek, at Altdorf. He was an able scholar, and died in 1699.

KONIG, Emanuel, a physician, of Basil, published various works, and died in 1731.

KORNMANN, Henry, a German lawyer and author, in the beginning of the 17th century.

KORTHOLT, Christian, professor of divinity at Keil, died in 1694.

KORTHOLT, Christian, grandson of the preceding and professor of theology at Gottingen, published Leibnitz's Latin letters, and died in 1751.

KOSCIUSKO, Thaddeus, a famous Polish general, was bred at Warsaw, and served in the American war as aid de-camp to general Washington. He afterwards headed the Poles in their resistance to Russian oppression, but in vain; he was severely wounded and made prisoner by the Russians, who, however, treated him with great respect, and the emperor Paul gave him an estate. He died in Switzerland, in 1817.

KOTTER, Christopher, a fanatic, who lived at Sprottow; he died in 1647.

KOTTERUS, Christopher, a tanner, of Silesia, and one of the three fanatics whose visions were published at Amsterdam in 1657, with the following title, "Lux in Tenebris." He died in 1647.

KOTZEBUE, Augustus Von, born at Weimar, in 1761. He was intended for the profession of the law; but the drama had more attractions for him, and he wrote numerous plays, the best of which have been translated. His "Stranger," "Lover's Vows," and "Pizarro," have had great success. Kotzebue was assassinated, in 1819, by a fanatical student of Jena, named Sandt, who then stabbed himself, but recovered from his wounds, and suffered decapitation for the murder.

KOUCK, Peter, a Dutchman, and principal painter to Charles V., died in 1550.

KOULI KHAN, Thamas, alias NADIR SCHAH, born in 1687, in the province of Cherasan, in Persia. He was the son of the governor of a Persian fortress; and engaging in the service of the Schah Thamas, whose throne Eschref, a usurper, possessed, and had lorded it over the Persians for five years with the utmost barbarity, the sophi gave him at length the command of his army. The new general entirely defeated Eschref, conducted Schah Thamas in triumph to Ispahan, and established him upon the throne of his ancestors. Eschref, having got together his treasures and his women, fled toward Candahar with 10,000 men. Kouli Khan, at the head of 15,000 men, went in pursuit of him, and recommended it to the king to go against the Turks with the rest of his army; assuring him that, as soon as he had secured Eschref, he would fly to his assistance. Kouli Khan at last came up with the usurper, and prepared for an engagement which was very soon decisive. The Aghwans, surrounded, were either cut to pieces or taken: Eschref was among the prisoners, and all his treasures fell into the hands of the victor. Kouli Khan ordered both his eyes to be put out, and some days after had him beheaded. He then hastened back to succour the sophi, whom he supposed to be engaged with the Turks; but was surprised to find, when he came near Ispahan, that he had concluded a peace with the Porte, disbanded his army, and sent him orders to do the same. These orders he received with indignation, exclaiming against the ignominious peace and his effeminate prince. Instead of disbanding his army, which now consisted of 70,000 men, he marched with it to Ispahan, seized the Schah Thamas, imprisoned him in a strong fortress, and in an assembly of the chief men of Persia got him deposed, and his son, an infant six months old, proclaimed Schah, by the name of Schah Abbas III. In his name, Kouli Khan assumed to himself the sovereign power, and presently issued a manifesto disclaiming the late peace with the Turks. After having recovered all that had been taken from Persia, he concluded a peace with the Ottoman Porte in 1736. The following year, the young Schah Abbas died, and Kouli Khan procured himself to be proclaimed his successor. As he thought war would be a better prop to his throne than peace, he immediately carried his victorious arms against the Mogul, and in one single battle conquered almost all that empire. In this expedition he killed 200,000 people; and brought away a treasure worth about 145 millions, in which was the imperial throne, set with diamonds of an immense value. Taking from the Mogul all the country that lay between the former limits of Persia and the Indus, and subduing the whole country of the Usbeck, he vastly enlarged the bounds of his empire; but he now fell into a state which seemed to border upon distraction: he attempted to change the religion of Persia to that of Omar; hanged up the chief priests; put his own son to death; and was guilty of such cruelty, that he was assassinated in 1747, in his 60th year; having reigned above 20 years over one of the most powerful empires on the globe.

KRACHENINNIKOW, Stephen, a Russian naturalist, professor of botany and natural history, at Petersburg, died in 1755.

KRANTZ, Albert, a famous historian and divine, professor of divinity, at Rostock, and author of several learned works, died in 1574.

KRAUSE, Francis, a German, eminent as a historical painter, died in 1754

KRESA, Father, confessor to the king of Bohemia, died in 1715.

KRUGER, John Christian, author of poems and comedies, died at Hamburgh, in 1750.

KUHLMAN, Quirinus, a famous fanatic, born at Breslaw. He was at last burnt at Moscow, in 1689, for some seditious prophecies.

KUHNIUS, Jachim, a learned native of Pomerania, and principal of the college of Octingen; he acquired great celebrity by his publications, and died in 1697.

KUICK, John Van, a painter, of Dordt, accused of heresy, was cruelly burnt by the Jesuits in 1572

KUNCKEL, John, an able chymist and in genious philosopher, was born at Sieswic, and died in 1702.

KUNZE, John Christopher, D. D., a distinguished clergyman of the Lutheran church in Philadelphia, afterwards pastor of a Lutheran church in New-York, and professor of oriental languages in Columbia college; he died in 1807.

KUPIESKI, John, a painter, of Bohemia, born in 1667, was patronised by the emperor Charles III., and other princes.

KUSTER, Ludolf, a learned German critic, born in 1670. He published editions of Suidas, Aristophanes, and several works of a smaller kind, and died in 1716.

KUYP, Jacob, an eminent landscape painter, at Dordt, flourished about 1643.

KUYP, or CUYP, Albert, a very eminent landscape painter, was born at Dordt, in 1606. The time of his death is uncertain.

KYD, Thomas, an English dramatic writer in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

KYDERMINSTER, Richard, abbot and historian, of the Benedictine convent of Winchombe, died in 1531.

KYNESTON, John, an English divine, who gained great reputation by a Latin oration, which he pronounced; he died in 1783.

KYNWELMARSH, Francis, an Englishman, who wrote some poetry in the 16th century.

KYRLE, John, the celebrated Man of Ross, as Pope calls him in his poem "On the Use of Riches." He possessed a small estate of 500*l.* a year at Ross, and literally became, as the poet sings, a blessing to the whole community. He died in 1721, at the age of 90.

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LABADIE, John, a celebrated French enthusiast, born in 1610, died in 1674.

LABAT, John Baptist, a celebrated traveller and missionary, of the order of St. Dominic, born at Paris in 1663, died in 1738. His "Voyages and Travels" into different kingdoms, are works of much amusement, and of good reputation.

LABBE, Philip, a jesuit, of Bourges, of great learning, memory, and indefatigable application; he died in 1667.

LABBE, Louisa, a poetess, called the fair rope-maker, because she married a rich rope-maker, of Lyons. Her works were published at Lyons, in 1555 and 1762; she died in 1566.

LABEO, Quintus Fabius, a Roman consul, of literary talents.

LABEO, Antistius, a Roman lawyer who opposed the government of Augustus.

LABERIUS, an ancient Roman knight in the time of Julius Cæsar, who excelled in writing mimes, or little satirical productions for the stage.

LABOUREUR, John le, a Frenchman, who from a gentleman's servant rose to become almoner to the king. He wrote several works, and died in 1675.

LACARRY, Giles, a French jesuit, and professor of theology, wrote some useful works, and died in 1684.

LA COLONIE, John Martin de, served in the Austrian army, and rose to the rank of marshal; he died in 1759.

LACOMBE, James, a French historian, born in 1724.

LACOMBE DE PREZEL, Honore, brother of the preceding, author of several dictionaries.

LACTANTIUS, Firmian, or Lucius Cælius Firmianus, an eminent father of the Christian church. He is the most eloquent of all the ecclesiastical Latin authors, and wrote in such a pure, smooth, and natural style, and so much in the taste and manner of the Roman orator, that he is generally distinguished by the title of "The Christian Cicero."

LACY, John, an actor and dramatic writer of some eminence, in the reign of Charles II.

LACYDAS, a Greek philosopher, of Cyrene, who was tenderly attached to a favourite goose, died 212 B. C.

LADISLAUS I. succeeded to the Hungarian throne in 1077. He was an able politician, a brave general, and a pious man; he was canonized in 1198.

LADISLAUS III., king of Hungary, a licentious monarch, who was assassinated in 1290.

LADISLAUS IV., grand duke of Lithuania, and king of Poland, was made king of Hungary, in 1440. He was defeated and slain in battle with the Turks, in 1444.

LADISLAUS V., succeeded Ladislaus IV. It is said he was poisoned by the Hussites, whose sect he persecuted.

LADISLAUS VI., son of the king of Poland, raised to the throne of Hungary, in 1490, had a turbulent reign, and died in 1560.

LADISLAUS, or LAUNCELOT, the Liberal and Victorious, count of Provence, succeeded his father, as king of Naples, in 1386. His right to the throne was disputed, and he died in 1414, after a turbulent reign.

LADISLAUS I., king of Poland, succeeded to the throne in 1081. He was fond of peace, but brave in war; he died in 1102.

LADISLAUS II., king of Poland, succeeded his father, Bolislaus, in 1139; he made war against his brothers, and was at last banished from the throne, and died in 1159.

LADISLAUS III., king of Poland, in 1296, oppressed his people so that they revolted, and placed Wenceslaus on the throne, after whose death Ladislaus was replaced on the throne, and governed with justice and moderation. He died in 1333.

LADISLAUS V., surnamed Jagellon, grand duke of Lithuania, obtained the crown of Poland in 1386, by marriage. His reign was mild but vigorous, and he died in 1434, highly respected.

LADISLAUS VI., king of Poland, son of Ladislaus V., was duke of Lithuania, and king of Hungary.

LADISLAUS, Sigismund, VII., king of Poland and Sweden, after the death of his father, in 1632. He defeated the Turks in various battles, and died in 1648.

L'ADVOCAT, John Baptist l'Abbe, a learned French critic, grammarian, geographer, and historian, author of "Dictionnaire Geographique Portatif;" "Dictionnaire Historique Portatif;" and a "Hebrew Grammar." He died in 1765.

L'ADVOCAT, Louis Francis, author of a treatise on morals, died at Paris, in 1735.

LÆLIUS, Caius, a Roman consul and comic poet, died 126 B. C.

LAER, Peter, a Dutch painter, some of whose pieces are elegant, died in 1675.

LAET, John de, a native of Antwerp, and author of some useful works, died in 1640.

LÆVINUS, Torrentinus, commonly called Vander Bekin, was a native of Ghent. He went as ambassador to Philip II., of Spain, founded the jesuit's college at Louvaine, and died in 1595.

LÆVIUS, a Roman poet.

LAFITAU, Joseph Francis, a French jesuit and missionary to North America, died in 1755, leaving behind him a curious comparison between the manners of the ancients and those of the American savages.

LAFITAU, Peter Francis, distinguished as a preacher, was the favourite of Clement IX., and died in 1764.

LAGALLA, Julius Cæsar, a Neapolitan, physician to the pope; he was a learned man, and died in 1623.

LAGERLOOF, Peter, professor of eloquence at Upsal, author of the ancient and modern histories of Northern Europe; he died in 1599.

LAGNY, Thomas Fantet sieur de, a Frenchman, member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and author of several works; he died in 1734.

LAGRANGE, Joseph Lewis, an eminent mathematician, of Turin, afterwards professor of the Norman and Polytechnic schools at Paris; he died in 1813.

LAGUNA, Andrew, a Spanish physician, and favourite of Charles V., died in 1560.

LAHARPE DES UTINS, N., a native of Vaux, distinguished himself in the French army of Italy, under Buonaparte, and was killed in 1796.

LAHAYE, William Nicholas de, a French engraver of great merit, born in 1725.

LAIDLIE, Archibald, D. D., a native of Scotland, pastor of a church at Flushing, Zealand, and afterwards of a Dutch reformed church in the city of New-York, eminent as a theologian and preacher; he died in 1778.

LAINEZ, Alexander, a French poet, whose pieces possess great elegance, died in 1700.

LAINEZ, James, a Spaniard, the successor of Loyola, as general of the jesuits; he was at the council of Trent, and died in 1565.

LAING, Malcom, a Scottish historian, born in Orkney, in 1762. He published a "History of Scotland," chiefly distinguished by its partiality, and its hostility to the character of the unfortunate queen Mary. His last literary undertaking was an edition of Ossian's poems, the authenticity of which, he demolished by a preliminary dissertation. Mr. Laing died in 1819.

LAIRE, Francis Xavier, a learned French author, died at Sens, in 1800.

LAIRESSE, Gerard, an eminent Flemish painter and engraver, born at Liege, in 1640. The Hollanders esteem him the best history painter of their country, and commonly call him their second Raphael; Hemskirk is their first. He died in 1711.

LAIS, a courtezan, of such renown in antiquity, that, like Homer, several cities claimed the glory of her birth; but that honour is most generally given to Hyccara, a city of Sicily. Retiring to Thessaly, she fell a sacrifice to the envy and jealously excited by her beauty; for her rivals, seeing themselves eclipsed, became desperate, and, having conducted her into the temple of Venus, there stoned her to death, 340 B. C.

LAKE, Arthur, an English prelate, respected as an amiable man, died in 1626.

LALANDE, Michael Richard de, a celebrated French musician and composer, died in 1726.

LALANDE, Joseph Jerome Francis, a most celebrated astronomer of France, born in 1732. His principal works are, "Connoissance du Temps," "Tour in Italy," and a valuable "Treatise of Astronomy." Dr. Young has observed, that "an indevout astronomer is mad;" and the eccentricities of Lalande might justify the conclusion that Young would have drawn from the atheistical principles he openly professed. He went so far as to read public lectures on those baneful and hope-blasting doctrines, in the Lycee of Paris, a society formed of pretended philosophers of the same description; he died in 1807.

LALLI, John Baptist, an Italian poet, was employed by the pope in civil affairs, and died in 1637.

LALLY, Thomas Arthur, count, a gallant general in the service of France, though a native of Ireland; but being compelled to surrender Pondicherry to the English, he incurred the suspicion of treachery, and was executed in 1766.

LAMBALLE, Marie Therese Louise, of Savoy Carignan, princess of, wife of the duke of Bourbon Penthievre, ardently attached to the French queen, for which she was inhumanly murdered, in 1792, by the tyrants of the French revolution.

LAMBECIUS, Peter, a learned German, and rector of the university of Hamburgh. He renounced protestantism for popery, and died in 1680.

LAMBERT, John, a general in Cromwell's army, memorable for having opposed Oliver's acceptance of the crown, died about 1670.

LAMBERT, Anne Therese, marquise de, a most ingenious French lady, born at Paris, in 1647, died in 1733, having been the author of some very pleasing moral productions, which have been collected and printed in 2 volumes.

LAMBERT, Claude Francis, a French ecclesiastic, and an author, died in 1763.

LAMBERT, Daniel, remarkable for having greatly exceeded the ordinary dimensions of mankind, was born at Leicester, in 1770, and died at Stamford, in 1809. He had exhibited himself in Picadilly two or three years before his death; not long before which event, on being weighed, he was found to be 52 stone 11 lbs. in weight (14 lbs. to the stone,) which is 10 stone 11 lbs. more than the great Mr. Bright, of Essex, ever weighed. His coffin was 6 feet 4 inches long, 4 feet 4 inches wide, and 2 feet 4 inches deep, and consisted of 112 superficial feet of elm timber.

LAMBERT, George, an English landscape painter, died in 1765.

LAMBERT, George Henry, an able mathematician, of Alsace, and an author, died in 1728.

LAMBERT, of Schawemburg, a German Benedictine, published a dry chronicle, from Adam to A. D. 1077; he died in 1069.

LAMBIN, Denys, professor of belles-lettres, at Paris. He was esteemed as a critic and a scholar, and died in 1672.

LAMBRUN, Margaret, was a Scotch woman, and one of the retinue of Mary queen of Scots, as was also her husband, who dying of grief for the tragical end of that princess, his wife took up a resolution of revenging the death of both upon queen Elizabeth. For that purpose she put on a man's habit; and, assuming the name of Anthony Sparke, repaired to the court of the queen of England, always carrying with her a brace of pistols, one to kill Elizabeth, and the other to shoot herself, in order to avoid the hands of justice; but her design happened to miscarry by an accident which saved the queen's life. One day, as she was pushing

through the crowd to come up to her majesty, who was then walking in her garden, she chanced to drop one of the pistols. This being seen by the guards, she was seized, in order to be sent immediately to prison, but the queen not suspecting her to be one of her own sex, had a mind first to examine her. Accordingly, demanding her name, country, and quality, Margaret replied with an unmoved steadiness, "Madam, though I appear in this habit, I am a woman; my name is Margaret Lambrun: I was several years in the service of queen Mary, my mistress, whom you have so unjustly put to death; and by her death you have also caused that of my husband, who died of grief to see so innocent a queen perish so iniquitously. Now, as I had the greatest love and affection for both those personages, I resolved, at the peril of my life, to revenge their death by killing you, who are the cause of both." The queen pardoned her, and granted her a safe conduct till she should be set upon the coast of France.

LAMI, Bernard, a philosopher of a noble family of Mons, he was a warm admirer of the principles of Descartes, and died in 1715.

LAMI, Dom. Francis, a French writer, who distinguished himself against Spinosa; he died in 1711.

LAMI, John, ecclesiastical professor at Florence, was a tacetious and agreeable man, and died in 1774.

LAMIA, a celebrated Grecian courtezan, some time mistress to Ptolemy I., king of Egypt.

LAMOIGNON, Christian Francis de, advocate-general and president of the parliament, of Paris, died in 1677.

LAMPE, Frederic Adolphus, rector of Bremen university, and an author, died in 1729.

LAMPLUGH, Thomas, an Englishman, and archbishop of York. He crowned king William, after exhorting the people to adhere to James II, he died in 1691.

LAMPRIDIUS, Ælius, a Latin historian, who flourished under the emperors Diocliesian and Constantine, in the 4th century. We have of his writing the lives of four emperors, viz. Commodus, Antoninus, Diadumenus, and Heliogabalus.

LAMPRIDIUS, Benedict, a Latin poet, of Cremona, died in 1540.

LANA, Francis de, a jesuit, of Brescia, born in 1637. From his works, it appears that he had an idea of aerostation prior to Montgolfier.

LANCASTER, James, a celebrated English navigator, died in 1620.

LANCASTER, Nathaniel, D. D., an English divine and an author, died in 1775.

LANCELOT, Claude, a native of Paris, and tutor to the prince of Conti, was a Benedictine monk, and the author of several works; he died in 1659.

LANCELOTTI, John Paul, an Italian, employed by pope Paul IV., to compile the canon law; he died in 1591.

LANCJEAN, Remi, the most eminent of Vandyck's pupils, died in 1671.

LANCISI, John Maria, an eminent Italian physician and anatomist, born at Rome, in 1654, died in 1720.

LANCRET, Nicholas, a famous French painter, born at Paris, in 1690, died in 1743. There are a great many prints after his paintings.

LANCRINCK, Prosper Henricus, an excellent landscape painter in the English school, born at Antwerp, in 1628, died in 1692. His style was agreeable, and imitative of Titian and Salvator Rosa.

LANDA, Catherine, a learned lady, author of an elegant Latin letter to Peter Bembo, died in 1526.

LANDEN, John, born in Northamptonshire, in 1719, died in 1790, having written largely on mathematics, and advanced that science considerably by his studies and experiments.

LANDINI, Christopher, a learned Venetian of the 15th century.

LANDO, Hortensio, an Italian physician, of the 16th century, who wrote several works.

LANDO, Bassiano, a physician, of Padua, author of some medical works, was assassinated in 1562.

LANDRI, bishop of Paris, and founder of the hospital called Hotel de Dieu, died about 660.

LANE, Jane, a female of extraordinary sagacity and spirit, who assisted in the escape and preservation of Charles II., after the battle of Worcester, and was amply rewarded at the restoration. Charles (disguised in her father's livery) rode before her on horseback from Bentley Hall to Staffordshire, to Mr. Norton's near Bristol.

LANFRANC, John, an Italian painter; he excelled chiefly in fresco, and died 1647.

LANFRANC, a physician, of Milan; he restored surgery to a regular and respectable system, and died in 1300.

LANFRANC, archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of William I., died in 1089. He rebuilt the cathedral of Canterbury, and has the character of a great statesman, as well as a learned prelate.

LANFRANCO, Giovanni, an eminent Italian painter, disciple of the Carracci, born in 1581, died in 1647.

LANG, John Michael, professor of divinity at Altorf, died in 1731.

LANGALIERE, Philip de Gentils, marquis de, distinguished himself in the service of France during 20 years. He was afterwards in the service of the emperor, and king of Poland, and died in 1717.

LANGBAINE, Gerard, an English writer, who acquired literary celebrity by his edition of Longinus; he died in 1657.

LANGBAINE, Gerard, born in 1656, was author of "An account of the English Dramatic Poets," which has been of great use to later biographers; he died in 1692.

LANGDALE, Marmaduke, an Englishman of great courage, who espoused the royal cause in the rebellion; he died in 1681.

LANGDON, Samuel, D. D., minister of a church in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and afterwards president of Harvard college; he died in 1797.

LANGDON, John, LL. D., an active and powerful advocate of the revolution, was a member of Congress in 1775, and afterwards a member of the convention which formed the federal constitution, a senator in Congress, and governor of the state of New-Hampshire; he died at Portsmouth, in 1819.

LANGE, Joseph, Greek professor at Friburg, in 1600; he turned catholic in the latter part of his life.

LANGE, Charles Nicholas, a Swiss naturalist, about 1720.

LANGE, Rodolphus, canon of Munster, distinguished himself as a poet; he died in 1519.

LANGELANDE, Robert, author of "The Vi

sions of Pierce Plowman," and one of the most ancient English poets, flourished about the middle of the 14th century.

LANGHAM, Simon, archbishop of Canterbury; he was made treasurer of England by Edward III., and died in 1376.

LANGHORNE, Dr. John, rector of Blagden, in Somersetshire, and author of several literary productions; among which the best known are, "Poems," in 2 vols., "Sermons," in 2 vols., "Theodosius and Constantia," "Frederick and Pharamond, or the Consolations of Human Life;" and a translation of "Plutarch's Lives." He was born in 1735, and died in 1779.

LANGIUS, John, of Lawenburg, practised physic at Heidelberg; he was physician to four successive electors palatine, and died in 1565.

LANGLAND, John, principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and bishop of Lincoln, was a popular preacher and a benevolent man; he died in 1547.

LANGLE, John Maximilian, minister of the reformed church at Rouen; he wrote a defence of Charles I., and died in 1674.

LANGLE, Samuel de, son of the preceding; on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he went to England, was made D. D. at Oxford, and died in 1699.

LANGLEY, Batty, an English architect, author of some useful books, died in 1751.

LANGTON, John, an English Carmelite monk, was at the council of Basil.

LANGTON, Stephen, made archbishop of Canterbury by the pope, in the reign of king John, died in 1223. He was one of the most illustrious men of the age in which he lived, for his learning and his writings.

LANGUET, Hubert, a learned Frenchman, minister of state to the elector of Saxony, and afterwards in the service of the prince of Orange; he died in 1581.

LANGUET, John Baptist Joseph, doctor of the Sorbonne, the celebrated vicar of St. Sulpice at Paris, and one of those extraordinary men whom Providence raises up for the relief of the indigent and wretched, for the good of society, and the glory of nations, was born at Dijon, June 6, 1657, and died in 1750.

LANGUET, John Joseph, archbishop of Sens, a polemical divine, esteemed for his benevolence and piety; he died in 1753.

LANIER, a painter, employed by Charles I.

LANNOY, or LAUNOY, Charles de, an able general in the service of the emperor Charles V., who took Francis I. prisoner at the battle of Pavia; he died in 1527.

LANSBERGHE, Philip, a learned mathematician, of Ghent, and the author of several works; he died in 1632.

LANSDOWNE. See GRANVILLE.

LANZANO, Andrea, an Italian painter who excelled in his art, died in 1712.

LANZI, Lewis, an Italian jesuit, distinguished as an antiquary. On the suppression of his order, he was made sub-director of the gallery at Florence. He was author of an essay on the Tuscan language, and other works, and died in 1810.

LANZONI, Joseph, a native of Ferrara, eminent as a physician, and an antiquary; he died in 1730.

LAPARELLI, Francis, an Italian, eminent as an architect, mechanic, and engineer. He assisted Michael Angelo in his designs for St. Peter's church, at Rome, and died in 1590.

LAPIDE, Cornelius, a French jesuit, author of 10 vols. folio, of commentaries on the Scriptures, died in 1637.

LAPO, Arnulphus di, a native of Florence, known as an able architect, died in 1309.

LARCHER, Peter Henry, a French writer, author of a translation of Herodotus, of Xenophon, &c.; he died in 1812.

LARDNER, Dr. Nathaniel, a very eminent dissenting divine, author of "The Credibility of the Gospel History;" of "The Testimonies of the Ancient Jews and Pagans in favour of Christianity;" "The History of Heretics," &c.; he was born in 1684, and died in 1768.

LARGILLIERE, Nicholas de, a French painter of great merit. He painted portraits of James II., of England, and his queen, and died in 1705.

LAROON, Marcellus, a painter, born at the Hague, was celebrated for his astonishing correctness as a copyist; he died in 1705.

LARREY, Isaac de, a French Calvinist, who, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, fled to Holland, and was made historiographer to the states; he died in 1719.

LARROQUE, Matthew de, a French protestant minister, of deserved popularity; he died in 1684.

LARROQUE, Daniel de, son of the preceding, and author of several works, died in 1731.

LASCARIS, Constantine, one of those learned Greeks who quitted Constantinople upon its being taken by the Turks in 1453, and took refuge in Italy. He was author of a "Greek Grammar," and other small works of a similar kind.

LASCARIS, John, surnamed Rhyndacenus, was of the imperial family. He was an admirable scholar, and died in 1535.

LASCI or LASKO, John de, a learned Pole, made bishop of Vesprim. He declared in favour of the reformation, and was dismissed from his bishopric; he died in 1560.

LASENA, or LASCENA, Peter, a learned Italian, and an author, died in 1636.

LASSELS, Richard, an Englishman, who embraced the catholic religion; he published "travels in Italy," and died in 1768.

LATIMER, Hugh, bishop of Worcester, one of the first reformers of the church of England, born in 1470. It is a remarkable circumstance, though not altogether without parallel, that, from being a papist he became a zealous protestant, active in supporting the reformed doctrine, and assiduous to make converts. For his zeal, however, in the protestant faith, he was, with Ridley, bishop of London, burnt at Oxford, in 1555.

LAUD, William, archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Charles I., was born in 1573, and beheaded in 1645 for high treason; he fell a sacrifice to party violence, and high church sentiments.

LAUDER, William, a native of Scotland, memorable for an attempt to ruin the reputation of Milton; an attempt which ended in the destruction of his own. He began first to retail part of his design in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1747; and finding that his forgeries were not detected, was encouraged, in 1751, to collect them, with additions, into a volume, entitled "An Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost." The fidelity of his quotations had been doubted by several people; and the falsehood of them was soon after demonstrated by bishop Douglas, in a pamphlet entitled, "Milton vindicated from the

charge of Plagiarism, brought against him by Lauder; and Lauder himself convicted of several Forgeries and gross Impositions on the Public." The appearance of this detection overwhelmed Lauder with confusion. He subscribed a confession dictated by Dr. Johnson; and, finding that his character was not to be retrieved, quitted the kingdom, and passed the remainder of his life in universal contempt. He died at Barbadoes, in 1770. See BOWLE.

LAUDOHN, or LOUDON, Gideon Ernest, field-marshal, and commander in chief of the Austrian forces, born in 1716, died in 1790. So high was his reputation, that Frederic the Great, of Prussia, used to say, he feared nobody so much as Laudohn.

LAUGIER, Mark Antony, a French jesuit, the author of several works, died in 1769.

LAUNAY, Francis de, a French advocate of eminence, and an author of law publications, died in 1693.

LAUNOI, John de, a learned French writer, known for his defence of the rights of the Gallican church, died in 1678.

LAUNOY, Charles de, a French general. See LANNOY.

LAURA DE NOVES, the mistress of Petrarch, who wrote in her praise 318 sonnets and 88 songs, most of which breathe the warmest spirit of poetry. She was born at Avignon, in 1310, and died in 1348

LAURATI, Peter, a celebrated Italian painter, who flourished in the 15th century.

LAURENS, or LAURENTIUS, Andrew, professor of medicine, at Montpelier, and physician to Henry IV., died in 1609.

LAURENS, Honorus, brother of Andrew, an advocate in the parliament of Paris, and afterwards archbishop of Embrun; he died in 1612.

LAURENS, Henry, a member of Congress from South Carolina, and president of that body in 1777. He was taken prisoner by the British, while on his way to Holland, as ambassador from the United States, and confined in the tower, and treated with great rigour until 1781. On his liberation, he went to France, and afterwards, joined the American ministers in signing the treaty with Great Britain. He died in Carolina, in 1792.

LAURENS, John, son of the preceding, was a distinguished officer of the American army, during the war of the revolution, and rendered essential services to his country. He was mortally wounded in an action with a small party of the enemy in Carolina, and died in 1782.

LAURENT, Peter Joseph, a native of Flanders, celebrated for his astonishing mechanical powers; he died in 1775.

LAURENTIO, Nicholas, a remarkable character in the history of modern Rome, who, although the son of a vintner, rose to the supreme power, but was murdered by the populace.

LAURI, Filippo, an eminent Italian painter, born at Rome in 1623, died in 1694.

LAVATER, Lewis, an ecclesiastic, known for his abilities as a protestant controversialist, died in 1586.

LAVATER, John Gaspar Christian, a Swiss divine, of warm fancy, and natural acuteness, by which he was led to turn his attention to the expression of human sentiment and character. He perceived that not only transient passion, but even the more permanent qualities of character, are often very distinctly expressed; and carried his observations in this way much farther than any other person had before advanced. Success inflamed his imagination, and he became an enthusiast in the study of physiognomy. The opinions relative to it, which he propagated, were a medley of acute observation, ingenious conjecture, and wild reverie. His books, published in the German language, were multiplied by many editions, and translations. This amiable clergyman (for such he was,) was born at Zurich, in 1741, and died there in 1801, in consequence of a wound which he received from a French soldier a twelve month before.

LAVINGTON, George, bishop of Exeter born in 1683, and died at Exeter, in 1762. Besides sermons, he published, "The Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists compared."

LAVIROTTE, Lewis Anne, a French physician of eminence, died in 1759.

LAVOISIER, Antoine Laurent, a celebrated French medical and chymical writer, born at Paris, in 1743, was murdered by the guillotine under the execrable tyranny of Robespierre, with 27 other farmers-general, in 1794.

LAW, John, of Edinburgh, a famous projector, who raised himself to the dignity of comptroller-general of the finances of France, upon the strength of a scheme for establishing a bank, an East-India, and a Mississippi company, with the profits of which the national debt of France was to be paid off; but this great fabric of false credit fell to the ground, and almost overthrew the French government, ruining some thousands of families; and it is remarkable, that the same desperate game was played by the South Sea directors in England in the same fatal year, 1720. Law, being exiled as soon as the credit of his projects began to fail, retired to Venice, where he died in poverty, in 1729.

LAW, Edmund, bishop of Carlisle, an eminent theological writer, born in 1702, died in 1787.

LAW, William, an able English dissenting divine, and author of the "Serious Call;" he died in 1761.

LAW, Jonathan, a native of Connecticut, was successively a judge and chief justice of the superior court, lieutenant-governor, and afterwards governor, of that state; he died in 1750.

LAW, Richard, LL. D., an eminent lawyer of Connecticut, was for several years, a judge and chief justice of the supreme court of that state, and afterwards judge of the United States district court. He died in 1806.

LAWES, William, an eminent English musician and composer, was killed at the siege of Chester, in the army of Charles I.

LAWES, Henry, his brother, and also a great musician, in which art he is by some thought to have excelled William, was born at Salisbury in 1600, and died in 1662.

LAWRENCE, Stringer, a distinguished general on the East-India Company's establishment, born in 1697, died in 1775. In gratitude for his eminent services in the command of their forces on the coast of Coromandel, during a period of 20 years, the Company erected a noble monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

LAWRENCE, James, a captain in the navy of the United States, distinguished for his bravery and skill, was wounded in an action with the British frigate Shannon, in 1813, and died four days afterwards.

LAWSON, Sir John, captain of a ship in the navy of the parliament, and afterwards rear-admiral under the duke of York; he was killed in 1665.

LAWSON, John, surveyor general of North Carolina, and author of a work, containing a natural history of that country to about the year 1700.

LAY, Benjamin, an eccentric, but benevolent quaker, who distinguished himself by his decided opposition to slavery, and to the use of articles of luxury. He was a native of England, but removed to the West Indies, and afterwards to Philadelphia, where he died.

LAYARD, Charles Peter, an English divine, and dean of Bristol; he died in 1803.

LAZARELLI, John Francis, a native of Gubbio, and a poet, died in 1694.

LEAKE, Richard, master gunner of England, was distinguished for bravery in several naval actions; he was born at Harwich, in 1629, and died in 1696.

LEAKE, Sir John, a brave and successful English admiral, born in 1656, was distinguished by many great actions; but chiefly by his relief and preservation of Gibraltar from the French and Spaniards, in 1705. He died in 1720.

LEAKE, Stephen Martin, an ingenious writer on coins, and on heraldry, born in 1702, died in 1773.

LEAKE, Dr. John, physician to the Westminster Lying-in-Hospital, of which he was the founder, died in 1792. His writings on midwifery, and on female diseases, are in very high esteem.

LEAPOR, Mary, an ingenious English lady, and author of some poems, died in 1735.

LEAMING, Jeremiah, an episcopal clergyman, of New-England, and a theological writer; he died in 1804.

LEBID, an Arabian poet, employed by Mahomet to answer satirical works against him.

LE BLANC, Marcel, one of the fourteen jesuits whom Lewis XIV. sent to Siam, died in 1693.

LECLAIR, John, a native of Lyons, an eminent musical composer, was assassinated in 1764.

LECTIUS, James, a native of Geneva, a poet and critic, died in 1611.

LEDESMA, Alphonsus, a Spanish poet, died in 1623.

LEDYARD, John, a distinguished American traveller, a native of Connecticut. He accompanied captain Cook in his last voyage, and witnessed his death. After suffering incredible hardships in his different journeys, he died at Cairo, in 1789, while preparing to penetrate the interior of Africa.

LEE, Samuel, an Englishman, ejected from his living for non-conformity in 1686, and embarked for North America.

LEE, Nathaniel, an eminent English dramatic poet. He is the author of eleven plays, all acted with applause. His thoughts are wonderfully suited to tragedy; but frequently lost in such a cloud of words, that it is difficult to see the beauty of them. He died in 1691.

LEE, Thomas, president of the council of Virginia, in 1749. The administration of the affairs of the colony devolved on him until his death, which occurred in 1750.

LEE, Charles, a native of Wales. After serving in the English army under generals Abercrombie and Burgoyne, came to Virginia, in 1773, and at the commencement of the revolutionary war, was appointed a major-general in the army, and afterwards to the command of the troops in the southern states. He rendered great and important services to the United States, but being censured and suspended for disobedience of orders, he retired to private life, and died from chagrin and mortification, on account of his disgrace, about 1782.

LEE, Richard Henry, an eminent citizen, and distinguished patriot of the revolution, was a member of congress from Virginia, in 1776, and first proposed to that body the declaration of Independence, which he afterwards signed. He was subsequently president of congress, and a senator of the United States, under the federal constitution. He died in 1794, and his name will be remembered with gratitude, as one of the most conspicuous actors of the revolution, so long as Americans enjoy the benefits resulting from that event.

LEE, Arthur, LL. D., brother of the preceding, was also an ardent friend to the rights of the colonies, and rendered them essential services, while agent of Virginia, at London. He was afterwards minister to France, from the United States, with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Deane; he died in 1792.

LEE, Francis Lightfoot, a member of congress, from Virginia, in 1775, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence; he died at Richmond, in 1797.

LEE, Thomas Sim, a member of congress, and of the convention which formed the federal constitution, afterwards governor of Maryland, he died in 1819.

LEE, Charles, attorney-general of the United States, died in 1815.

LEE, Ezra, a revolutionary officer, who was engaged in several of the principal contests of the war. He enjoyed the confidence of his superior officers, and was selected to take charge of the marine "Turtle," in an attempt to blow up the British ship Asia, in the harbour of New-York. He died in 1821.

LEE, Samuel, a learned and distinguished English divine, afterwards first minister at Bristol, Rhode Island; he died in 1691, on his return to England.

LEECHMAN, Dr. William, principal of the college of Glasgow, born in 1706, died in 1785. His publications were few, but they are generally known and admired, and will remain lasting monuments of a devout and benevolent heart as well as of an enlarged and highly cultivated understanding.

LEEPE, John Anthony Van der, a Dutch painter, celebrated for his sea views, died in 1720.

LEESE, Anna, a native of England, of obscure origin, and of doubtful character, was the founder of the society of shakers. She came to America, and settled near Albany, where she died in 1784.

LEETE, William, a native of England, came to America to enjoy his stern republican principles, and settled at Guilford. He was chosen governor of New-Haven, and on the union of the colonies, lieutenant-governor and governor of Connecticut. He died in 1683.

LEEURO, Gabriel Van der, a native of Dordt, who excelled in painting animals; he died in 1688.

LEGGE, George, lord Dartmouth, an eminent English admiral, who commanded the force sent to demolish Tangier, in 1683. In 1688, he was made admiral of the fleet; but, after the revolution was effected, he was committed to the Tower, on suspicion of corresponding with the abdicated king; and he died in that prison, in 1691.

LEGUANO, Stefano Maria, a historical painter, the pupil of Carlo Maratti His pieces are masterly, particularly in the diffusion of light and shade; he died in Italy, in 1715.

LEIBNITZ, Godfrey William de, baron of Leipsic, an eminent statesman, poet, and lawyer, but more eminent as a writer on philosophy, born in 1646, died in 1716. His philosophical writings are very numerous, and have rendered his name immortal.

LEIGH, Sir Edward, an English critic and Hebrew lexicographer, died in 1671.

LEIGH, Charles, F. R. S., an able naturalist, of England. He wrote a natural history of Lancashire, Cheshire, &c., and a history of Virginia. He died in the beginning of the 18th century.

LEIGHTON, Alexander, a native of Edinburgh, author of "Zion's Plea," and "Looking Glass of the Holy War," both directed against the government. He was in consequence punished by having his nose slit, his ears cut, and running the gauntlet. He died in 1644.

LEIGHTON, Robert, an eminent Scotch prelate and theological writer, died in 1684.

LEISLER, Jacob, known as the leader of a rebellion, in the colony of New-York, for which, he was accused of treason, condemned, and executed, about 1691.

LEISMAN, John Anthony, a German painter, some of whose pictures are very much admired; he died in 1698.

LELAND, John, the first and last antiquary royal in England, was born in London, and died in 1552. He has been styled the father of English antiquaries.

LELAND, Dr. John, a celebrated English dissenting divine, settled in Dublin, who distinguished himself by some very estimable and laborious publications, particularly "A View of the Deistical Writers of England," and "The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation." He was born in 1691, and died in 1766.

LELAND, Dr. Thomas, author of a "History of Ireland," a "Life of Philip of Macedon," and translator of Demosthenes, was born in 1722, and died in 1785.

LE LONG, James, author of "Historical Library of France." He died at Paris, in 1721.

LELY, Sir Peter, an excellent portrait and historical painter, born in 1617, at Westphalia, but afterwards settled in England, under the patronage of Charles II., died in 1680.

LEMENS, Balthasar Van, a native of Antwerp, eminent as a historical painter, died in London, in 1704.

LE MERCIER, Andrew, a minister of Boston, for many years pastor of a French protestant church in that place; he died in 1762.

LEMERY, Nicolas, a celebrated French chymical writer, born at Rouen, in 1645, died in 1715.

LEMERY, Lewis, son of the preceding, was born at Paris, and became physician to the king. He was the author of several useful books, and died in 1743.

LEMNIUS, Lævinius, born at Zealand, where he became a physician, and afterwards took orders. He wrote on astrology, plants, &c., and died in 1568.

LEMOINE, Francis, a French painter, who, without genius, became, by application, an eminent artist; he died in 1737.

LEMON, George William, an English divine, who distinguished himself by the publication of a large volume on "English Etymology," being a derivative dictionary, in which he has not only investigated the radical meaning of many obscure and almost unintelligible words but exploded many vulgar errors, and illustrated many passages in ancient English writers. He was born in 1726, and died in 1797.

LE MONNIER, Peter Charles, a celebrated French astronomer, and one of those who made the journey to the north in 1785, for the admeasurement of the globe, died at Paris, in 1799.

LE MONNIER, Lewis William, brother of the preceding, was a distinguished physician and an able philosopher. He wrote several valuable articles for the French Encyclopedia, and died in 1799.

L'ENCLOS, Ninon de, a very distinguished French courtezan, who, with a fine understanding and philosophic spirit, would reason like Socrates, though she acted like Lais; while, therefore, the great Conde, the Villarceaux, the Sevignes, the Rochefoucaults, enjoyed her as a mistress, the learned consulted her as a philosopher and a critic. This bewitching woman died in 1706, aged 90, retaining her personal charms to the last. She left some children, and one of her sons died before her, a very tragical death indeed. Not knowing her to be his mother (for all her operations were conducted with secrecy and mystery,) he actually fell in love with her; and when, to get rid of his passion, she discovered herself to him, through shame and despair he poignarded himself in her presence.

L'ENFANT, James, an eminent French protestant minister, born in 1691, died in 1728. He was author of three capital works, viz. Histories of the Council of Constance, Basil, and Pisa. Besides these, he published the New Testament, translated into French from the original Greek, with notes, in conjunction with Beausobre; which version was much esteemed by the protestants.

L'ENGLET, Nicholas du Fresnoy, a very voluminous French writer, born in 1674, died in 1755. His "Methode pour etudier l'Histoire," &c. seems to have been thought his best production. His end was very tragical: for, falling asleep as he was reading by the fire, he fell into it, and his head was nearly burnt off before the accident was perceived.

LENNARD, Sampson, a friend of Sir Philip Sidney, with whom he distinguished himself at the battle of Zutphen. He was also an eminent translator from Latin and French; he died in 1630.

LENNOX, Charlotte, a writer of novels and plays, the daughter of colonel Ramsay, lieutenant-governor of New-York, was born in 1720, and died in 1804. Her best known novel is "The Female Quixotte." The latter part of her life was clouded by sickness and penury, her chief support being derived from "The Literary Fund."

LENS, Bernard, painter and enameller to George II., died in 1741.

LENTHAL, William, speaker of the long parliament, a dubious character during the civil wars, who sought his own fortunes by secretly siding with the republicans; he died under contrition, in 1663.

LENTULUS, Cneius, a Roman consul, historian, and poet, he was put to death by Tiberius.

LEO I., or Ancient, succeeded Marcian, on the throne of Constantinople, in 457. He was

praised by some historians, but greatly censured by others, and died in 474.

LEO II., or Younger. He ruined his constitution by his debaucheries, and died, aged 16, soon after his accession.

LEO III. was the son of a cobbler, who served in the army with such success that he became a general, and in 711 seated himself on the imperial throne of Constantinople. He was detested as a tyrant, and excommunicated by the popes of Rome, he died in 741.

LEO IV. succeeded to the throne in 775. He warred against the Saracens with success, and died in 780.

LEO V., the Armenian, became a general by his valour in the Roman armies, and so great was his popularity, that he prevailed on his soldiers to proclaim him emperor, in 813. He was assassinated in 820.

LEO VI., or the Philosopher, also called the Wise, succeeded to the throne in 886. He made war against the Bulgarians, Hungarians, and Saracens; deposed the patriarchs, Photius and Nicolas. He protected men of letters, and died in 911.

LEO I., pope, surnamed the Great. During his reign, Genseric ferociously entered Rome, and having taken possession of the city, gave it up to pillage for 14 days. Leo was a learned and useful pope, and died in 461.

LEO II., pope, was an able and resolute pontiff. He first established the kiss of peace, at the mass, and the use of holy water; he died in 683.

LEO III., pope. His nephew attempted his destruction, but he escaped to Charlemagne, who espoused his cause and seated him again in the pontifical chair. He was an eloquent and popular pontiff, and died in 816.

LEO IV., pope. He was a wise and courageous pontiff, and boldly met the Saracens, who came to pillage his city, defeating, and taking a vast number prisoners, who were kept to fortify and adorn the city; he died in 855.

LEO V., pope after Benedict IV., in 903. He was soon after exiled, and died of grief.

LEO VI., pope after John X., in 928. He died about 7 months after.

LEO VII., a Roman, elected pope after John XI. He possessed many virtues, and died in 939.

LEO VIII., elected by authority of the emperor Otho, on the deposition of John XII., in 963. He was a pontiff of great merit and respectability; he died in 965.

LEO IX., Bruno, bishop of Toul, was elected pope in 1048, and deserved the name of saint, given him in the Roman calendar. His sermons and other works are still extant; he died in 1054.

LEO X., pope of Rome, ever to be remembered by protestants as having been the cause of the Reformation begun by Luther, was born at Florence, in 1475, and died in 1521. He was a lover and patroniser of learning and learned men, and equally favoured arts and sciences, being himself a man of taste. For this he has been often celebrated, and by Pope in particular:

"But see! each Muse in Leo's golden days
Starts from her trance, and trims her wither'd bays;
Rome's ancient genius, o'er its ruins spread,
Shakes off the dust, and rears his rev'rend head.
Then Sculpture and her sister arts revive;
Stones leap to form, and rocks begin to live;
With sweeter notes each rising temple rung;
A Raphael painted and a Vida sung."

LEO, an archbishop of Thessalonica, in the 9th century, distinguished as a mathematician, one of the great revivers of Grecian literature.

LEO, Pilatus, Greek professor, at Florence, about 1360; first gave lectures on Homer, and other Greek authors.

LEO, of Modena, a celebrated rabbi, author of an Italian history of the rites and customs of the Jews, and other works. He lived in the 17th century.

LEO, the grammarian, compiled in the 12th century a chronicle of Constantinople.

LEO, John, a native of Grenada, eminent as a geographer, and author of the lives of Arabian philosophers, and a description of Africa, in Arabic. He died in 1526.

LEO, of Byzantium, a pupil of Plato, put to death by the treachery of Philip.

LEO, of Orviette, a Dominican, who wrote an account of the Popes, and another of the Emperors in 1308.

LEO, Peter Cieca de, a Spaniard, who travelled in America, and published an interesting account of Peru, in 1550, a work of great merit.

LEONE, Arto, or Conaria, a historical painter, who died in 1564.

LEONI, Giacomo, a Venetian architect, who settled in England, and published a fine edition of Palladio; he died in 1746.

LEONICENUS, Nicholas, an eminent physician, of Italy, to whom we owe the first translation of any of Galen's works, and the "Aphorisms of Hippocrates," born in 1428, died in 1524.

LEONICUS THOMÆUS, Nicholas, a learned Venetian who read Lectures at Padua, with great reputation. He translated some Greek works, and died in 1524.

LEONIDAS I., king of Sparta, a celebrated warrior, who died gloriously in defending the pass of Thermopylæ against Xerxes, 480 years B. C.

LEONTIUM, an ancient courtezan at Athens; famous first for her lasciviousness, and afterwards for her application to the study of philosophy under Epicurus.

LEOPOLD, St., marquis of Austria, in 1096. By his virtues, he deserved the surname of Pious: he was canonized by Innocent VIII., in 1485.

LEOPOLD I., was made king of Hungary, in 1655, and of Bohemia, in 1656, and was elected emperor in 1658. He engaged in a war with the Turks, and also with Lewis XIV, who pillaged and destroyed his frontier towns; he died in 1605.

LEOPOLD II., Peter Joseph, for 25 years grand duke of Tuscany elected emperor of Germany in 1790; and in this high dignity, he evinced great abilities. He was preparing to declare war against France, when he died in 1792.

LEOPOLD, duke of Lorraine, was celebrated for his military talents, and after having settled a peace, he devoted himself to the prosperity and happiness of his domains, with great success. He died at Luneville, in 1729, universally lamented.

LEOPOLD, William, archduke of Austria, bishop of Passau, &c., was at the head of the imperial armies in the 30 years war against the French and Swedes, and was greatly distinguished, both in the field and cabinet; he died in 1662.

LEOTAUD, Vincent, a French jesuit, and mathematician, author of a work in which he proves the impossibility of squaring the circle he died in 1672.

LEOWICQ, or LEOVITIUS, Cyprian, a noble Bohemian, author of a collection of astrological productions, and incoherent reveries. He prophesied that the world would end in 1584; he died in 1574.

LEPAUTE, John Andrew, a French clock maker, who made some valuable improvements in the art, and died in 1802.

LEPICIER, Bernard, a French engraver, secretary and historian to the royal academy of painting, at Paris; he published a catalogue of the king's pictures, in 2vs. 4to., and died in 1755.

LEPIDUS, Marcus Æmilius, one of the Roman triumvirs with Augustus and Antony.

LEPRINCE, John, a French musician and painter of great skill. Being taken by a privateer and robbed of every thing except his violin, he seized the instrument and played with such effect, that the sailors restored his property; he died in 1781.

LE QUIEN, Michael, a learned Dominican, who wrote against Courayer, on the validity of the ordination of the English bishops; he died in 1703.

LERNUTIUS, John, a Latin poet, born at Bruges, died in 1619.

LESBONAX, a philosopher, of Mitylene, in the 1st century. Some of his grammatical works still remain.

LESCAILLE, Catherine, a native of Holland, called, for the sweetness of her poetry, the Dutch Sappho, and the tenth muse; she died in 1711.

LESLEY, John, a celebrated bishop of Ross, in Scotland, born in 1527, died in 1596. His exertions to save the life of Mary, queen of Scots, his mistress, has endeared his name to posterity: indeed, all parties agree in speaking of him as a man of incomparable learning, an able statesman, a zealous churchman; and of his fidelity to his queen as admirable and exemplary. He is author of a history of Scotland to 1561.

LESLIE, Dr. John, bishop of Clogher, in Ireland, memorable for his exertions in defence of the royal cause, and for having endured a siege in his castle of Raphoe, before he would surrender it to Oliver Cromwell, being the last which held out in that country. He was born in Scotland, and died in 1671, aged about 100 years, having been above 50 years a bishop.

LESLIE, Charles, second son of the preceding, studied law, which he afterwards forsook for divinity, and became a famous theological disputant. His tracts on religion and politics amount to 50. He left also 2 folio volumes of theological works, and was a man of great talents; he died in 1722.

LESSING, Gotthold Ephraim, a German poet, in the time of Voltaire, published various things, but without judgment.

LESSIUS, Leonard, a jesuit, professor of divinity at Louvaine. He wrote many learned works, and died in 1623.

L'ESTRANGE, Sir Roger, an English gentleman, born in 1616, was concerned in raising forces and in some unsuccessful enterprises in favour of Charles I., during the civil wars, for which he was obliged to leave the kingdom. Upon the restoration he returned, and printed the first English newspaper, under the title of the Public Intelligencer, in 1663; which he laid down upon the publication of the first London Gazette. He was author of many political tracts, translated several things from the Greek, Latin, and Spanish, and died in 1705.

LETHIEULLIER, Smart, Esq. an English gentleman, born of a French family, who made a most valuable collection of medals, books, MSS., and natural curiosities; he died in 1760.

LETI, Gregorio, an Italian miscellaneous writer and historian, born at Milan, in 1630, died in 1701. His "History of Geneva" is the best of his works.

LETTSOM, John Coakley, M. D., long distinguished for public and private benevolence, and for every species of useful exertion, both in the medical profession, and as a member of society at large, was born in 1744, and died in London, in 1815. His writings are very numerous, as well moral as medical; and all of them discover the philanthropist and the physician.

LEUCIPPUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher and mathematician, flourished about 428 B. C.

LEUNCLAVIUS, John, a German historian of the Ottoman empire, born in Westphalia, in 1533, died in 1593.

LEUSDEN, John, professor of Hebrew at Utrecht, and eminent for his learning and talents as a writer; he died in 1699.

LEUWENHOEK, Anthony de, a very celebrated Dutch physician, born at Delft, in 1632, died in 1723. He became famous all over Europe by his experiments and discoveries with microscopes.

LEVER, Sir Ashton, collector of a valuable museum of natural history; the expense of which having impaired his fortune, he was permitted to sell it by lottery, but lost considerably, not a sufficient number of tickets having been sold.

LEVERETT, John, a native of England, was, after his arrival in America, intrusted with several important offices, among which were these of major general and governor of Massachusetts; he died in 1670.

LEVERETT, John, F. R. S., a grandson of the preceding, was a member and speaker of the house of assembly, and a judge of the superior court of Massachusetts. He was chosen president of Harvard college, in 1708, and continued in that office until his death, which happened in 1724.

LEVESQUE DE PONILLI, Lewis, a member of the academy of inscriptions of France, and governor of Rheims. He wrote "Theory of agreeable Sensations," &c., and died in 1746.

LEVESQUE, Peter Charles, a distinguished French writer, died at Paris, in 1812.

LEVI, third son of Jacob, by Leah, died 1612 B. C.

LEVI, David, a Jew, born in London, in 1740, was first a shoemaker, and afterwards a hatter; but became, in the result, a valuable acquisition to the literary circle. He died in 1799, leaving behind him the following, among other, works: "Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews;" "Lingua Sacra, or, a Hebrew and English Dictionary;" "The Pentateuch in Hebrew and English;" a translation of the "Hebrew Liturgy," and "Dissertations on the Prophecies."

LEVINGSTON, James, a brave Scotchman, who served in the wars of Bohemia, Holland, Sweden, and Germany, and afterwards gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles I.; he died in 1672.

LEWIS, John, a native of Bristol, educated at Oxford. He became master of Eastbridge hospital, Canterbury, and was a man of great industry and learning. He published the life

of Wickliffe. the life of Caxton, various histories, &c., and died in 1746.

LEWIS, Matthew Gregory, was born in London, in 1773. He was educated at Westminster school, and afterwards obtained a seat in parliament. He went to visit some estates that his father had left him in Jamaica, and died on his passage home in 1818. His dramas are enumerated in the "Biographia Dramatica;" but the book that conferred an infamous celebrity upon him. was a most licentious novel called "The Monk." It gave him also the nick-name of Monk Lewis.

LEWIS, kings of France. See LOUIS.

LEWIS, Meriwether, a native of Virginia, was private secretary to Mr. Jefferson, and was appointed by him governor of the territory of Louisiana. By order of government, he with Capt. Clark, explored the Missouri and country west, to the Pacific; an account of the expedition was published in 1806. He died in 1809.

LEWIS, Francis, of New-York, was one of the signers of the declaration of Independence.

LEY, Sir James, chief justice of Ireland, and afterwards of England, was finally created baron of Ley, and earl of Marlborough, and lord high treasurer, by James I.

LEYBOURN, William, originally a painter, and afterwards an eminent mathematician, died about 1690.

LEYDECKER, Melchior, professor of theology at Utrecht, and author of a curious treatise on the republic of the Hebrews; he died in 1721.

LEYDEN, Lucas Van, a Dutch painter and engraver. He acquired great celebrity by his painting the history of St. Hubert, which he finished before the age of 15; he died in 1533.

LEYDEN, John, a distinguished physician and poet, of Scotland, was appointed professor of the Hindoostanee language, at the college of Calcutta, and a judge at that place. He died in 1811.

LEYSSENS, N., a native of Antwerp, who studied painting, and was very successful in his profession; he died in 1720.

L'HERITIER, a most indefatigable French botanist, confessedly the greatest (next to Buffon) that France ever produced, was born near Paris, in 1752, and assassinated in the street at Berne, Aug. 15, 1800; being mistaken, as it was supposed, for some other person.

LHUYD, Edward, keeper of the Ashmolean museum at Oxford, and a celebrated antiquary and linguist, died in 1709.

LHWYD, or LHUYD, Humphrey, an antiquarian, born at Denbigh. He studied physic at Oxford, practised in his native town, and died in 1570, leaving behind him the character of an excellent rhetorician and sound philosopher.

LIBANIUS, a famous sophist of antiquity, born at Antioch, in 314. His epistles and orations are in high esteem.

LIBAVIUS, Andrew, a native of Saxony, an able physician, who wrote against Paracelsus; he died in 1616.

LIBERI, Peter, a native of Padua, eminent as a painter. His best piece is Moses striking the rock; he died in 1677.

LIBERIUS, pope after Julius I., in 352. He subscribed very reluctantly for the condemnation of Athanasius. He died in 366.

LICETUS, a celebrated physician, of Italy, born in Genoa, in 1577, died in 1655. His work "De Monstris" has great merit.

LICHTENBERG, George Christopher, professor of philosophy in the university of Gottingen, and one of the most ingenious writers of Germany, died in 1790.

LICINIUS, Tegula, a Latin poet, 200 B. C. Nothing but fragments remain of his comic compositions.

LICINIUS, C. Flavius Valerianus, son of a Dalmatian peasant, rose to the rank of general in the Roman armies, and married the sister of Constantine. He was killed in battle, A. D. 324.

LICINIUS, Caius, a Roman tribune, author of the law to forbid any man the possession of more than 500 acres of land.

LIDDEL, Duncan, a native of Aberdeen, a physician, and professor of mathematics at Helmstadt. He returned to his native town, where he established six scholarships at the university and died in 1613.

LIEUTAUD, Joseph, physician to Lewis XVI., and member of the academy of sciences, of Paris. He wrote Elements of Physiology Synopsis of the Practice of Medicine, &c., and died in 1780.

LIEVENS, John, a native of Leyden, eminent as a historical and portrait painter, invited by Charles I. to England, to paint the persons of the court.

LIGARIUS, Quintus, a proconsul of Africa. was one of the murderers of Cæsar.

LIGER, Lewis, author of the Paris Guide, and some useful works on gardening, he died in 1717.

LIGHTFOOT, John, a most eminent divine born in Staffordshire. He was one of the most learned rabinical scholars that England ever produced. His works are published in 2 vols. folio; he died in 1675.

LIGNAC, Joseph Adrain de, a native of Poictiers, a priest and author of Letters to an American, on Buffon's Natural History: he died in 1762.

LIGONIER, John, earl of, a very distinguished field marshal in the English army. He served with honour in all the wars of queen Anne, under the duke of Marlborough, and in every succeeding war, and died in 1770, aged 92.

LIGORIO, Peter, a Neapolitan. distinguished as a painter and architect. His designs compose 30 vols.; he died in 1580.

LILBURNE, John, a famous English enthusiast, born in 1618, died in 1657. He was the chief ringleader of the levellers, a modeller of state, and publisher of several seditious pamphlets; and of so quarrelsome a disposition, as to have it appositely said of him, that if there were none living but him, John would be against Lilburne, and Lilburne against John.

LILIENTAL, Michael, a Prussian, professor at Koningsberg. He published various works which are preserved in the memoirs of the Berlin academy; he died in 1750.

LILLO, George, an excellent dramatic writer, born in London, in 1693. Though strongly attached to the muses, he seemed to have laid it down as a maxim, that the devotion paid to them ought always to tend to the promotion of virtue, morality and religion. In pursuance of this aim, Lillo was happy in the choice of his subjects, and showed great power in affecting the heart, by working up the passions to such a height as to render the distresses of common and domestic life equally interesting to the audiences as that of kings and heroes; and the ruin brought on private families by an indulgence of avarice, lust, &c., as the havock made

in states and empires by ambition, cruelty, or tyranny. His "George Barnwell," "Fatal Curiosity," and "Arden of Feversham," are all planned on common and well-known stories; yet they have much more frequently drawn tears from an audience than the more pompous tragedies of "Alexander the Great," "All for Love," &c. He died in 1739.

LILLY, William, a famous English astrologer, born in 1602, died in 1681. In him we have an instance of the general superstition and ignorance that prevailed in the time of the civil war between Charles I. and his parliament; for the king consulted this astrologer to know in what quarter he should conceal himself if he could escape from Hampton court; and general Fairfax, on the other side, sent for him to his army, to ask him if he could tell by his art whether God was with them and their cause. Lilly, who made his fortune by favourable predictions to both parties, assured the general that God would be with him and his army. His almanacs were in repute upwards of 36 years, and to be found in almost every family in England.

LILY, William, an English grammarian, born at Oldham, in Hampshire, in 1466. He was appointed first master of St. Paul's school, by the founder, Dean Colet, in 1510, and died of the plague at London, in 1522. He is highly praised by Erasmus, who revised the syntax in his "Grammar," for his uncommon knowledge in the languages, and admirable skill in the instruction of youth.

LILY, George, eldest son of the grammarian, patronised at Rome, by cardinal Pole. He wrote some historical books, and was the first who published a correct map of England; he died in 1559.

LILY, Peter, second son of the grammarian, was a dignitary of the church of Canterbury. He had a son named Peter, who was D. D., prebendary of St. Paul's, and archdeacon of Taunton; he died in 1614.

LIMBORCH, Philip, a celebrated professor of divinity, in Hollaud, born in 1633, died in 1712. His best work is a "History of the Inquisition."

LIMNÆUS, John, a German lawyer, of Jena, known as the author of various learned works; he died in 1663.

LINACRE, Dr. Thomas, a very learned English physician, born in 1460, died in 1524. He projected the foundation of the college of physicians, was the first president after its erection, and held that office for the seven years that he lived afterwards.

LINANT, Michael, a French poet, the intimate friend of Voltaire, who three times obtained the prize of the French academy; he died in 1749.

LINCOLN, Benjamin, a distinguished officer and a major-general in the American army, during the revolution. His services were conspicuous through the war. He was second in command at the capture of Burgoyne, commander of the forces in the southern states, was taken prisoner at Charleston, and exchanged, and afterwards shared in the siege of Yorktown, and superintended the capitulation of Cornwallis. After the war, he was repeatedly in public life, was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, and collector of the port of Boston until 1809. He died in 1810.

LINCOLN, Levi, a member of congress from Massachusetts, was attorney-general of the United States, and for a time, acting secretary of state, and lieutenant governor of his native state; he was appointed to, but did not accept, the office of judge of the supreme court of the United States. He died in 1820.

LIND, Dr. James, a celebrated medical writer, died in 1794.

LINDANUS, William, a Dutchman, made first bishop of Ruremonde, by Philip II., of Spain. He wrote some Latin books in defence of the catholic religion, and died in 1588.

LINDENBRUCH, Frederic, a Fleming, the laborious and learned editor of Virgil, Terence, and other classics. He died in 1638.

LINDSAY, John, a learned divine, for many years minister of the dissenting congregation in Aldersgate-street, London. He wrote several books, and died in 1768.

LINDSAY, Sir David, of the Mount, Lyon King at Arms, an ancient Scotch writer and dramatic poet, born in 1496, died in 1557. His chief writings were, "Satires on the Vices of the Clergy." His poetical works were published in 1806.

LINDSAY, David, after studying in foreign universities, returned to support the reformed religion against queen Mary. He wrote a history of Scotland, and died in 1593.

LINDSEY, Theophilus, born in 1723, took his degrees in arts at Cambridge, and obtained, after other preferments, the valuable living of Catterick, in Yorkshire; which, however, he resigned, in 1773, having embraced the Socinian system. He then settled in London, where he opened a chapel, in Essex-street, Strand, in which he officiated till 1793, when he retired from the ministry. He died in 1808.

LINDWOOD, William, divinity professor, at Oxford, ambassador to Spain, and afterwards bishop of St. David's. He wrote the constitution of the archbishops of Canterbury, and died in 1446.

LINGELBACK, John, a celebrated German landscape-painter, of the 17th century.

LINGUET, Simon Nicolas Henry, a French writer, born at Rheims. He was educated a lawyer, and rose to the highest eminence as an advocate. He wrote "Theory of Laws, Memoirs of the Bastile, Political Annals," and many other works. He fell under the guillotine, in 1794.

LINIERE, Francis, a French poet of great literary merit, but of dissipated character, and an obstinate atheist, died in 1704.

LINING, John, M. D., a native of Scotland, was a distinguished physician of South Carolina. He published an account of the yellow fever in 1753, the time of his death is not known.

LINLEY, Thomas, a very eminent English composer of music, and one of the proprietors of Drury-lane theatre, died in 1795.

LINN, William, D. D., an eminent presbyterian clergyman, of New-Jersey, afterwards settled at New-York; he died in 1808.

LINN, John Blair, D. D., minister of a presbyterian church in Philadelphia, known as a poet; he died in 1804.

LINNÆUS, Charles Von, the father of modern botany, was born at Smaland, in Sweden, 1707. He made the tour of Lapland, in 1732, and traversed what is called the Lapland Desert, enduring great hardships, merely from an ardent love of science; and, after six months thus employed, returned to Upsal; in the university of which, at the age of 34, he was made professor of physic and botany. He died in 1778; leaving, among other works, I. Systema

Naturæ, sistens regna tria Naturæ; 2. Bibliotheca Botanica; 3. Critica Botanica; 4. Genera Plantarum eumque Characteres Naturalis; 5. Amonitates Æcademicæ; 6. Materia Medica, &c.

LINT, Peter Van, a native of Antwerp, known as an eminent historical and portrait painter of the 17th century.

LINTRUSI, Severinus, professor of divinity and eloquence, at Copenhagen, and author of some theological works in Latin; he died in 1732.

LINUS, St, successor of St. Peter, at Rome, he is ranked among the martyrs of that city.

LIOTARD, John Stephen, a crayon painter, of great fame, born at Geneva, in 1702.

LIOTARD, Peter, a French botanist, who began the study after he was 40 years old, and pursued it with so much zeal, that he was made director of the public garden, at Grenoble; he died in 1796.

LIPPI, Philip, who from a Carmelite, became a painter. He was a native of Florence, and died in 1488.

LIPPI, Lawrence, a painter, of Florence, who excelled in historical pieces and in portraits. He also possessed merit as a poet; he died in 1664.

LIPSIUS, Justus, a most acute and learned Flemish critic and commentator on ancient authors, born near Brussels, in 1547, died in 1606.

LIRON, John, a Benedictine of St. Maur, author of several French works of great merit, died in 1749.

LIS, John Van der, a painter, born at Oldenburgh. His pieces on Scriptural subjects and moral sports, possess great merit; he died in 1629.

LISLE, Claude de, a native of Lorraine, excelled as a teacher of geography. He wrote "Historical Relation of Siam," "Abridgment of Universal History," &c.; he died at Paris, in 1720.

LISLE, William de, an eminent French geographer, born at Paris, in 1675, died in 1726.

LISLE, Joseph Nicholas de, an able astronomer, brother to William. He had the friendship of Newton and Halley, and was invited to Russia, where he was placed at the head of the observatory; he died in 1768.

LISLE, Sir George, learnt the art of war in Flanders, and distinguished himself in the civil wars of Great Britain. He was knighted on the field of battle, at Newbury, by Charles I., for his bravery; he died in 1648.

LISOLA, Francis de, was 4 years ambassador to England from the emperor Ferdinand III. He wrote on the ambitious views of Lewis XIV., which highly offended the French; he died in 1677.

LISTER, Matthew, president of the college of physicians, and physician to queen Anne, and Charles I., who knighted him; he died in 1657.

LISTER, Martin, nephew to sir Matthew, studied physic abroad, and on his return, settled at York, where he acquired great reputation. He afterwards removed to London, and attended the duke of Portland on his journey to Paris; he died in 1711.

LITHGOW, William, a Scotchman, famous for his travels on foot over Europe, Asia, and Africa, and his sufferings by imprisonment and torture at Malaga. He was born the latter end of the 15th, and died about the middle of the 16th century.

LITTLE, William, an English historian, who wrote the history of his country from the invasion of William the Conqueror, to 1197, in five books.

LITTLEBURY, Isaac, an English divine who published a translation of Herodotus.

LITTLETON, or LYTTLETON, Thomas, judge of the court of common pleas, in the reign of Edward IV., and author of a celebrated treatise on tenures or titles, by which all estates were anciently held in England; he died in 1481.

LITTLETON, Adam, an excellent English philologist and grammarian; an indefatigable restorer of the Latin tongue, as appears from his "Latin Dictionary," and an excellent critic in the Greek, born in 1627, died in 1694.

LITTLETON, Edward, an English divine and poet, in 1734.

LITTLETON, Edward, a distinguished member of parliament, chief justice of the court of common pleas, lord keeper of the great seal, and afterwards made a peer, by the title of lord Littleton; he died in 1645.

LITTLETON, John, an active member of parliament. His attachment to Essex was the cause of his being condemned as a conspirator, though he was saved from execution by Sir Walter Raleigh; he died in prison in 1600.

LIVIA, wife of Tyberius Claudius Nero, afterwards married to Augustus, died A. D. 29.

LIVINGSTON, John, a Scotch presbyter, banished because he refused to take the oath of allegiance, on account of his religious opinions. He went to Holland, where he continued to preach. He was author of some letters, and died in 1672.

LIVINGSTON, William, LL. D., an eminent lawyer, of New-York, and a zealous advocate of the rights of the colonies, removed to New-Jersey, and was chosen a member of Congress, and afterwards governor of that state; he died in 1790.

LIVINGSTON, John, D. D., an eminent divine, of New-York, born in 1746. He was pastor of the Dutch reformed church in the city of New-York, and, at the same time, professor of theology in the theological seminary of that church; and on its removal to Queen's college, N. J., he was placed at the head of the institution; he died at New-Brunswick, in January, 1825.

LIVINGSTON, Brockholst, an eminent lawyer, of New-York, was engaged in the army during a part of the revolution, and was at the capture of Burgoyne. He went to Spain, in 1779, as private secretary to Mr. Jay, and on his return, soon rose to professional eminence in his native city. He was a judge of the supreme court of New-York, and afterwards of the United States, until his death in 1823.

LIVINGSTON, Philip, a member of Congress, in 1776, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence; he died in 1778.

LIVINGSTON, Robert R., a distinguished member of congress from New-York, was one of the committee which drew up the declaration of Independence, and after its adoption, was, in 1780, appointed secretary for foreign affairs. He was afterwards chancellor of the state of New-York, and minister from the United States to France. He materially assisted Fulton, by supplying him with funds, both in France and at home, to enable him to pursue his experiments, and to carry his discoveries into effect. He died in 1813.

LIVINIUS, or LIVINEUS, John, Latin translator of some of the works of Gregory and Chrysostom, was a student at Cologne, where

he was distinguished as a Grecian scholar; he died in 1599.

LIVIUS, Andronicus, a Roman comic poet, whose plays are lost. He lived 240 B. C.

LIVIUS, Titus, the best of the Roman historians, born at Padua, 59 B. C. The history of Livy, like other great works of antiquity, is transmitted down to us exceedingly mutilated and imperfect. Its books were originally 142, of which only 35 are extant. It commenced with the foundation of Rome, and concluded about 13 B. C. The encomiums bestowed upon Livy, by both ancients and moderns, are great and numerous; but probity, candour, and impartiality, are what have most particularly distinguished him above all historians. He died A. D. 17.

LLOYD, William, an English prelate, successively, king's chaplain, prebend of Salisbury, vicar of St. Mary's, dean of Bangor, prebend of St. Paul's, and bishop of St. Asaph. He was a zealous promoter of the revolution. His publications were numerous: he died in 1717.

LLOYD, Nicholas, an English divine, author of "A Historical, Geographical, and Political Dictionary," in 1670. He was rector of Newington, and died in 1680.

LLOYD, Robert, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, born in 1733, was a companion of Wilkes, Churchill, Colman, &c., and died in the fleet prison, in 1764. He wrote a poem called "The Actor;" "The Capricious Lovers," an opera, and other dramatic pieces.

LLOYD, Thomas, a native of Wales, joined the society of quakers, and came to America with William Penn. He was lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania, and president of the colonial council. He died in 1694.

LLWELYN AB GRUFYDD, a Welch prince who heroically resisted the invasion of Edward I. of England; but he fell, and the liberty of his country perished with him in 1282.

LLYWARCH AP LLYWELYN, a Welch bard of merit; who flourished from 1170 to 1220.

LLYWARCH HEN, a Welch poet, distinguished also as an able defender of his country against the Saxon invasion, in which he is said to have lost 24 sons. He flourished about 630, and died aged 150.

LLYWELYN AP JORWERTH, king of North Wales. He was a wise, active, and warlike prince; he died in 1240.

LLYWELYN AP SITSYLT, a Welch king of South Wales. He was killed in battle, in 1021.

LLYWELYN VARDD, a Welch poet, some of whose pieces have been preserved. He flourished between 1130 and 1180.

LLYWELYN O LANGEWYDD, or LLYWELYN SION, a Welch bard, of Glamorgan, who died in 1616. He often presided at the meetings of the bards.

LLYWELYN, Thomas, author of a history of the different editions of the Welch Bible, in which he evinced great learning; he died in 1796.

LOBB, Theophilus, a native of London, an eminent physician. He wrote some theological, and some medical tracts, and died in 1763.

LOBEL, Matthias, a native of Lisle, who devoted himself to the study of botany. After travelling in most parts of the continent, he went to England, where he was nominated physician and botanist to James I.; he died in 1616.

LOBINEAU, Guy Alexis, a French Benedictine monk, eminently known by his works: "The History of Britany," 2 vols. folio, "The Conquest of Spain," "History of Paris," 5 vols. folio, &c.; he died in 1727.

LOBKOWITZ, Boleslaus de Hassenstein, baron de, a Bohemian nobleman, who, after visiting several countries, and making himself famous as a negotiator and warrior, entered the clerical profession; he died in 1510.

LOBO, Jerome, a jesuit, of Lisbon, who was sent on a mission to the Indies, and penetrated into Abyssinia, of which he published a very accurate account, and died in 1678.

LOBO, Rodriguez Francis, a celebrated Portuguese poet, whose works were published in 1721.

LOCK, Matthew, an excellent musician, of Exeter, published some musical pieces, in 1657; and after the restoration, was employed as a composer of operas. His vocal music is still greatly esteemed; he died in 1677.

LOCKART, Alexander, author of "Memoirs of Scotland," was born, near Edinburgh, in 1673, and killed in a duel, in 1732.

LOCKE, John, the most celebrated philosopher of the age he lived in, and one of the brightest ornaments of English literature, was born in 1632. By the patronage of lord Shaftsbury, he held a respectable situation under government, and wrote some able political tracts. His lordship, however, being at length compelled to fly to Holland, to avoid being prosecuted for high treason, Mr. Locke followed him. In 1685, the English demanded him of the States General, on suspicion of his being concerned in Monmouth's rebellion. On this, he kept himself private for several months, and employed the time in preparing for the press that work which has immortalized his name and fame, "The Essay on the Human Understanding." It was not published, however, till after the revolution, an event which restored him to his native country. The latter years of his life, he devoted chiefly to religious retirement, and to the writing of works on theology, and died a the seat of lady Masham, in 1704.

LOCKE, Samuel, D. D., a native and distinguished minister of Massachusetts, was, for several years, president of Harvard college; he died after 1773.

LOCKER, John, an English gentleman, devoted to literary pursuits, and an author of some works; he died in 1760.

LOCKMAN, John, author of "Rosalinda," a musical drama, "David's Lamentations," and other works; he died in 1771.

LOCKWOOD, Samuel, D. D., an American clergyman, settled in Andover, Connecticut, died in 1791.

LOCKYER, Nicholas, Cromwell's chaplain, and author of some theological tracts; he died in 1684.

LODBROG, Regner, a celebrated king of Denmark, at the beginning of the 9th century. He was a warrior and poet, full of fanaticism and religious frenzy.

LODGE, Dr. Thomas, an English physician and dramatic writer, died in 1625. We find him characterized, by many of his cotemporary poets, as a man of very considerable genius.

LOEWENDAL, Ulric Frederic Woldemar, count de, a native of Hamburgh, distinguished as an officer in the service of Poland, and afterwards of Denmark, against Sweden. He was finally a field-marshal of France, and died in 1755.

LOGAN, Frederic, baron de, a German poet, of considerable merit, whose Epigrams, &c. have been edited by Lessing: he died in 1655.

LOGAN, John, a Scotch divine and poet, born about 1748, died in London, in 1788. His poems were published in 1781; and in 1790, two volumes of his sermons were printed; for he had obtained much distinction as an eloquent and affecting preacher.

LOGAN, James, a native of Ireland, distinguished for his talents and learning, came to Pennsylvania with the proprietor, in 1699, and held the offices of chief justice of the colony and president of the council. On the death of the governor, in 1736, the administration devolved on him for two years.

LOGAN, an American Indian chief, known for his friendship to the white people, until his family were wantonly murdered by them, in 1774, and of rewards, for the hostility with which he avenged his loss.

LOISEL, Mary Bruneau, a French lady, much admired for her wit and genius, particularly by the king of Sweden, and the duke of Orleans, and called the tenth muse. She has left none of her poetry behind her.

LOHENSTEIN, Daniel Gaspard de, a learned German, who wrote some dramatic pieces, and other works; he died in 1683.

LOIR, Nicholas, a painter, born at Paris, the disciple of Le Brun. He died professor of the academy of painting.

LOKMAN, surnamed the Wise, sometimes called Abre Anam, or father of Anam, a philosopher and fabulist of great account among the Easterns. Being once asked how he had attained so exalted a pitch of wisdom and virtue, Lokman replied, "It was by always speaking the truth, by keeping my word inviolably, and by never intermeddling in affairs that did not concern me."

LOLLARD, Walter, founder of the religious sect called Lollards, who denied the power and influence of the virgin Mary over Christ; taught that the mass, baptism, and extreme unction, were of no use or avail; rejected the form of the penitential, and renounced all obedience both to the ecclesiastical and civil magistrates. He was burnt for heresy at Cologne, in 1322.

LOLME, John Lewis de, LL. D., a native of Geneva, in which country he practised as an advocate till he went to England, where he published, in 1775, a celebrated treatise, "On the Constitution of England;" a work well known and justly esteemed. Junius recommended it to the public, as deep, solid, and ingenious; and in the British senate it was honoured with the applause of a Camden and a Chatham. He published, besides, a "History of the Flagellants, or Memorials of Human Superstition, imitated from the Abbe Boileau." Dr. De Lolme died in Switzerland, in 1807.

LOM, Jossn Van, a physician, who practised at Tournay and Bruges. His works on medical subjects, written in elegant Latin, were published in 3 vols. Amsterdam, 1745.

LOMAZZO, John Paul, a native of Milan, known as a landscape, and portrait painter. He wrote a treatise on painting, in Italian, and died in 1598.

LOMBARD, Peter, well known by the title of master of the sentences, from a work of his, which is looked on as the source and origin of the scholastic theology in the Latin church. He was born at Novara, in Lombardy, and died in 1164.

LOMBARD, John Louis, professor of artillery, at Mentz. He wrote on the movement of projectiles, principles of gunnery, &c.; he died in 1794.

LOMBART, Lambert, an architect and painter, a native of Liege, died in 1565.

LOMENIE, Henry Augustus, count de Brienne, for some time ambassador to England, and secretary of state in the reign of Lewis XIV., of France; he died in 1666.

LOMENIE, Henry Lewis, count de Brienne, son of the preceding, and also his successor in his high offices. But the loss of his wife, whom he tenderly loved, affected his understanding, and he was dismissed; he died in 1698.

LOMENIE DE BRIENNE, Stephen Charles de, of the same family, was made archbishop of Toulouse, and afterwards cardinal, and prime-minister of Lewis XVI.; but his abilities were below his high station, which he quitted, after having disgraced Calonne; he died in 1798.

LOMONOZOF, a celebrated Russian poet and great refiner of his native tongue, born in 1711, died in 1764. The odes of Lomonozof are greatly admired for originality of invention, sublimity of sentiment, and energy of language. He is in fact the Pindar of Russia. Lomonozof made also no inconsiderable figure in history, having published two works relative to that of his own country.

LONDE, Francis Richard de la, a French poet, of considerable merit, who also wrote on history, morals, and antiquities; he died in 1765.

LONDON, John Campbell, earl and baron of, was commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, and governor of the colony of Virginia.

LONG, Edward, a judge of the vice-admiralty court, in the West Indies, and author of a History of Jamaica, &c.; he died in England, in 1813.

LONG, James le, a priest of the oratory, born at Paris. He was professor at several universities, and was well skilled in ancient and modern languages, and in mathematics and philosophy; he died in 1721.

LONG, Thomas, an able divine, born at Exeter. He was author of the history of the Donatists, Examination of Hales' Treatise on Schism, &c.; he died in 1700.

LONG, Dr. Roger, a very eminent astronomer, and author of an excellent treatise on that science. He erected in one of the rooms of Pembroke college, of which he was master, a sphere of eighteen feet diameter, elevated to the latitude of Cambridge, wherein thirty persons might sit conveniently: it is turned with great ease by a small winch, though the whole weight is above 1000 lbs. He was born in Norfolk, in 1679, and died in 1770.

LONGBEARD, William, a facetious priest, notorious for raising seditions in London, in the reign of Richard I. He was torn to pieces by horses, and then hung upon a gallows.

LONGEPIERE, Hilary Bernard de, a learned Frenchman, born at Dijon. He translated into verse, Anacreon, Theocritus, Sappho, &c., and was the author of some tragedies. He died in 1727.

LONGINUS, Dionysius, a Grecian philosopher and orator, author of a "Treatise on the Sublime," which raised his reputation to such a height as no critic, either before or since, could

ever reach. His cotemporaries had so great an opinion of his judgment and taste, that they appointed him sovereign judge of all authors; and every thing was received or rejected by the public according to the decision of Longinus. He was put to death by Aurelian, in 273.

LONGLAND, or LANGELAND, Robert, an English poet, born in Shropshire. His "Vision of Pierce Plowman," abounds with severe reflections on the Romish clergy, and exhibits a curious picture of the times. It was finished in 1369.

LONGLAND, John, an Englishman, made dean of Salisbury, in 1514, and seven years after bishop of Lincoln: his works appeared in folio, in 1532. He died in 1547.

LONGOMONTANUS, Christian, an eminent astronomer, born in Denmark, in 1562, died in 1647. He was author of several works, which show great capacity in mathematics and astronomy; but his "Astronomia Danica" is the most distinguished.

LONGUEIL, Gilbert de, a learned physician, of Utrecht, author of Remarks on Plautus, Ovid, Nepos, a Dialogue on Birds, with their Greek, Latin, and German names, and a Greek and Latin Lexicon; he died in 1543.

LONGUEIL, Christopher de, an able French scholar, highly favoured by Lewis XII., and by pope Leo X., who engaged him to write against Luther; he died in 1522.

LONGUERUE, Louis Dufour de, a French critic and theological writer, born in 1652, died in 1732.

LONGUEVAL, James, a French jesuit, who wrote a History of the French Church, in 10 vols. Dissertation on Miracles, &c.; he died in 1735.

LONGUS, a Greek sophist, author of four pastorals, and the Loves of Daphnis and Chloe, edited in 1660, 4to.

LONI, Alexander, of Florence, eminent as a painter, died in 1702.

LONICERUS, John, a learned German, professor of languages at Marpurg. He compiled a Greek and Latin Lexicon, and published Dioscorides; he died in 1569.

LONICENUS, Adam, son of the preceding, was a sagacious physician, who died at Frankfort, in 1586. He was the author of many works, chiefly on natural history.

LOON, Theodore Van, of Brussels, whose excellent paintings adorn the public edifices of Rome and Venice, was born in 1630.

LORD, Benjamin, D. D., an American divine, settled at Norwich, Connecticut; he died in 1784, aged 90.

LOREDANO, John Francis, a learned and ingenious senator, of Venice, author of a life of Adam, History of the Kings of Cyprus, &c., was born in 1606.

LORENZETTI, Ambrogio, a painter, of Sienna, and the first who painted with success, storms, rain, and the effect of winds; he died in 1350.

LORENZINI, Lawrence, a native of Florence, eminent as a mathematician. He was imprisoned twenty years, during which time he wrote 12 books on conical and cylindrical sections, in Latin; he died in 1721.

LORENZINI, or LAURENTINI, Francis Maria, an Italian poet, who wrote "Sacred Dramas;" he was born at Rome, in 1680, and died in 1743.

LORIMER, Dr. John, an English physician, and author of an Essay on Magnetism, born in 1733, died July, 1795.

LORING, Israel, born in 1682, was settled as minister of Sudbury, Massachusetts, and died in 1772.

LORIT, Henry, or Glareanus, from Glaris, in Switzerland, where he was born. He studied at Basil, Cologne, and Paris, was the friend of Erasmus. He wrote much on classical subjects, and died in 1563.

LORME, Philibert de, an eminent French architect and antiquary, born at Lyons, died in 1557, leaving behind several books of architecture greatly esteemed.

LORME, John de, a French physician, who attended the wife of Henry III., Mary de Medicis, and other branches of the royal family. He was universally esteemed, and died in 1634.

LORME, Charles de, son of the preceding, physician to Lewis XIII. He acquired great fame and opulence, and died in 1678.

LORRAINE, Robert le, a celebrated French sculptor, born at Paris, in 1666, died in 1743.

LORRAINE, Charles of, cardinal, and archbishop of Rheims, son of the duke of Guise. His influence at one time was nearly unlimited in France; he died in 1574.

LORRIS, William de, a poet of considerable merit, author of the "Romance of the Rose." in imitation of Ovid's Art of Love, died about 1620.

LORRY, Anne Charles, a French physician well known for his Latin treatises on melancholy and its affections; also a treatise on cutaneous diseases; he died in 1783.

LOSA, Isabella, a native of Cordova, so illustrious for her knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, that she was honoured with the degree of D. D. She died in 1546.

LOT, son of Haran, and nephew of Abraham. When Sodom was about to be destroyed, God, out of mercy to Abraham, spared Lot.

LOTEN, John, a good landscape painter, of the English school, though a native of Holland, died in 1681.

LOTHAIRE I., son of Lewis the Debonnaire, was partner on the throne of Germany with his father, in 817, and made king of Lombardy three years after. He revolted against his father, seized him, and shut him in prison. This conduct brought on a war in which an immense number of lives were sacrificed. Lothaire died in 885.

LOTHAIRE II., duke of Saxony, afterwards king, and then emperor of Germany; he died in 1157.

LOTHAIRE, king of France, son of Lewis IV. His wife, Emma, gave him poison, of which he died in 986.

LOTHAIRE, king of Lorraine, abandoned his wife to marry his mistress, but pope Nicholas I. had the spirit to interfere, and to compel his majesty to again take his lawful wife. He died in 869.

LOUIS I., surnamed the Debonnaire, or the Feeble, son of Charlemagne, was proclaimed king of France, and emperor of the West, in 814. He was in a perpetual quarrel either with his brothers or sons, until his death, which happened in 840.

LOUIS II., the Young, eldest son of Lothaire I., was made king of Italy in 841, and succeeded to the imperial throne in 855. He was a brave and virtuous monarch, and anxious to preserve the dignity of the throne; he died in 875.

LOUIS III., surnamed the Blind, succeeded to the throne in 890, and was crowned by Benedict IV. He was soon after, surprised and taken

by his rival, Berenger, who put out his eyes; he died in 934.

LOUIS IV., called the Child, succeeded his father, the emperor Arnold, when he was only seven years old. His reign was a scene of civil war and desolation; he died in 911.

LOUIS V., was elected emperor of Germany, in 1314; and after much civil discord, was killed by a fall from his horse in 1347.

LOUIS I., king of France. See LOUIS I., the Debonnaire.

LOUIS II., the Stammerer, was the son of Charles the Bald, and succeeded his father as king of France, in 877. He was a weak prince, and died in 879.

LOUIS III., son of Louis II., shared the kingdom with his brother Carloman, with whom he lived in perfect union; Louis died in 882, and Carloman became sole king of France.

LOUIS IV., surnamed Transmarine, because he resided 13 years in England, succeeded to the throne of France in 936. He was killed by a fall from his horse while hunting in 954.

LOUIS V., surnamed the Lazy, succeeded his father Lothaire in 986. He was vigorously preparing to march against the Saracens, when he was poisoned by his queen Blanche, in 987. He was succeeded by Hugh Capet.

LOUIS VI., called the Big, succeeded to the throne in 1108. He was disturbed by external quarrels, and internal factions; but he was a wise and popular monarch, benevolent as a man, impartial as a judge; he died in 1137.

LOUIS VII., the Young, son and successor of the preceding, was early engaged in a quarrel with the pope, and was excommunicated by him. He made a crusade with an army consisting of 80,000 men, to Palestine, but was defeated by the Saracens; he died at Paris, in 1180.

LOUIS VIII., surnamed the Lion, succeeded his father, Philip Augustus, in 1223. He waged successful war against the English, and took large possessions from them; he died in 1226.

LOUIS IX., called Saint, son of the preceding. He made two crusades, during the last of which he died at Tunis, in 1270, and was canonized by Boneface VIII.

LOUIS X., called Hutin, succeeded his father, Philip the Fair, in 1314, and died in 1316.

LOUIS XI., ascended the throne in 1461, an ungrateful wretch, who rebelled against his father, and afterwards poisoned his brother. During his reign, rebellion and carnage were common occurrences; and he has been deservedly called the Tiberius of France. He died in 1483.

LOUIS XII., surnamed the Just, ascended the throne in 1498. He engaged in war with nearly all the neighbouring states, but was an amiable monarch, and greatly beloved by his subjects; he died in 1515.

LOUIS XIII., surnamed the Just, ascended the throne in 1610. He was guided in his conduct by the celebrated cardinal Richelieu, who from motives of ambition kept him at war during most of his reign; he died in 1642.

LOUIS XIV., surnamed the Great, was born in 1638. His reign is celebrated, as an era of magnificence, learning and licentiousness, in France; he died in 1715, leaving behind him monuments of unprecedented splendour and expense, in palaces, gardens, &c.

LOUIS XV., ascended the throne in 1715. During his reign, France was almost constantly at war. The contest with England, concerning the possession of Canada, ended with great loss of territory to France. Louis died of a second attack of the small pox, in 1774.

LOUIS XVI., ascended the throne in 1774, having married the celebrated Maria Antoinette of Austria, in 1770. He was a benevolent, virtuous, and amiable man, much attached to religion, and anxious to make his subjects happy. By his subjects he was treated in the vilest manner, called a tyrant and traitor, and finally beheaded by a perjured tribunal, in 1793.

LOUIS XVIII., brother to Louis XVI., during the reign of Terror, and that of Buonaparte, being obliged to leave his country, he wandered from place to place, as his safety required. He finally went to England, where he remained till 1814, when the allied powers placed him on the throne of France. On the approach of Napoleon from his retirement, he was obliged again to fly, but was again placed on his throne by the allies. He was a mild and amiable prince, consulting the wishes and happiness of his people; he died in 1825.

LOUIS I., called the Pious, king of Germany, was a powerful monarch, and rendered himself formidable to his neighbours; he died in 876.

LOUIS II., son and successor of the preceding, defeated his uncle Charles the Bald; he died in 882.

LOUIS III., king of Germany. See LOUIS III., emperor.

LOUIS I., of Anjou, king of Hungary and Poland, succeeded Charles II., in 1342, and died in 1382.

LOUIS II., was king of Hungary, after his father Ladislaus, and was drowned in a marsh, as he fled from a field of battle, in 1526.

LOUIS, prince of Tarentum, married Jane, queen of Naples, and was crowned king of Naples, in 1352.

LOUIS I., duke of Anjou, second son of John, king of France. The kingdom of Naples was left him by the will of queen Jane, but failing to obtain it, he died of a broken heart, in 1384.

LOUIS, Antony, secretary to the academy of surgeons, at Paris, was one of the best anatomists in Europe. He wrote many professional works, and died in 1792.

LOUPTIERE, John Charles de Relongue de la, of the Arcadian academy, at Rome, wrote a collection of poems, in 2 vols.; he died in 1784.

LOUVET, Peter, was master of requests to queen Margaret, he wrote some learned works, and died in 1646.

LOUVET DE COUVRAY, John Baptist, during the revolution, he was an active member of the French convention, and although proscribed, escaped the scaffold. He was author of some licentious works, and died in 1797.

LOUVILLE, Eugene d'Allonville, chevalier de, a nobleman, who served as a colonel under Philip V., king of Spain. He afterwards devoted himself to mathematics and astronomy, and died in 1752.

LOVE, James, an English actor and dramatic writer, died in 1774. Though this person passed by the name of Love, his real family name was Dance.

LOVE, Christopher, an English clergyman and divinity writer of great reputation, was beheaded in 1651 by the republicans, on a charge of high treason in holding correspondence with king Charles I.

LOVELACE, Richard, an English poet and dramatic writer, born in 1618, died in 1658. He wrote two plays, neither of which have been printed: "The Scholar," a comedy; and "The

Soldier," a tragedy. His poems, which are extremely scarce, were printed under the title of Lucasta; the first part in 1640, the second in 1659.

LOVELACE, Francis, governor of the colony of New-York, from 1667, until its surrender to the Dutch, in 1673.

LOVELACE, John, lord baron of Hurley, came to America as governor of the colony of New-York, in 1708, and died the ensuing year.

LOVEIOND, Edward, a poet of considerable talents, died in 1775. His brother collected and published his poems in 1785.

LOWE, Peter, a Scotch surgeon, who for 22 years was in the armies of Flanders and France, finally settled at Glasgow. He left some books on his profession.

LOWE, Mauritius, an English painter of considerable eminence, died in extreme poverty, the effect of indolence, in 1793.

LOWELL, John, LL. D., an eminent lawyer, of Massachusetts, was a member of congress from that state, a judge of the court of appeals, from the admiralty courts of the states, and a judge of the circuit court of the U. S., he died in 1802.

LOWEN, John Frederick, wrote some poems, printed at Hamburgh, and a romance; he died in 1773.

LOWER, Sir William, a famous cavalier in the troubles of Charles I., and a dramatic writer, died in 1662.

LOWER, Dr. Richard, a celebrated English physician, died in 1691. He was author of an excellent book, "De Corde;" and of another, "De Motu et Colore Sanguinis et Chyli in eum transitu;" and practised the transfusion of blood from one animal into another; but whether he was the inventor of this operation we know not.

LOWMAN, Moses, 40 years dissenting minister at Surrey, was well skilled in Jewish antiquities, and history. He wrote a work on Revelations, and died in 1752.

LOWNDES, William, LL. D., a member of congress from South Carolina, distinguished for his talents, eloquence, and application to the business of his office; he died in 1822.

LOWTH, William, a distinguished English theological writer and commentator, born in London, in 1661, died in 1732.

LOWTH, Dr. Robert, son of the preceding, bishop of London, &c., born in 1710, died in 1787. His literary character is well known by his learned "Prælections" on Hebrew poetry, which were translated into English by Mr. Gregory, in 1787. But perhaps the most useful of his achievements are what refer to his own language; which owes to him, what nothing said in it can ever pay, the "First Institutes of Grammar;" and, in his "Translation of Isaiah," the sublimest poetry in the world.

LOYER, Peter le, a native of Anjou, and author of a curious history of spectres, and other works; he died in 1634.

LOYOLA, Ignatius, of, the founder of the jesuits, born in 1491, at the castle of Loyola, in Spain, was first page to Ferdinand V. king of Spain, and then an officer in his army; in which he signalized himself by his valour, and was wounded in both legs at the siege of Pampeluna, in 1712. To this circumstance the jesuits owe their origin; for while he was under cure of his wounds, a Life of the Saints was put into his hands, which determined him to forsake the military for the ecclesiastical profession. His first devout exercise was to dedicate himself to the blessed virgin as her knight: he then went a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; and on his return to Europe he continued his theological studies in the universities of Spain, though he was then 33 years of age. After this he went to Paris, and in France laid the foundation of this new order, the institutes of which he presented to pope Paul III., who made many objections to them; but Ignatius adding to the three vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth implicit submission to the holy see, the institution was confirmed in 1540. The pious founder died in 1555.

LUBIENETSKI, Theodore, a native of Cracow, eminent as a painter; he died in 1716.

LUBIENETSKI, Stanislaus, a gentleman of Poland, and celebrated Socinian minister, born at Cracow, in 1623, died by poison, in 1675. He wrote several books; the chief of which is a "History of the Reformation of Poland." The Socinians look upon him as a saint, if not a martyr.

LUBIN, Eilhard, a learned protestant, born in Oldenburgh, and professor of poetry, at Rostock; he died in 1621.

LUBIN, Augustin, geographer of the French king, was the author of several works, and died in 1695.

LUC, Jean Andre de, born at Geneva, in 1726. As a chymist and geologist he was pre-eminent; and his labours were all rendered subservient to the best interests of mankind, in illustrating the evidences of natural and revealed religion. His principal work is, "Geological Travels in the North of Europe, England, France, Switzerland, and Germany." Mr. De Luc, died at Windsor, in 1817.

LUCA, John Baptist, a native of Verona, quitted the law for the church, and became a cardinal. He wrote a work on civil law, and died in 1683.

LUCAN, Marcus Annæus, a Latin poet, born at Cordova, in Spain, A. D. 39. He was condemned by Nero to be bled to death in a bath, A. D. 65. His chief work is his "Pharsalia;" which indeed is rather a history of the civil wars than a true poem, none of the rules of poetry being observed in it.

LUCAS, Tudensis, a bishop, author of a History of Spain, from Adam to 1236; he died in the 13th century.

LUCAS, Van Leyden, a very eminent painter and engraver, of Holland, died in 1533.

LUCAS, Richard, a learned divine, vicar of St. Stephens. He published 5 vols. of sermons, and other works, and died in 1715.

LUCAS, Dr. Charles, a celebrated Irish patriot, and writer on medicine, born in 1713, died in 1771. So high was his parliamentary character, that the corporation of Dublin, many of the peers, the speaker, and numerous members of the house of commons, with the several guilds, to the amount of 2000 persons, attended his funeral; and the corporation settled a pension on his widow.

LUCAS, Paul, a great French traveller, born in 1664, died in 1737. His travels consist of several volumes, are passably written, and amusing enough; but not of the best authority.

LUCAS, Francis, born at Bruges. He was dean of St. Omer, and published Notes and Commentaries on the Old and New Testament. He died in 1619.

LUCCHESINI, John Vincent, a historian, and secretary to the pope, was born at Lucca

He composed some works of great merit, and died in 1744.

LUCIAN, a celebrated Greek critic and satirist, born at Somosata, A. D. 90, died in 180. He was not only one of the finest wits of his own time, but of all antiquity, being a perfect master in the great art of mixing the useful with the entertaining.

LUCIFER, bishop of Cagliari, in Sardinia, author of a new schism, called Luciferians; he died in 370.

LUCILIUS, an ancient Latin poet, who wrote 30 books of "Satires." It is said that he was the first inventor of that kind of poem. He died 103 B. C.

LUCIUS I., pope and saint, was elected in 253, and the next year suffered martyrdom.

LUCIUS II., Gerard de Caccianemici, a native of Bologna, elected pope, in 1144, and died soon after.

LUCIUS III., Humbaldo Allineigoli, a native of Lucca, elected pope in 1181. The inquisition originated under this pontiff.

LUCRETIA, the famous Roman matron, wife of Collatinus, and the cause of the revolution of Rome from a monarchy to a republic. This lady, being violated by Sextus, the eldest son of Tarquin, king of Rome, stabbed herself, 509 B C. The bloody poniard, with her dead body, exposed to the senate, was the signal of Roman liberty. The expulsion of the Tarquins, and the abolition of the regal dignity, was instantly resolved on, and carried into execution.

LUCRETIUS, Titus Carus, an ancient Roman philosopher and poet, much esteemed for his learning and eloquence, wrote 6 books "De Natura Rerum," was born about 96 B. C., and died 54 B. C. His poem has been translated into English by Mr. Creech, and his version is generally esteemed.

LUCULLUS, a renowned Roman general and consul, died 60 B. C.

LUDLOW, Edmund, a chief of the republican party in the civil wars of England in the 17th century, born in 1620, died in 1693, leaving "Memoirs of his own Times."

LUDLOW, Roger, a native of England, who came to America, in 1630. He was elected governor of Massachusetts, and, removing to Connecticut, he held the offices of magistrate and governor of that colony. The first code of laws of Connecticut, was compiled by him.

LUDOLPH, Job, a very learned and good man, born at Erfurt, and author of a grammar of the Ethiopic language, and a history of Ethiopia, besides some other works; he died in 1704.

LUDOLPH, Henry William, son of the preceding, a learned and pious man, of great respectability. He was presented to the Czar of Russia, who treated him with great kindness, for which he wrote a Russian grammar; he died in 1710.

LUDWELL, Philip, governor of North and South Carolina, in 1692, was succeeded by Harvey soon after that time.

LUDWIG, John Peter, professor of law, at Magdeburg, a privy counsellor to the king of Prussia; he died in 1743.

LUGO, John, a Spanish jesuit, born at Madrid, a professor of theology, at Rome. He was made cardinal by pope Urban, introduced jesuit's bark into France, wrote 7 vols. folio, and died in 1660.

LUGO, Francis, brother of John, a learned man, rector of two colleges, went missionary to India, wrote 2 folio vols. and died in 1652.

LUISINO, or LUISINI, Francis, an eminent Venetian scholar, professor of Latin and Greek, at Reggio; he died in 1568.

LUISINUS, Aloysius, a Venetian physician, who published "de Morbo Gallico," &c., 1566.

LUITPRAND, a king of Lombardy, known for his conquests, in Italy; he died in 744.

LUITPRANDUS, a Lombard historian, who wrote the history of his own times in six books, he died in 1000.

LUKE, St. the evangelist, was a physician, at Antioch, converted to Christianity by the preaching of St. Paul.

LULLE, Raymond, styled The Enlightened Doctor, was born in Majorca, in 1236. Medicine and chymistry were his chief professions; but at last he undertook the propagation of the gospel in Africa, and was stoned to death in Mauritania, in 1315.

LULLI, John Baptist, an eminent musical composer, and superintendent of music to Louis XIV., born at Florence, in 1634. In 1686, the king was seized with an indisposition which threatened his life; but recovering from it, Lulli was required to compose a Te Deum upon the occasion. He did compose one, not more remarkable for its excellence, than for the unhappy accident which attended the performance of it. He had neglected nothing in the composition of the music, or the preparations for the execution of it; and, the better to demonstrate his zeal, he himself beat the time; but, with the cane he used for this purpose, he gave himself, in the heat of action, a blow upon the end of his foot; and this, ending in a gangrene which baffled all the skill of his surgeons, put an end to his life, in 1687.

LUMLEY, Joanna lady, translated into Latin, from the Greek, three of Isocrates' orations which are still preserved at Westminster; she died in 1620

LUNEAU DE BOISJERMAIN, Peter Joseph Francis, a voluminous French writer, who published works on Geography, Reading, Orthography, History, &c.; he died in 1802.

LUSIGNAN, Guy, a celebrated French warrior during the crusades, who became king of Jerusalem; he died in 1194.

LUSSAN, Margaret de, a voluminous female writer, in England, who supported herself with her pen. She wrote Romances, History, Anecdotes, &c.; and died in 1758.

LUTHER, Martin, an illustrious German divine, and reformer of the church, born at Isleben, in Saxony, in 1483. He studied at Erfurth, being designed for a civilian; but an awful catastrophe made such an impression upon his mind, that he resolved to retire from the world. As he was walking in the fields with a fellow-student, they were struck by lightning, Luther to the ground, and his companion dead by his side. He entered into the order of Augustine hermits at Erfurth; from this place he removed to Wittembergh, being appointed by the elector of Saxony, professor of theology and philosophy in the university just founded there by that prince. In 1512, he was sent to Rome, to plead the cause of some convents of his order who had quarrelled with their vicar-general. this gave him an opportunity of observing the corruption of the pontifical court, and the debauched lives of the dignitaries of the church, and probably gave him the first disgust to the Romish ecclesiastical government, especially as he had engaged in the monastic life from motives of genuine piety. Upon his return to

Wittembergh, it was remarked that he grew unusually pensive, and more austere in his life and conversation: he likewise read and expounded the sacred writings in lectures and sermons, and threw new lights on obscure passages: the minds of his auditors being thus prepared, a favourable occasion soon offered for carrying into execution his grand plan of reformation. In 1517, pope Leo X. published his indulgencies. Albert, archbishop of Mentz and Magdeburgh, was commissioner for Germany, and was to have half the sum raised in that country; Tecelius, a Dominican friar, was deputed to collect, with others of his order, for Saxony, and he carried his zeal so far, as to declare his commission to be so extensive, that no crime could be too great to be pardoned; by purchasing indulgencies, not only past sins, but those intended, were to be forgiven. Against these vile practices Luther openly preached, with wonderful success, and thus began the Reformation in Germany. Luther died in 1546.

LUTTI, Benedetto, an eminent Italian painter, born at Florence, in 1666, died in 1724.

LUXEMBOURG, Francis Henry de Montmorency, duke of, a famous general, and marshal of France, died in 1694.

LUYKEN, John, a Dutch engraver, born at Amsterdam; he died in 1712.

LUYTS, John, a native of Holland, professor of mathematics and philosophy, at Utrecht. He wrote several works, and died in 1712.

LYCOPHRON, son of Periander, of Corinth, 628 B. C. murdered by the Corcyreans.

LYCOPHRON, a Greek tragic poet and grammarian, flourished about 304 years before Christ, and wrote a poem entitled "Alexandria," containing a long course of predictions, which he supposes to be made by Cassandra, daughter of Priam, king of Troy. This poem has created a great deal of trouble to the learned, on account of its obscurity. Suidas has preserved the titles of 20 tragedies of his composing.

LYCURGUS, a celebrated Spartan legislator, flourished 870 B. C.

LYCURGUS, an Athenian orator, 408 B. C. He studied under Plato and Isocrates.

LYDE. See JOINER.

LYDGATE, John, an Augustine monk of St. Edmundsbury, and a poet, flourished in the reign of Henry VI. He was a disciple and admirer of Chaucer; and, according to some critics, excelled his master in the art of versification. He died in 1440.

LYDIAT, Thomas, an eminent English chronologer and astronomer, born in 1572, died in 1646.

LYE, Edward, a learned divine and antiquary, born in 1704. He published, among other works, an edition of the "Etymologicon Anglicanum," by Junius, with many additions, and to which he prefixed an Anglo-Saxon Grammar; "The Gothic Gospels," with a Grammar of that language; and after his death, which happened, in 1767, came out his "Anglo Saxon and Gothic Dictionary."

LYLY, or LILLY, John, born in 1553. He took his masters' degree at Magdalen-college, Oxford, in 1575; and afterwards went to court, where he was taken much notice of by queen Elizabeth, and had expectations of being preferred to the post of master of revels; but was, after many years' attendance, disappointed. He is considered as the first who attempted to reform and purify the English language. For this purpose he wrote a book entitled, "Euphues and his England," in 1582, which met with a degree of success unusual with the first attempters of reformation; being almost immediately and universally followed. He also wrote 9 plays, and died in distressed circumstances about 1600.

LYNCH, Thomas, jun., a native of South Carolina, born in 1749. He was a member of the Congress of 1776, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence. He was lost at sea after 1779.

LYNDE, Sir Humphrey, an English author who wrote against popery; he died in 1636.

LYNDE, Benjamin, a judge, and afterward chief justice of the superior court of Massachusetts, died in 1745.

LYNDE, Benjamin, son of the preceding also held the office of chief justice of Massachusetts, which he resigned, in 1772.

LYNDON, Josias, governor of the colony of Rhode Island, died in 1778.

LYONNET, Peter, secretary to the states of Holland, a man highly eminent for his great and various learning: viz. he knew 9 languages, was skilled in music, painting, engraving, sculpture, divinity, law, natural history, &c.; he died in 1789.

LYONS, Israel, a celebrated English mathematician, born at Cambridge, in 1739, died in 1775.

LYSANDER, a famous Spartan general, who defeated the Athenian fleet, and ended the 27 years war. He fell in battle, 396 B. C.

LYSERUS, Polycarp, an able German theologian, author of several learned commentaries on the Scriptures; he died in 1601.

LYSERUS, John, a protestant divine, of the same family as the above, a man of great learning, and famous for a work in defence of polygamy; he died in 1684.

LYSIAS, an ancient Athenian orator. Plutarch and Photius relate, that 425 orations were formerly exhibited under the name of Lysias; of which 34 only are now extant. He died 378 B. C.

LYSIMACHUS, one of Alexander's generals, was killed in battle, 286 B. C.

LYSIPPUS, a celebrated Greek statuary, who flourished in the time of Alexander the Great, and chiefly excelled in the hair of the heads, and the proportion of his figures.

LYSIS, a Pythagorean philosopher, master of Epaminondas, died 388 B. C.

LYSONS, Daniel, an English physician, author of many Essays, particularly on Camphor and Calomel in Fevers, on Intermittent Fevers, Dropsies, &c. &c.; he died in 1800.

LYSONS, Samuel, an antiquary, born in 1763. He studied at the Middle Temple, and was there called to the bar. On the death of Mr. Astle, he was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower. His chief works are, "Antiquities of Gloucestershire;" "Collection of Roman Remains;" and "Magna Britannia," in conjunction with his brother. He died in 1819.

LYTE, Henry, a native of Somersetshire, where he established the best botanical garden in England; he died in 1607.

LYTTELTON, Edward, lord keeper of the great seal of England, in the reign of Charles I., and an eminent law-reporter, born in 1589, died in 1645.

LYTTELTON, George lord, an elegant historian, poet, and miscellaneous writer, born in 1709, died in 1773. His principal writings are,

"The Progress of Love;" "Persian Letters;" "Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul," and "The History of Henry the Second."

LYTTELTON, Thomas lord, son of the preceding, a young nobleman of very considerable parliamentary talents, but of a gay and dissipated mind; he was cut off from a race of luxury and sensuality, if not of infidelity, under circumstances peculiarly impressive; having been warned in a vision three days before his death, which happened accordingly without any previous illness. His lordship was born in 1744, and died in 1779.

LYTTELTON, Dr. Charles, bishop of Carlisle, and an eminent antiquary, died in 1768.

M

MAAS, Dirk, a Dutch painter, whose representations of battles and landscapes, were much admired, was born in 1656.

MAAS, Arnold, a Dutch painter, eminent for representing people in conversation.

MAAS, Nicholas, an eminent Dutch portrait painter, died in 1693.

MABILLON, John, a very learned theological and historical writer, of France, born in 1632, died in 1707.

MABLY, Gabriel Bonnot de, better known by the name of Abbe de Mably, born in 1709, died in 1785. He was a man of great talents, and wrote several valuable works; but his "Treatise sur la Maniere d'ecriere l'Histoire," is that by which he is best known in England.

MABOUL, James, bishop of Aeth, in France, admired for his eloquence as a preacher; he died in 1723.

MABUSE, John, a Hungarian painter. His best picture is the decapitation of St. John; he died in 1562.

MAC ARDELL, James, an English mezzotinto engraver, died in 1765.

MACARIUS, St., a celebrated hermit, said to have been a disciple of St. Anthony, born at Alexandria, in 301. Fifty homilies in Greek, attributed to him, are extant.

MACARIUS, St., born at Alexandria, where he presided over 5000 monks; he died in 394.

MACARTNEY, George, earl, a celebrated Irish statesman, who, after having been sent on several important embassies, and being knighted by the king of Poland, and by the king of England, was selected as ambassador extraordinary from Great Britain to China. On his return, he was made an Irish baron. He married lord Bute's daughter, and died in 1806.

MACAULAY. See GRAHAM.

MACBETH, usurper of the Scottish crown, slain in 1054.

MACBRIDE, David, an Irish physician, who acquired great celebrity as a practitioner, in Dublin. He was the author of "Theory and Practice of Medicine," a work formerly in great request; he died in 1788.

MACCABEES, seven brothers, Jews, who, with their mother were put to death, at Antioch, during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, 168 B. C.

MACCLINTOCH, Samuel, D. D., an American clergyman, settled at Greenland, New-Hampshire; he died in 1804.

MACDIARMID, John, an English writer, author of "An Inquiry in the System of Military Defence," and other works; he died in 1808.

MACE, Francis, a writer of the Sorbonne, who published "Chronological Abridgment of the Old and New Testament," "A Moral History," &c.; he died at Paris, in 1721.

MACE, Thomas, a practitioner on the lute, distinguished among musical men, was born in 1613, and died in 1679.

MACEDO, Francis, a jesuit, of Portugal, who was promoted to offices of trust, by pope Alexander VII. He published 109 different works, and wrote, or pronounced 150,000 verses extemporaneously: he died in 1681.

MACEDONIUS, Arian, bishop of Constantinople, in 341. He was deposed by a council, and caused great commotion and trouble in his diocess.

MACER, Æmelius, a Latin poet, of Verona, in the age of Augustus.

MACER, Lucius Claudius, declared himself emperor on Nero's death; he was put to death by Galba, in 68.

MACFARLANE, Henry, a Scotch writer, author of a history of the reign of George III., in 4 vols.

MACFARLANE, Robert, a miscellaneous writer, born in Scotland, in 1734. He was for some years a reporter of speeches in parliament. He afterwards kept a boarding school of great reputation. Mr. Macfarlane published "The History of George III," and translated the poems of Ossian into Latin. He died in 1804 of bruises received at a Brentford election.

MACGREGORE, James, an Irish clergyman who came to America, to avoid religious persecution, and was settled in Londonderry, New-Hampshire; he died in 1729.

MACHAM, Robert, an Englishman, who, in the reign of Edward III., eloped with his mistress, and with her was shipwrecked on the Island of Madeira, which was before unknown. The crew escaped with the news, and a ship being sent to the newly discovered island, found the two lovers buried under a tree.

MACHAULT, John de, a French jesuit, rector of Clermont college at Paris. He wrote Latin notes on the History of Thuanus, said to be seditious, and which were burned by the hangman; he died in 1619. Two other jesuits of the same name were able writers.

MACHET, Gerard, principal of the college of Navarre, confessor to Charles VII. of France, and bishop of Castres, died in 1448.

MACHIAVEL, Nicholas, a native of Florence, born in 1469, was secretary, and afterwards historiographer, to the republic of Florence, and wrote a history of that commonwealth from 1215 to 1494, of all his writings, that by which he has been chiefly distinguished is a treatise of politics, entitled "The Prince;" the purpose of which is, to describe the arts of government, as they are usually exercised by wicked princes and tyrants; and which is considered as a masterpiece in its kind. He died in 1530.

M'KEAN, Thomas, LL. D., a distinguished actor in the American revolution, was a member of congress from Delaware, one of the signers of the declaration of Independence, president of congress, and governor of Delaware; he died in 1817.

M'KEAN, Joseph, D. D. LL D., professor of rhetoric and oratory in Harvard college, died at Havana, where he had gone for his health, in 1818.

M'KEEN, Joseph, D. D., a distinguished clergyman, of New-Hampshire, afterwards president of Bowdoin college, Maine; he died in 1807.

MACKENZIE, Sir George, an ingenious wri

ter, born at Dundee, in 1636. He was bred to the bar, made king's advocate, and knighted. He wrote numerous and valuable works upon the laws and antiquities of Scotland, and died in England, in 1691.

MACKEY, John, an Englishman, who followed the fortunes of James II. in his exile; but traitorously betrayed his master's secrets to William III. He wrote some curious and interesting works, and died in 1726.

MACKLAINE, Archibald, a pious divine, born in Ireland, in 1722, but educated at Glasgow. He was pastor of the English congregation at the Hague from 1745 till 1794, when the French invasion induced him to leave Holland, and he settled at Bath, where he died in 1804. His best known work is a translation of Mosheim's "Ecclesiastical History."

MACLAURIN, Colin, an eminent Scotch mathematician and philosopher, born in Scotland, in 1698, died in 1746. His writings are very numerous, and highly valuable for the purposes of geography and navigation.

MACLEAN, John, M. D., a native of Scotland, came to America, in 1791, and was soon after appointed professor of chymistry and natural history, and afterwards of mathematics and natural philosophy, at Princeton college, New-Jersey. He was subsequently professor of natural philosophy and chymistry, in the college of William and Mary, Virginia, which he resigned on account of his health, and died at Princeton, in 1814.

MACKLIN, Robert, a native of Scotland, remarkable for his longevity. He died in New-Hampshire, in 1737, at the age of one hundred and fifteen.

MACKLIN, Charles, an actor and dramatic writer, remarkable for his longevity, having been born in the north of Ireland about the month of May, 1690, and lived till July 11, 1797. His real name was M'Laughlin, which, to render more pleasing to the English ear, he changed to Macklin. He became an actor in the Lincoln's Inn Fields company, in 1716. His last stage performance was his ever memorable character of Shylock, at Covent-Garden theatre, in 1790, when his memory wholly failed him, and he took leave of the audience for ever.

MACKLIN, Thomas, a print-seller in Fleet-street, London, to whose spirited and enterprising exertions the professors of historical painting and engraving were indebted for many brilliant opportunities of displaying and improving their talents in the exhibition of "The Poets' Gallery." Mr. Macklin's edition of the Bible will ever remain an unrivalled monument of the taste and energy of the individual who planned and carried into execution so very magnificent an undertaking. He was born at Dublin, in 1731, and died in 1800.

M'KNIGHT, Charles, an eminent physician and surgeon, of the revolutionary army, afterwards settled at New-York; he died in 1791.

MACKNIGHT, Dr. James, an eminent clergyman of the church of Scotland, distinguished by his learned and useful labours in illustration and defence of the New Testament, was born in 1721, and died at Edinburgh, in 1800. Of his various works, the most distinguished is, "The Harmony of the Four Gospels."

MACNEIL, Hector, a Scotch poet and novelist of much celebrity, died in 1818.

MACON, Anthony le, a native of Dauphiny, who translated Decameron, to please the queen of Naples, to whom he was private secretary.

MACPHERSON, David, sub commissioner of the public records, died in 1816, having published "Geographical Illustrations of Scottish History," "Annals of Commerce," and "History of the European Commerce with India."

MACPHERSON, James, a Scotch gentleman, distinguished in the literary world by the publication of what he called a Translation of the poems of Ossian, the son of Fingal, which appeared in the year 1762, and excited a long and acrimonious controversy respecting their authenticity. Mr. Macpherson also published a translation of the "Iliad," in heroic prose;" "A History of Great Britain from the Restoration, in 1660 to the Accession of the House of Hanover," and "Original State Papers from the Stuart and Hanover Collections." He was born in 1738, and died in 1796.

MACPHERSON, sir John, governor general of India, died in England, in 1821.

MACQUART, James [illegible], a native of Rheims, eminent as [illegible] an, author of a translation of Haller's works 5 vols.; he died in [illegible] 3.

MACQUER, Philip, a French lawyer, but chiefly celebrated for his chronological abridgment in the manner of Henault, was born in 1720, and died in 1770.

MACQUER, Peter Joseph, a French physician and chymist of great reputation; he died in 1784.

MACRET, Charles Francis Adrian, an eminent engraver, born at Abbeville, in 1783.

MACRIANUS, Titus Fulvius Julius, an Egyptian, who, from a private soldier, became a general, and then emperor, A. D. 258.

MACRINUS, Marcus Opilius Severus, an African, who, from the most obscure situation, rose to the dignity of emperor, on the death of Caracalla: he was put to death A. D. 218.

MACRINUS, John, a Latin poet, of France, called the French Horace; he died in 1557.

MACROBIUS, Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius, an ancient Latin critic and antiquary, who flourished toward the latter part of the 4th century.

MACWHORTER, Alexander, D. D., an eminent presbyterian clergyman, of New-Jersey, died in 1807.

MADAN, Martin, an English divine, author of "Thoughts on Polygamy," of a literal translation of Juvenal and Persius, and of several other publications, was born in 1726, and died in 1790.

MADDEN, Dr. Samuel, an Irish divine, patriot, and dramatic poet. In 1731, he projected a scheme for promoting learning in the college at Dublin, by premiums. In 1740 we find him setting apart the annual sum of 100*l.* to be distributed by way of premiums, to the inhabitants of Ireland only, viz: 50*l.* to the author of the best invention for improving any useful art or manufacture; 25*l.* to the person who should execute the best statue or piece of sculpture; and 25*l.* to the person who should finish the best piece of painting, either in history or landscape; the premiums to be decided by the Dublin Society, of which Dr. Madden was the institutor. The good effects of these well applied benefactions have not only been felt in the kingdom where they were given, but have even extended their influence to its sister country; having given rise to the society for the encouragement of arts and sciences, in London. He died in 1765.

MADDERSTEG, Michael, an eminent painter, of Amsterdam, died in 1709.

MADISON, James, D. D., bishop of the episcopal church in Virginia, and a professor and president in the college of William and Mary, in that state; he died in 1812.

MADISON, George, son of the preceding, was governor of the state of Kentucky. He died in 1816.

MADOC, a Welch prince, said to have sailed with 10 ships and 300 men about 1170, and never to have returned; some suppose he came to America.

MADOX, Isaac, bishop of Worcester, born in London, in 1697, died in 1759. He published "A Vindication of the Government, Doctrine, and Worship of the Church of England established in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," was a great benefactor to the London hospitals, and the first promoter of the Worcester infirmary, in 1745. His lordship rose to preferment from a very low station in life.

MADOX, Thomas, a learned antiquary, and historiographer-royal, with indefatigable industry, collected and explained, at different times, a number of records relating to the ancient laws and constitution of England, died in 1727. His chief works are, "The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer;" and "Firma Burgi, or A Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England." Mr. Madox's large and valuable collection of transcripts, in 94 vols. folio and quarto, were presented by his widow to the British Museum, where they are now preserved.

MÆCENAS, Caius Clinius, the great friend and counsellor of Augustus Cæsar, and himself a very polite scholar, but chiefly memorable for having been the patron and protector of men of letters, died 8 B. C. All the protectors and patrons of learning since his death have usually been called Mæcenases.

MAES, Godfrey, of Antwerp, an eminent historical painter, died in 1660.

MAESTLINUS, Michael, a German astronomer, of great learning, master of Kepler, died in 1590.

MAFFEI, Francis Scipio, of Verona, a celebrated dramatic writer, antiquary, and critic, born in 1675, and died in 1755.

MAFFEI, Raphael, a learned author, died in 1521.

MAFFEI, Vegio, a Latin poet, born in Lombardy in 1407, was author of "Epigrams," and a "Supplement to Virgil," which he called the 13th book of the "Æneid." Julius Scaliger and Gerard Vossius have declared him a great poet. His prose works are also esteemed. He died in 1459.

MAFFEI, Bernardin, a learned cardinal, who distinguished himself by a "Commentary upon Tully's Epistles," and a "Treatise upon Medals and Inscriptions," died in 1529.

MAFFEI, John Peter, a learned jesuit, born in 1536; who, after living in high favour with several popes, died in 1603. We have of his "A Latin Life of Ignatius Loyola," "A History of the Indies," and "A Latin translation of some letters written by the Missionaries from the Indies."

MAGALOTTI, Lorenzo, count, a native of Florence, was an elegant and curious naturalist; he died in 1712.

MAGANZA, John Baptist, a historical painter, of Vicenza, died in 1617.

MAGELHAENS, John Hyacinth de, F. R. S., a studious, ingenious, and learned man, particularly distinguished among the literati in England and other countries for his intimate acquaintance with most branches of natural philosophy, and no less ingenious in his experiments therein, particularly in mechanics, was born at Lisbon in 1723. Among his smaller works was a much esteemed tract on impregnating common water with fixed air; and his celebrated invention to imitate the qualities and effects of all medical waters, Bath, Tunbridge, &c. He died in 1790.

MAGELLAN, Ferdinand, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, who, in 1519, discovered and passed the straits at the extremity of South America, which have been since called by his name. He soon after took possession of the Ladrone and Phillippine islands, where he was killed by the natives, in 1520.

MAGGI, Charles Maria, an Italian poet, and one of the most active restorers of elegant taste in Italy; he died in 1699.

MAGINUS, John Anthony, a native of Padua, and mathematical professor at Bologna; he died in 1617.

MAGISTRIS, Simon de, an Italian, well known for his deep knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He was made bishop of Cyrene, and left several works; he died in 1802.

MAGIUS, Jerome, an ingenious and learned mathematician, philosopher, and critic, of Tuscany, judge of the admiralty for the Venetians, in the isle of Cyprus, which city he bravely defended against the Turks, inventing several machines to annoy the besiegers and destroy their works; but, the city being taken, those savages burned his curious library, carried him in chains to Constantinople, and strangled him in prison, in 1572.

MAGIUS, Bartholomew, brother of Jerome, a physician of Bologna, author of a treatise on gunshot wounds, died in 1552.

MAGLIABECCHI, Antony, librarian to the grand duke of Tuscany, and editor of some scarce Latin authors, born at Florence, in 1633, died in 1714. His name is very famous among the learned; but a prodigious memory was his distinguishing talent. As an instance of this, Mr. Spence tells the following story of him, which indeed seems hardly credible: "A gentleman, to make trial of the force of his memory, lent him a manuscript that he was going to print. Some time after it was returned, the gentleman came to him with a melancholy face, and pretended that it was lost. Magliabecchi, being requested to recollect what he remembered of it, wrote the whole without missing a word, or varying the spelling." His attention was wholly absorbed by his books and studies. As he led a most sedentary life, and yet arrived to an extreme old age, (for he died in his 81st year,) it may be curious to subjoin an account of the regimen that he observed; which is given us by Marmi, who composed his eulogium. "He always kept his head warmly covered, and took, at certain times, treacle, which he esteemed an excellent preservative against noxious vapours. He loved strong wine, but drank it soberly, and in small quantities. He lived upon the plainest and most ordinary food. He took tobacco, to which he was a slave to excess; but was absolute master of himself in every other particular."

MAGNENTIUS, a German, who, from a private soldier, became emperor of Rome, A. D. 350.

MAGNI, Valerian, a native of Milan, sent missionary to the north of Europe, by pope Urban VIII., died in 1661.

MAGNON, John, a French poet, who formed a plan of writing an Encyclopedia in verse; he was murdered in 1662.

MAGNUS, John, archbishop of Upsal, who warmly opposed the reformation in Sweden, of which country he wrote a history in 24 books; he died in 1544.

MAGNUS, Olans, brother of the preceding, and his successor as archbishop. He is author of a folio work on the manners and customs of the people of the North; he died in 1560.

MAHMED, Aga, a noble Persian, of great renown as a warrior; he died in 1788.

MAHOMET, or MOHAMMED, a celebrated impostor, and founder of the Mahometan religion, born in 571, at Mecca, a city of Arabia, of the tribe of the Koraishites, which was reckoned the noblest in all that country, and was descended in a direct line from Pher Koraish, the founder of it. In his 40th year he began to take upon him the style of the Apostle of God, and under that character to propagate the imposture which he had concerted. On his first appearance, he was treated with derision and contempt, and called by the people, a sorcerer, magician, liar, impostor, and teller of fables, of which he frequently complains in the Koran; so that for the first year he made little or no progress; but persevering in his design, which he managed with great address, he afterwards gained many proselytes, among which were some of the most considerable men of the city. The main arguments which Mahomet used to delude men into a belief of this imposture, were promises and threats, being those which he knew would work the easiest on the affections of the vulgar. His promises were chiefly of paradise; which with great art he framed agreeably to the customs and taste of the Arabians: for they, lying within the torrid zone, were, through the nature of their climate, as well as the then excessive corruption of their manners, exceedingly given to the love of women; and the scorching heat and dryness of the country making rivers of water, cooling drinks, shaded gardens, and pleasant fruits, most refreshing and delightful to them, they were from hence apt to place their highest enjoyment in things of this nature; and therefore, to answer the height of their carnal desires, he made the joys of heaven to consist totally in these particulars, which he promises them abundantly in many places of the Koran. On the contrary, he described the punishments of hell, which he threatened to all who would not believe in him, to consist of such torments as would appear to them the most afflicting and grievous to be borne: as that they should drink nothing but boiling and stinking water, nor breathe any thing but exceeding hot winds, things most terrible in Arabia; that they should dwell for ever in continual fire, intensely burning, and be surrounded with a black, hot, salt smoke, as with a coverlid, &c., and, that he might omit nothing which could work on their fears, he terrified them with the threats of grievous punishments in this life. He pretended to receive all his revelations from the angel Gabriel, who, he said, was sent from God on purpose to deliver them to him. He was, it seems, subject to the falling sickness, so that, whenever the fit was upon him, he pretended it to be a trance, and that then the angel Gabriel was come from God with some new revelations to him. His pretended revelations he put into several chapters, the collection whereof makes up the Koran, which is the bible of the Mahometans. It is the universal doctrine of the Mahometans, that their religion is to be propagated by the sword, and that all true mussulmen are bound to fight for it. To reconcile the minds of the cowardly, and add vigour to the brave, he invented his doctrine of fate and destiny, telling them, that those who were slain in battle, though they had tarried at home in their houses, must, nevertheless, have died at that moment, the time of every man's life being predetermined by God; but that those who died fighting for the faith, gained the advantage of dying martyrs for their religion, and immediately entered into Paradise, as the reward of it. Having at length been established in the temporal sovereignty, which he had long been aiming at, Mahomet assumed all the insignia belonging there to; still retaining the sacred character of chief pontiff of his religion, as well as the royal with which he had been invested. He transmitted them both together to all his successors, who by the title of caliphs reigned after him. He died Sept. 12, 632, in consequence of having, 3 years before, eaten of a shoulder of mutton which had been poisoned by a daughter of his host, at Caibar. He was buried in the place where he died, which was in the chamber of his best-beloved wife, at Medina, where he lies to this day.

MAHOMET I., emperor of the Turks, was son of Bajazet I., and succeeded his brother Moses, whom he slew in 1413. He restored the power of the Ottomans to its ancient glory.

MAHOMET II., the 11th sultan of the Turks was born at Adrianople, in 1420; and is to be remembered chiefly for taking Constantinople in 1453, and thereby driving many learned Greeks into the West, which was a great cause of the restoration of learning in Europe, as the Greek literature was then introduced there. He was the first of the Ottoman emperors whom the Western nations dignified with the title of Grand Seignior, or Great Turk; which posterity has preserved to his descendants. He died in 1481.

MAHOMET III. succeeded his father Amurath III., in 1595. He began his reign by strangling 19 of his brothers, and drowning 10 of his father's wives. He invaded Hungary with 200,000 men, and died in 1603.

MAHOMET IV., emperor of the Turks, reduced Candia with the loss of 200,000 men; he then invaded Poland, and laid the kingdom under an annual contribution, of 20,000 crowns. He was afterwards deposed, and died in 1691.

MAHOMET V., succeeded to the throne, in 1730. He was more respectable for his pacific disposition than for his military exploits; he died in 1754.

MAHUDEL, Nicholas, a physician, at Paris, author of a "Dissertation on the ancient Spanish Money:" He died in 1747.

MAIER, Michael, a celebrated German alchymist, who wrote 10 treatises on his profession. He lived in the 17th century.

MAIGNAN, Emanuel, a native of Toulouse, an able mathematician, and philosopher, and for some time, filled a professional chair, at Rome; he died in 1676.

MAIGROT, Charles, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, bishop of Conon. He went missionary to China, and wrote an Examination of the Chinese worship, &c.; he died in 1720.

MAILLA, Joseph Anne Maria de Moyrice de, a jesuit, born in Savoy, a most learned and amiable man, who spent 45 years as a mission

ary in China. He translated the "Great Annals of China," published in 12 vols. 4to.; and died, at Pekin, in 1748.

MAILLARD, Oliver, a French doctor of divinity, eminent as a preacher, and author of 3 vols. of Latin Sermons; he died in 1530.

MAILLE DE BREZE, Simon de, archbishop, of Tours, was distinguished at the council of Trent. He died in 1597.

MAILLE, Francis, a native of Provence, celebrated for his longevity and the gallantries of his old age; he died in 1709, aged 119.

MAILLE, Urban de, marquis de Breze, well known as a warrior, and afterwards as ambassador, from France to Sweden, and Holland; he died in 1650. His son was distinguished as a naval officer.

MAILLEBOIS, N. count de, lieutenant general in the French armies, distinguished himself in the German wars; and died in 1792.

MAILLEBOIS, John Baptist Desmarets, distinguished himself in the wars of Spain and Italy, and the conquest of Corsica, for which he was made marshal of France; he died in 1762.

MAILLET, Benedict de, a learned Frenchman, for 16 years consul general, in Egypt, and author of an account of that country; he died in 1738.

MAIMBOURG, Lewis, a French divine, celebrated in the republic of letters, born in 1610, died in 1686. He wrote the "History of Arianism, of the Croisades, of the Decay of the Empire, of Lutheranism, of Calvinism, of the Pontificate of S. Leo;" and was composing the "History of the Schism of England" when he died.

MAIMONIDES, Moses, or Moses the son of Maimon, a celebrated rabbi, called by the Jews The Eagle of the Doctors, born in Spain, in 1131, died in 1201. Of the works of Maimonides, the most considerable is his "Jad," which has always been esteemed a great and useful work, being a complete code or pandect of Jewish law, digested into a clear and regular form, and illustrated throughout with intelligent comments of his own.

MAINFROY, prince of Tarento, and king of Sicily by usurpation. He besieged Rome, but was afterwards defeated and slain, in 1266.

MAINTENON, Francis d' Aubigne, Madame de, wife of Scarron, the French poet, and afterwards of Louis XIV.; she was born in the prison at Niort, in 1635. She founded the celebrated convent of St. Cyr, at Versailles, for the maintenance of 36 nuns, ladies of quality, and 24 assistant sisters. Upon this foundation, which the king sufficiently endowed, 300 young ladies of distinction were received and educated gratis. Her life of penitential piety after her marriage atoned for her ingratitude to madame de Montespan, who raised her from indigence, and whom she supplanted; her extensive charity to the poor, and exemplary life, from this period, made amends to society; she died in 1719.

MAIRAN, John James d'Ortons de, a French philosopher, who succeeded Fontenelle, as secretary to the academy of sciences. He was author of a "Treatise on Phosphoric Light," &c., and died in 1771.

MAIRE, John le, a French poet, who wrote some indecent allegories, and died about 1548.

MAIRE, James le, a Dutch navigator, who in 1616, sailed to South America, New-Guinea, and Batavia; he died in 1617.

MAIRE, N. le, a surgeon of Lyons, who acquired eminence by his treatises on the Nervous Fluid, and on Magnetism; he died in 1787.

MAIRET, John, a French poet, patronised by cardinals Richelieu and La Valette; he died in 1686.

MAISIERES, Philip de, who was made counsellor of state by Charles V., and governor of the dauphin. Disgusted with the world he retired from it, and died in 1405.

MAISTRE, Anthony le, born in Paris, retiring from the bar, he led a life of austerity, and wrote the life of St. Bernard, &c.; he died in 1658.

MAISTRE, Lewis Isaac le. He took orders, but being suspected of Jansenism, he was thrown into the bastile, where he translated the Bible, with annotations, in 32 vols. 8vo; he died in 1684.

MAITLAND, John, lord of Thyrlestane. He practised law with great success, and was by James VI., made secretary of state, and the lord chancellor of the kingdom; he died in 1595.

MAITLAND, William, a voluminous writer, who published histories of "Scotland" and "London," was born in 1693, and died in 1757.

MAITTAIRE, Michael, a learned editor of the Latin and Greek classics, born in London, in 1668. died in 1747.

MAIUS, or MAY, John Henry, a Lutheran divine, of Germany, professor of oriental languages at several universities, and author of several works; he died in 1719.

MAJOR, John an eminent English divine, divinity professor, and provost of the university of St. Andrews. He wrote several works in Latin, and died about 1550.

MAJOR, John Daniel, a native of Breslaw, and medical professor at Kiel, where he founded a botanical garden. He wrote on natural history, and died in 1693.

MAJORAGIUS, Mark Anthony, professor of belles lettres, and author of some learned commentaries: he died in 1555.

MAJORIANUS, Julius Valerius, emperor of the West, was successful in his war against the Vandals. He was universally respected for his virtues; but was murdered in 461.

MAKIN, Thomas, one of the first settlers of Pennsylvania, known as the author of two Latin poems, published in 1728.

MALACHI, the last of the 12 minor prophets. He foretold chiefly the coming of John the Baptist.

MALACHY, St., a learned Irish bishop, who died in 1148.

MALAGRIDA, Gabriel, an Italian jesuit, for a long time regarded as a saint, and consulted as an oracle. He was afterwards burnt alive, in 1761, at the age of 75, as a false prophet.

MALAVAL, Francis, a Frenchman, who although he lost his sight when only nine months old, acquired celebrity as a mystical writer on quietism; he died in 1719.

MALAVAL, John, a native of Pezan, who gained eminence at Paris, as a surgeon; he died in 1758.

MALBONE, Edward G., a distinguished miniature painter, born at Rhode-Island; he died in 1807.

MALCOLM IV., grandson of David, king of Scotland. He was a liberal and benevolent prince, and founded several monasteries; he died in 1165.

MALCOLM, James Peller, a native of America, who went to England, and studied painting at the Royal Academy; but afterwards took to

engraving. He became a member of the Society of Antiquaries; and among other works, published "Londinum Redivivum," "Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London," and "Miscellaneous Anecdotes." Mr. M. died in distressed circumstances, in 1815.

MALDONAT, John, a Spanish jesuit, born in 1534, made himself famous by an excellent "Commentary upon the Gospels," in 1582, and died in 1583.

MALEBRANCHE, Nicholas, a celebrated French divine and philosopher, born in 1638, died in 1715. He wrote several works; of which the first and principal, as indeed it gave rise to almost all that followed, was his "Search after Truth." His design in this book is, to point out to us the errors into which we are daily led by our senses, imagination, and passions; and to prescribe a method for discovering the truth, which he does by starting the notion of seeing all things in God.

MALEGUZZI-VALERI, Veronica, a learned Italian lady, who supported publicly, two theses on the liberal arts; she died in 1690.

MALELAS, John, author of a chronicle from the creation to the age of Justinian, taught rhetoric at Antioch, about 900.

MALERMI, or MARERBI, a Venetian monk, who translated the Bible into Italian, in the 15th century.

MALESHERBES, Christian William Lamoignon, a celebrated Frenchman, and advocate at Paris. In 1750, he was appointed president of the court of Aides, and after serving his country 25 years, retired. He was recalled by Lewis XVI., to become minister of the interior. When Lewis was dragged before the revolutionary tribunal, Malesherbes boldly appeared to defend him, but it was in vain; his noble and virtuous defender, was condemned by the same tribunal, and with his daughter, and a grandchild, ascended the scaffold, where they were executed in 1793. He wrote several celebrated works.

MALEZIEU, Nicolas de, a French author, tutor to the dukes of Maine and Burgundy. He published "Elements of Geography," &c., and died in 1727.

MALFILLASTRE, James Charles Lewis, a French poet, who wrote sonnets, odes, &c.; he died in 1767.

MALHERBE, Francis de, a noted French poet, who has always been considered by his countrymen as the father of their poetry, born in 1555, died in 1628. Boileau observes, that he was the first in France who taught the muse harmonious numbers, a just cadence, purity of language, regularity of composition, and order; in short, who laid down all those rules for fine writing which future poets were to follow if they hoped to succeed.

MALINGRE, Claude, a French historian, author of a "History of the Honorary Dignities in France;" he died in 1655.

MALIPIERRA, Olympia, a Venetian lady of noble birth, who wrote poems of some merit; she died in 1559.

MALLEMANS, Claude, a professor of philosophy at Paris, and author of a "Philosophical System of the World;" he died in 1723.

MALLEMANS, John, brother of Claude, took orders, and wrote a "History of Religion," from the creation to the reign of Jovian; he died in 1740.

MALLET, Henry, a writer of Geneva, author of a "History of Denmark and of Northern Antiquities.

MALLET, David, or MALLOCH, a dramatic writer, born in Scotland about 1700. In 1740, he wrote a "Life of Lord Bacon," was associated with Thompson the poet, in the composition of the "Masque of Alfred," and wrote a tragedy or two, and several poems. The principal works of this author have been collected in 3 volumes. As a writer, he cannot be placed in any high class; there being no species of composition in which he was eminent; he died in 1765.

MALLET, Edmund, a French divine, professor of divinity in the college of Navarre, at Paris. He was one of the writers for the Encyclopedia, of the articles on divinity and belles lettres, and the author of several other works; he died in 1807.

MALLET, Dupan, an eminent political writer, who took refuge in England from the revolutionary mania of France, and was no less distinguished by the extent of his knowledge and the vigour of his style, than by the probity and independent spirit of his character. He was born at Geneva, about 1750, and died in 1800.

MALLINKROTT, Bernard, a very learned, but turbulent man, dean of the cathedral of Munster. He was degraded and imprisoned; and died in 1664.

MALMSBURY. See WILLIAM.

MALONE, Edmund, born in 1741, was the son of an Irish judge, and was educated at the university of Dublin. In 1767, he was called to the bar in London; but he continued a very short time in the profession, and turned his pursuits to literature. In 1790 he published an edition of Shakspeare; and in 1795 exposed, the Shakspearean imposture of the Ireland family. He brought out a "Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds;" a "Life of Dryden;" a "Biographical Sketch of the Right Hon. William Windham." He died in 1812.

MALOUIN, Paul James, professor of medicine in the royal college of Paris, and physician to the queen. He wrote on "Chymistry and Medicine," and died in 1777

MALPIGHI, Marcello, an eminent Italian physician and anatomist, born in 1628, died in 1694. His discoveries in anatomy were considerable, particularly respecting the liver and kidneys.

MALTON, Thomas, author of a "Treatise on Perspective, illustrating the principles of Dr. Brook Taylor," well known for his public lectures on that art, and for his theoretical and practical geometry, was born in 1726, and died in 1801.

MALVASIA, Charles Cæsar, author of an "Italian History of the Painters of Bologna," in 1660.

MALVEZZI, Virgilio, marquis of, an Italian student at law, who afterwards took to arms, and was employed by Philip IV. He wrote various works in Spanish and Italian; and died in 1654.

MALUS, Stephen Louis, a French mathematician, professor in the military school at Metz, afterwards served as an engineer in the army in Egypt, where he distinguished himself by his discoveries and writings; he died in 1812.

MAMBRUN, Peter, an ingenious and learned French poet and critic, born in 1581. He is, in Latin poetry, one of the most perfect and accomplished among the imitators of Virgil, and has written, in the same metre, the same number of books, and in the three different kinds to which that illustrious poet applied himself.

Thus we have of Mambrun "Eclogues;" "Georgics," and a heroic poem in 12 books entitled "Constantine, or Idolatry overthrown." He died in 1661.

MAMMEA, Julia, mother of the emperor Severus, known for her virtues and judicious conduct; she was assassinated in 235.

MAN, Cornelius de, an eminent painter, of Delft, died in 1706.

MANARA, Prosper, an Italian marquis, and poet, and tutor to prince Ferdinand, of Parma; he died in 1800.

MANASSEH, son of Hezekiah, succeeded his father at the age of 12. His conduct was at first wicked and disgraceful, but he became an exemplary monarch, and re-established the worship of the God of his fathers; he died 643 B. C.

MANCINELLI, Antonio, an Italian poet, and orator, died in 1506.

MANCO-CAPAC, founder of the Peruvian empire, declared himself the descendant of the sun, and was worshipped as a deity.

MANDEVILLE, sir John, an Englishman, famous for his travels, born about 1300, died in 1372. He travelled through almost all countries, made himself master of almost all languages; and left, at his death, an account of his travels, in English, French, and Latin, which abounds in improbabilities.

MANDEVILLE, Bernard de, a celebrated writer in the 18th century, born in Holland, where he studied physic, and took the degree of doctor in that faculty. He wrote several books, all of them ingenious and witty, but some which are supposed to have had a very ill effect upon society. His chief work is, "The Fable of the Bees; or, Private Vices made Public Benefits." He died in 1733.

MANDRILLON, I., a Frenchman, who travelled in America, and Holland. On his return to France, he became suspected by Robespierre, who ordered him to the guillotine, in 1793. He wrote the "American Spectator."

MANETHO, an ancient Egyptian historian.

MANETTI, Gianozzo, a native of Florence, illustrious as one of those men, to whom the revival of literature may be attributed. He was the author of many works, and died in 1459.

MANETTI, Rutilio, a native of Siena, eminent as a painter, died in 1639.

MANETTI, Xavier, professor of botany and medicine, at Florence, was keeper of the imperial garden, and author of several learned books; he died in 1785.

MANFREDI, Eustachio, a celebrated mathematician of Italy, born in 17—, acquired great reputation by his "Ephemerides," and by his other works, and died in 1739.

MANFREDI, Bartholomew, an eminent painter, born at Mantua, in 1574.

MANGEART, Thomas, a learned Benedictine antiquary, librarian, and counsellor to the duke of Lorraine. He wrote on medals, and died in 1763.

MANGENOT, Lewis, a native of Paris, author of eclogues, fables, tales, &c., died in 1768.

MANGET, John James, physician to the elector of Brandenburgh, and the learned author of many works, was born at Geneva, and died in 1742.

MANGEY, Thomas, D. D., prebendary of London. He was the author of commentaries, and practical sermons, and died in 1755.

MANILIUS, Marcus, a poet in the reign of Tiberius

MANLEY, Mary, an English female, of considerable reputation as a writer, but of a wanton and licentious character. She wrote plays and romances, and died in 1724.

MANLIUS, Torquatus, a famous Roman, who put his son to death for fighting without orders, 384 B. C.

MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS MARCUS, a renowned Roman consul and general, who saved the Capitol when it was attacked by the Gauls in the night. He was alarmed by the cries of geese, which were ever after held sacred, and the general himself styled the Capitolinus. He was thrown from the Tarpeian rock, 384 B. C.

MANLY, John, a captain in the navy of the United States, distinguished for his services in the revolutionary war; he died in 1793.

MANNING, James, D. D., a distinguished baptist clergyman, who was elected first president of the college at Providence, R. I., and a member of congress from that state; he died in 1791.

MANNINGHAM, Thomas, D. D., a learned prelate, who became bishop of Chichester, and published some sermons; he died in 1722.

MANNORI, Lewis, an advocate of Paris, who published "Memoirs of Pleadings" in 13 vols.; he died in 1778.

MANNOZZI, John, a painter, who adorned the palace of Lorenzo de Medicis, by the works of his art; he died in 1636.

MANSARD, Francis, a Frenchman, first architect to the king of France. He adorned Paris with many elegant designs, and died in 1666. His nephew succeeded him, and died in 1708.

MANSFIELD, Peter Ernest, count de, an able statesman in the service of the emperor of Germany; he died in 1604.

MANSFIELD, Ernest de, natural son of the preceding, distinguished by the emperor Rodolphus II.; he died in 1626.

MANSFIELD, earl of. See MURRAY.

MANSTEIN, Christopher Herman de, a distinguished officer in the Russian and Prussian service, author of "Memoirs of Russia;" he was shot in battle, in 1757.

MANTEGNA, Andrea, an Italian painter of great eminence, originally a shepherd, died at Mantua, in 1517.

MANTICA, Francis, professor of law at Padua, was made a cardinal at Rome. He wrote several books in Latin, and died in 1614.

MANTINUS, James, a Spanish physician, of the 16th century, who practised at Venice, and translated the works of Avicenna and Averroe into Latin.

MANTON, Thomas, D. D., a popular preacher, in London, and before parliament. At the restoration, he was chaplain to the king. He wrote sermons and Calvinistic tracts, and died in 1677.

MANTUAN, Baptist, an Italian poet, whose works possess much animation, and were printed at Paris, in 3 vols. folio, in 1513.

MANUEL, Commenus, emperor of the east, made war against Dalmatia, Hungary, and Egypt; he died in 1180.

MANUEL, Palæologus, king of Constantinople, resigned his throne to his son John, as being more capable of repelling the invasion of the Turks; he died in 1425.

MANUTIUS, Aldus, the first of those celebrated printers at Venice, who were as illustrious for their learning as for uncommon skill in their profession, was born at Bassano, in Italy, about the middle of the 15th century, and thence

is sometimes called Bassianus. He was the first who printed Greek neatly and correctly; and he acquired so much reputation in his art, that whatever was finely printed was proverbially said to have come from the press of Aldus. In short, he carried it to such perfection, that all improvements afterwards were greatly indebted to his previous advancements. He died in 1516.

MANUTIUS, Paul, the son of Aldus, was born at Venice, in 1512, and brought up to his father's profession. He published, with commentaries, editions of "Tully's Epistles," and other works, and died in 1574.

MANUTIUS, Aldus, the son of Paul, also a learned man and a printer, died in 1597, leaving behind him "Commentaries upon Cicero," three books of epistles, and other works in Italian as well as in Latin.

MANZO, John Baptist, marquis de Ville, an Italian, who after serving with reputation in the Spanish army, devoted himself to literature, at Naples, and wrote a Life of Tasso, and other works; he died in 1645.

MANZOULI, Tomaso, a much admired historical painter, of Italy, died in 1570.

MAPES, Walter, a poet, chaplain to Henry II. He wrote in Latin, and his verses are still admired.

MAPLETOFT, Dr. John, a very learned English medical and theological writer, born in 1631, died in 1721.

MARACCI, Lewis. See MARRACCI.

MARACCI, John, a historical painter, of Lucca, died in 1704.

MARAIS, Marin, a celebrated musician, and composer, born in Paris, in 1656.

MARALDI, James Philip, a celebrated mathematician, who was engaged with Cassinia in constructing the great meridian line through France; he died in 1729.

MARANA, John Paul, born near Genoa, in 1642, published at Paris, "The Turkish Spy," which became very popular. He died in Italy, in 1693

MARAT, John Paul, one of the most cruel of the atrocious leaders of the French revolution. He had studied medicine, and was an empiric. As a revolutionist he promoted revolt, pillage, and murder, and himself delighted in shedding innocent blood. He declared that 300,000 more lives must be sacrificed before France would be safe. This monster was killed, in 1793 by a young lady, Charlotte Corday, whose lover Marat had sacrificed.

MARATTI, Carlo, a famous Italian painter and engraver, was born in 1625, and died in 1713.

MARBACH, John, a protestant divine, of Lindau, who wrote a curious book, comparing the doctrines of Jesus, with those of the jesuits; he died in 1581.

MARBODUS, or MARBODÆUS, surnamed Galus, a monk, bishop of Rennes, author of several works, died in 1123.

MARCA, Peter de, a French bishop, and as a polemical writer, one of the greatest ornaments of the Gallican church, born in 1594, died in 1662.

MARCEL, N., a painter of fruits and flowers at Frankfort, died in 1683.

MARCEL, William, a French advocate, author of a "History of the origin of the French Monarchy," 4 vols. and other works; he died in 1708.

MARCELLI, Benedict, a noble Venetian, who excelled in music, philosophy and poetry he died in 1739.

MARCELLINUS, a pope of Rome, in 296.

MARCELLINUS, Aummianus, an ancient Roman historian of great merit, flourished in the latter ages of the empire, under Gratian, Valentinian, and Theodosius the Great, and composed a history in 31 books, comprising the period from A. D. 99 to 378. He died about 390, leaving behind him the character of an impartial, faithful, and accurate historian.

MARCELLUS, a physician, who flourished under Adrian, and the Antonines.

MARCELLUS, a physician, of Bordeaux, author of some medical works, in 381.

MARCELLUS I., pope after Marcellinus, died in 310.

MARCELLUS II., pope after Julius III., died a few weeks after his elevation, in 1555.

MARCH, Ansius, a poet, of Valentia, in the 15th century, who wrote after the manner of Petrarch.

MARCHAND, Prosper, of Paris, but settled in Holland, where he wa the principal author of a "Journal Literaire," which was reckoned excellent in its kind. He composed "L'Histoire de l'Imprimerie;" gave a new edition of the "Dictionary and Letters of Bayle;" and died in 1756.

MARCHE, Oliver de la, a French writer, gentleman to Philip the Good. His works are "Memoirs or Chronicles" 4to, in 1610, a Treatise on Duels &c.; he died in 1501.

MARCHETTI, Alexander, a physician and poet, and professor of mathematics at Pisa, died in 1714.

MARCHIN, Ferdinand count, a native of Liege, who signalized himself in the French armies on many occasions. He was sent ambassador to Spain, by Lewis XV., and died in 1706.

MARCIANUS, an obscure Thracian, raised to imperial dignity on the death of Theodosius II. He was a man of many virtues, and died in 457.

MARCILIUS, Theodore, a learned German critic, who visited Paris, and was made professor of the Latin tongue there; he died in 1617.

MARCION, a heretic of the 2d century, whose father was a bishop, and excommunicated him for incontinence. It is said, that before his death, he wished to renounce his errors.

MARDONIUS, son-in-law to Darius, was at the head of the army of Xerxes, in his invasion of Greece, and was killed at the battle of Platæa, 479 B. C.

MARDUEL, John, a native of Lyons, who became minister of St. Roch, where his conduct as a pastor was most exemplary; he died in 1787.

MARE, or MARA, William de la, a Latin poet, of noble birth, who flourished about 1510.

MARE, Philibert de la, counsellor in the parliament of Dijon, and an elegant Latin writer; he died in 1687.

MARE, Nicholas de la, a French magistrate, and author of a valuable treatise on Police; he died in 1723.

MARECHAL, George, a native of Calais, son of a poor officer. He become a surgeon of great fame, and died in 1736.

MARECHAL, Peter Sylvan, a native of Paris, who studied law, and afterwards became a periodical writer during the revolution. Some of his writings are profane and indecent: he died in 1803.

MARETS, Roland des, a native of Paris, and author of Latin philological letters, of great merit; he died in 1653

MARETS, John des, a French writer, very debauched in his youth. He afterwards became a great saint and fanatic, and uttered various prophecies. He wrote dramatic pieces, which gained him applause, and died in 1676.

MARETS, Samuel des, a celebrated French divine, of the Reformed church, born in 1599, died in 1663. A chronological table of the works of this celebrated divine may be found at the end of his "System of Divinity." Their number is prodigious, and the variety of their subjects shows an unbounded genius.

MARGARET, sister of Edgar Atheling, fled to Scotland on the invasion of William the Conqueror, and married Malcolm, king of the country. She was an amiable and benevolent princess, and died in 1093.

MARGARET, daughter of Waldemar III., king of Denmark, born in 1353, was styled the Semiramis of the North. She succeeded her father in the throne of Denmark, her husband in that of Norway, and the crown of Sweden was given her as a recompense for delivering the Swedes from the tyranny of Albert, their king. Thus possessed of the three kingdoms, she formed the grand political design of a perpetual union, which she accomplished, pro tempore only, by the famous treaty styled the union of Colmar. She died in 1412.

MARGARET, daughter of Raymond Berenger, count of Provence, married St. Lewis, in 1254, and attended him in his wars to the holy land, where, on his captivity, she behaved with heroic intrepidity; she died in 1285.

MARGARET, daughter of Robert, duke of Burgundy, married Louis Hutin, king of France in 1305. She was a beautiful, but sensual woman, and was strangled in 1315.

MARGARET, daughter of Maximilian I., married to the infant of Spain, and afterwards to the duke of Savoy. She displayed her religious zeal against the Lutherans, and died 1530.

MARGARET, of Anjou, daughter of Rene d'Anjou, king of Naples, and wife of Henry VI., king of England, an ambitious, enterprising, courageous woman. Intrepid in the field, she signalized herself by heading her troops in several battles against the house of York; and if she had not been the instrument of her husband's misfortunes by putting to death the duke of Gloucester, his uncle, her name would have been immortalized for the fortitude, activity, and policy with which she supported the rights of her husband and son, till the fatal defeat at Tewksbury, which put an end to all her enterprises; the king being taken prisoner, and prince Edward, their only son, basely murdered by Richard, duke of York. Margaret was ransomed by her father, and died in Anjou, in 1482.

MARGARET, daughter of Francis I., of France, married Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, and died highly respected in 1574.

MARGARET, of France, daughter of Henry IV., disgraced herself by the levity and licentiousness of her character. She was divorced in 1509, and devoted the rest of her life to literary and religious exercises.

MARGARET, of Valois, queen of Navarre, and sister of Francis I., of France, born in 1452. She was celebrated as a writer both in verse and prose. Her "Heptameron" or novels, have been often republished. She died in 1549.

MARGARET, daughter of Florent, count of Holland, fabulously said to have given birth to 365 children.

MARGARET, of York, sister of Edward IV., married Charles the Rash, duke of Burgundy, known by the opposition she made to the elevation of Henry VII., of England.

MARGARET, countess of Richmond and Derby, married Edward, earl of Richmond, and on his death she was married to Sir Henry Stafford, who dying, she took Thomas Stanley, earl of Derby. She was a woman of virtue and intelligence, and died in 1509.

MARGARET, duchess of Newcastle, famous for her voluminous productions, in letters, plays, poems, philosophical discourses, and orations. She died in 1673.

MARGARITONE, an Italian painter, who invented the mode of gilding on Armenian bole, or clay; he died in 1275.

MARGON, William Plantavit de la Pause de, a French author and journalist, who was banished for his libelous publications; he died in 1760.

MARGRAAF, Andrew Sigismund, a celebrated practical chymist, of Berlin, who made great improvements in the modes of analysis; he died in 1782.

MARGUNIO, Massineo, a native of Candia, who printed Greek books at Venice, and afterwards became bishop of Cerigo. He wrote Greek odes, and died in 1602.

MARIA THERESA, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, married Francis Stephen of Lorraine, who was crowned emperor, in 1745. Her reign began with a war, in which all the neighbouring nations were engaged, and Maria was near losing her throne. After the war had continued eight years, a peace was concluded at Aix-la Chapelle, and Maria immediately devoted herself to repairing the ravages which her subjects had suffered during the commotion. She built hospitals, encouraged commerce and science, and did every thing which humanity and munificence could devise, to render her inferm soldiers comfortable. The king of Prussia, again declared war against her, but in this terrible struggle, she maintained her elevation, and a peace was established. After a long reign, during which she displayed, heroism, virtue, and charity, to a degree which endeared her to her subjects, she died at Vienna, in 1780.

MARIA ANTOINETTE, queen of France, was the daughter of the emperor Francis I., and Maria Theresa; she was married to Lewis XVI. of France, in 1770. This celebrated queen, was humane and benevolent to her subjects, but fond of magnificence and pleasure. She was doomed in the latter part of her reign to witness the most horrid scenes of riot and murder among her subjects, the execution of her husband, and her own trial and condemnation. She bore all these calamities with great fortitude and serenity, but such was their effect on her, that the colour of her hair changed to a silvery white. She was guillotined, being carried to the scaffold in a cart, on the 16th Oct., 1793.

MARIAMNE, wife of Herod the Great, and mother of Alexander the high-priest of the Jews, slain by order of Herod, 28 B. C.

MARIANA, John, a Spanish historian, born in 1593, died in 1624. He wrote several works, theological and historical; the most considerable, of all his performances, is his "History of Spain."

MARIANUS, Scotus, a Scotch monk, related to the venerable Bede, and author of a Chronicle from Jesus Christ, to 1083.

MARIETTE, Peter John, secretary to the French king, and chancellor comptroller, died in 1774. He wrote on pictures and engravings.

MARIGNAN, John James Medichino, marquis de, a native of Milan, who was prevailed on by Francis Sforza, duke of Milan, to murder Visconti, a Milanese nobleman; he died in 1555.

MARIGNY, James Carpentier de, an ecclesiastic, more admired for his wit than the purity of his morals. He was the author of poems, and several histories; he died in 1762.

MARIKOWSKY, Mari . a physician of Hungary, eminent for his writings and practice; he died in 1772.

MARILLAC, Louis de, a French officer, raised by Louis XIII. to the rank of marshal of France, and afterwards found guilty of extortion and peculation, for which he was beheaded, in 1632.

MARIN, Michael Angelo, a French novel writer, whose works tend to promote the cause of virtue and religion; he died in 1767.

MARINARI, Honorio, an Italian painter, pupil and imitator of Carlo Dolce; he died in 1715.

MARINELLA, Lucretia, an ingenious Venetian lady, who lived in the 17th century, and wrote a work called "A Demonstration that the Women are more noble, more political, more courageous, more knowing, more virtuous, and better Managers, than the Men."

MARINI, John Ambrose, a native of Genoa, and author of two Romances, which were very popular.

MARINO, John Baptist, an Italian poet, of eminence, who went to France, and was patronised by queen Margaret, and Mary de Medicis. His works are numerous; he died at Rome, in 1622.

MARIO NUZZI, or MARIO DE FIORI, an eminent painter of flowers and landscapes, died at Rome, in 1673.

MARION, Francis, an active and successful partisan officer of the revolution, who for his activity, bravery, and usefulness, received the thanks of congress and was promoted to the rank of brigadier general; he died in 1795.

MARIOTTE, Edme, a native of Dijon, known as an able mathematician, and learned ecclesiastic; he died in 1684.

MARIUS CAIUS, a celebrated Roman, seven times consul. By a series of exploits, he became the most popular commander of Rome, but his disputes with Sylla proved fatal to the Roman people; he died 86 B. C.

MARIUS, Marcus Aurelius, a common soldier, who rose to the imperial purple of Rome. He was a man of astonishing strength of body; but was slain by a soldier soon after his elevation.

MARIVAUX, Peter Carlet de Chamblain de, a French author and writer of romances, born in 1688, died in 1763. The great characteristic of both his works was, to convey a useful moral under the veil of wit and sentiment.

MARK, St., an evangelist, the disciple of Peter, by whose direction he is supposed to have written his Gospel for the use of the Roman Christians, in 72.

MARK, pope, after Silvester I., in 1335; he died the same year.

MARK ANTONY. See ANTONIUS, Marcus.

MARKHAM, Gervase, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.

MARKHAM, William, a nephew of Penn, was secretary and lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania: he died in 1704.

MARKLAND, Jeremiah, a very acute and learned English critic, born in 1693, died in 1776.

MARLOE, Christopher, an English dramatic author, born about 1562, and bred a student at the university of Cambridge; but afterwards, becoming a player, trod the same stage with the incomparable Shakspeare. He was accounted an excellent poet in his time, even by Ben Jonson himself; and Heywood, his fellow-actor, styles him the best of poets. He was murdered in 1593, in an affray.

MARLORAT, Augustin, an Augustine monk, of Lorraine, who embraced the tenets of the protestants, and was an eminent theological writer, he was murdered in 1562.

MARMION, Shackerley, an English dramatic writer, born in 1602, died in 1639.

MARMOL, Lewis, a Spaniard, taken prisoner by the Turks, at Tunis, and kept in slavery 8 years. He wrote a description of Africa.

MARMONTEL, John Francis, a French novelist, admired at once for the vigour and the delicacy of his genius, was born at Bort, in 1719. Seldom has wisdom been arrayed in a more charming dress than in his "Moral Tales," "Belisarius," &c. He died in great retirement, but in a state bordering on want, in 1799. Three years before his death, being nominated to the legislature, he went to the Electoral Assembly, and, thanking his fellow-citizens for this mark of respect, said to them, "You behold, my friends, a body enfeebled by age; but the heart of an honest man never grows old."

MARNEZIA, N. de Lezia, a member of the French convention, who reprobated the violence of their proceedings, and retired to America. He was the author of several good works, and died in 1797.

MARNIX, Philip de, a native of Brussels who warmly embraced the tenets of Luther. He was afterwards consul at Antwerp, and died in 1598.

MAROLLES, Michael de, born in France, in 1600, died in 1681. He attached himself to the translating of ancient Latin writers, was certainly a man of great learning, and discovered all his life a love for the arts. He collected about 100,000 prints, and these made one of the ornaments of the French king's cabinet.

MAROT, John, a French poet of some eminence, born in Normandy, in 1463, died in 1523.

MAROT, Clement, son of the preceding, a celebrated French poet, and valet de chambre to Francis I., born in 1495, died in 1544.

MAROT, Francis, a French painter, the pupil of la Fosse, died in 1719.

MARQUARD-FREHER, a native of Augsburgh, counsellor of state to the elector palatine, and professor of civil law at Heidelberg. He wrote several works, and died in 1614.

MARQUET, Francis Nicholas, a native of Nancy, eminent as a physician and botanist. He wrote an account of the plants of Lorraine in 10 vols., and some other curious works; he died in 1759.

MARRACCI, Luigi, a very learned Italian theological writer and antiquary, born in 1612, died in 1700. He was author of several pieces in Italian; but the grand work, which has made him deservedly famous all over Europe, is, his edition of the "Koran," in the original Arabic, with a Latin version, notes, and confutation of his own.

MARRIER, D. Martin, of Paris, made a curious collection of ecclesiastical writers, which he published; he died in 1644.

MARSAIS, Cæsar Chesneau du, a French grammarian and an eminent writer and Christian. He wrote for the Encyclopædia, also on the Doctrines of the Gallican Church, "True Principles of Grammar," "Logic," &c., and died in 1756.

MARSH, Narcissus, an eminent Irish prelate, and scholar, bishop of Armagh. He built a noble library at Dublin, endowed alms-houses, &c. He was an able orientalist and philosopher, and died in 1713.

MARSH, Ebenezer Grant, professor of languages and ecclesiastical history in Yale college, died soon after his appointment to that station, in 1803.

MARSHAL, Walter, an English divine, was ejected from his living, at Hursley, for non-conformity, and went to Gosport, where he preached to a dissenting congregation. He wrote some religious works, and died in 1690.

MARSHALL, Thomas, an English divine, and celebrated critic, especially in the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon tongues, born in 1621, died in 1685.

MARSHALL, William, an able and eminent writer on "Rural Economy" and statistics. He died in Yorkshire, in 1818.

MARSHALL, Nathanael, D. D., an English divine, chaplain to George II., and canon of Windsor. He published sermons in 3 vols., and other works, in 1730.

MARSHAM, sir John, a learned author, born in London, was one of the six clerks in chancery, member for the city of Rochester, and was knighted and made a baronet by Charles II. He is celebrated for his Chronological Dissertation, and died in 1685.

MARSIGLI, Lewis Ferdinand, an Italian nobleman, famous in letters and in arms, born at Bologna, in 1658, died in 1730. He was founder, in 1712, of the academy of arts and sciences, at Bologna, called "The Institute," and author of a physical "History of the Sea, and a Description of the Danube, from Vienna to Belgrade."

MARSILIUS. See MENANDRINO.

MARSOLLIER, James, a French historian, whose works are still read and valued; he died in 1724.

MARSTON, John, an English dramatic author, died about 1634.

MARSY, Francis Marie de, a French author, who wrote an Analysis of Bayle, in 4 vols., for which he was sent to the Bastile. He was author of many other works, and died in 1764.

MARSY, Balthasar, an eminent sculptor, of Cambray, died in 1763.

MARTEL, Francis, a surgeon, in the service of Henry IV., of France, author of an Apology for Surgeons, and other works, printed at Paris, in 1635.

MARTELIERE, Peter de la, an advocate, who distinguished himself in the celebrated trial between the university of Paris, and the jesuits; he died in 1631.

MARTELLI, Lewis, an Italian poet, died in 1527.

MARTELLI, Peter James, author of seven volumes of prose and verse; he was secretary to the senate of Bologna, and died in 1727.

MARTENNE, Edmund, a Benedictine of St. Maur, author of a commentary on the Rules of St. Benedict, and some other books; he died in 1739.

MARTIAL, D'Auvergne, a French poet, author of a historical poem on Charles VII., "Arrets de L'amour," &c., died in 1508.

MARTIALIS, Marcus Valerius, an ancient Latin poet, born in Spain, A. D. 29. He is generally allowed to have excelled all those, whether ancient or modern, who have attempted the pointed epigram. He died at the age of 75.

MARTIANAY, John, a Benedictine, who ably edited the works of St. Jerome, in 5 vols. folio, with a life of that father; he died in 1717.

MARTIGNAC, Stephen Algai, lord of, a French writer, who published the lives of the bishops of Paris, and translated Horace, Terence, Juvenal, Ov , &c.; he died in 1698.

MARTIN, St., was converted to Christianity and became bishop of Taurus. He is regarded as the apostle of Gaul. His confession of faith is still extant; he died in 397.

MARTIN I., pope, caused the doctrines of the Monothelites to be condemned; he died in 655.

MARTIN II., pope, after John VIII., in 882, he died two years after.

MARTIN III., a native of Rome, pope after Stephen VIII. He was a benevolent pontiff, and founded several churches; he died in 946.

MARTIN IV., a Frenchman, made pope after Nicholas III.; he died at Peronse, in 1285.

MARTIN V., Otho Colonna, an illustrious Roman, made pope after the abdication of Gregory XII., in 1417.

MARTIN, Benjamin, one of the most celebrated mathematicians and opticians of the age, born in London, in 1704, and died in 1782.

MARTIN, David, a learned French protestant divine, of most amiable manners, author of a "History of the Bible," with 424 plates, also of sermons, &c.; he died in 1721.

MARTIN, Dom James, a Benedictine of Languedoc, who wrote a treatise on the Religion of the ancient Gauls, a History of the Gauls, and other works; he died in 1751.

MARTIN, Thomas, an English antiquarian. He wrote the History of his native town, and was in possession of a large collection of antiquities, pictures, &c.; he died in 1771.

MARTIN, Claude, a native of Lyons, who went to India as a soldier, but left the army and remained in that country. He became immensely rich and built a magnificent edifice at Luck know. He then made a very curious, and valuable collection of the natural productions of the country, and died in 1799.

MARTIN, Alexander, LL. D., governor of the state of North-Carolina, a senator in congress from that state, died in 1807.

MARTINDALE, Adam, an English mathematician and divine, who was chaplain, in the family of lord Delaware. He was author of "Land Meter's Vade Mecum, Almanacs, &c., and died in 1700.

MARTINEAU, Isaac, a jesuit, confessor and friend to the duke of Burgundy, and author of Psalms of Penitence; he died in 1720.

MARTINI, Raymond, a Dominican friar and great orientalist, who flourished in the 13th century. He was selected at Toledo, in 1250, to study Hebrew and Arabic, in order to confute the Jews and Mahometans. This he attempted in a very learned work, called "Pugio Fidei."

MARTINI, Martin, a jesuit, long resident in China, where he wrote some valuable books, on the manners and habits of the Chinese, &c.; he died in 1651.

MARTINIERE, Anthony Augustin Bruzen de la, born in 1684, was secretary to the king of Naples, and geographer to the king of Spain, and died in 1749.

MARTINIUS, Matthias, divinity professor

at Paderborn, and Bremen. He wrote a Philosophical Lexicon, and died in 1630.

MARTINUSIUS, George, or VTISINOVISCH, a native of Croatia, who from a lighter of stoves, became a bishop, minister and friend to the king of Hungary, and finally a cardinal. He was assassinated in 1551.

MARTINELLI, a landscape painter of great eminence, born at Naples, in 1670, died in 1720.

MARTYN, John, a botanical writer, born in London, in 1699, died in 1768.

MARTYR, Peter, a Milanese, employed as a negotiator by Ferdinand of Spain. He was author of a History of the Discovery of America, &c., and died in 1525.

MARTYR, Peter, a distinguished commentator on the Bible, born at Florence, in 1500, died in 1562.

MARUCELLI, John Stephen, an eminent Italian painter died in 1706.

MARULLUS, Michael Tarchanistis, a very learned, but atheistical and blasphemous Greek, who left his native country, and resided in Italy. He was drowned in 1500.

MARULLUS, a poet of Calabria in the 5th century, who came to Padua, to wait upon Attila. Marullus expected an ample reward for the flatteries with which he had filled his panegyric upon Attila; but when that prince was informed that the poet deduced his origin from Heaven, and styled him a god, he ordered both the verses and the versifier to be burned. Attila, however, forgave him.

MARVELL, Andrew, a very ingenious political and critical writer and poet, born in 1620, died in 1678. He manfully supported the religious and civil liberties of his country, by his writings and his parliamentary interest, against the arbitrary encroachments of the court on both; and repeatedly declined all inducements which the king offered him, to go over to the court party.

MARVIELLES, N. de, a French officer, author of some poetical pieces of merit, in Latin and French; he died in 1775.

MARY, the mother of our blessed Saviour, was of the tribe of Judah, and of the royal house of David.

MARY, wife of Cleophas, called in Scripture, the sister of the Virgin, and mother of the apostles James the Less, Simon, Jude, and Joseph.

MARY, queen of England, eldest daughter of Henry VIII., and Catharine of Arragon. She was a learned woman, but bigoted in the popish superstition, exceedingly jealous, and violent and sanguinary in her resentments. During her reign, fire, faggots, and the stake, were the horrid means used to make proselytes to the Romish church. The sacrifice of the innocent lady Jane Grey and her husband, to a mean fit of jealousy, showed a degree of barbarity rarely equalled in civilized life. She married Philip of Spain, whose coldness toward her, together with the loss of Calais, is said to have so preyed on her mind, that she fell into a fever, of which she died in 1558.

MARY, queen of England, wife of William III., was daughter of James II., by the daughter of lord Clarendon. She is represented as a meek, inoffensive character, little inclined to meddle with public affairs, and of a humane and benevolent disposition; she died in 1694.

MARY, daughter of Henry, duke of Brabant, married Philip the Hardy, king of France, in 1274. She was accused, during one of her husband's sons, of which crime, she was, however, probably innocent; she died in 1321.

MARY, of Anjou, daughter of Lewis II., and wife of Charles VII., of France. She was a woman of a very heroic character, and died in 1463.

MARY, daughter of Henry VII., of England, married Lewis XII., of France, and was grandmother to the unfortunate lady Jane Grey; she died in 1534.

MARY THERESA, of Austria, daughter of Philip IV., of Spain, married Lewis XIV., of France, in 1660, and died in 1683.

MARY DE MEDICIS, daughter of Francis II., duke of Tuscany, was married to Henry IV., of France, in 1600. She was banished by her son Lewis XIII, together with her favourites and attendants, and died in poverty, at Cologne, in 1642.

MARY LECZINSKA, daughter of Stanislaus, king of Poland, married Lewis king of France, in 1725, and is represented as a very amiable and virtuous princess; she died in 1768.

MARY, of Cleves, married Henry I., prince of Conde. She was loved with so much ardour by the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III., that when he came to the throne, he designed to annul her marriage, and take her himself; but her sudden death, probably by poison, at the age of 18, in 1574, left him disconsolate.

MARY, of Arragon, daughter of Sancho III., wife of Otho, was put to death in 998, for falsely accusing, and destroying the count of Modena.

MARY, daughter of Charles, duke of Burgundy, married Maximilian, son of the emperor Frederic, and thus transferred the dominions of Burgundy to the house of Austria; she died in 1482.

MARY, of Austria, daughter of Philip, king of Spain, married, in 1521, Lewis, king of Hungary, who was slain at the battle of Mohats. She was a woman of courage and firmness, and a great protector of literature; she died in 1558.

MARY STUART, queen of Scots, famous for her beauty, wit, learning, and misfortunes, daughter of James V., king of Scotland, succeeded her father, in 1542, eight days after her birth. In 1558, she married Francis, danphin, and afterwards king of France; by which means she became queen of France. This monarch dying in 1560, she returned into Scotland, and married her cousin, Henry Stuart, (lord Darnley,) in 1565; but excluding him from any share of the government (as he suspected) by the advice of Rizzio, an Italian musician, her favourite and secretary, the king, by the assistance of some of the principal nobility, suddenly surprised them together, and Rizzio was slain in the queen's presence, in 1566. The next year the king was blown up with gunpowder, in a private house, to which he had retired with a few friends. The earl of Bothwell, the new favourite of Mary, was undoubtedly the contriver of this murder; he was, however, acquitted by the nobles of his and Mary's party; and, in about two months after, the queen, to the astonishment of all Europe, married this ambitious villain. This shameful conduct occasioned the revolt of the chief nobility, and her best subjects, by whom she was taken prisoner, compelled to resign the crown, and her son James VI., was crowned. The queen soon after escaped from prison and raised an army to oppose the regent, Murray, but was defeated, and fled to England, in 1568 where she was detained a

prisoner, charged by her own subjects with the murder of her husband, king Henry. During the long imprisonment of the queen, she was justly considered as the head of the popish party, who wished to see a princess of their persuasion on the throne of England. She countenanced, if she was not directly concerned in, the plots against the life of Elizabeth, who was reduced to the necessity of sacrificing her to her own personal safety. She was tried for a conspiracy, condemned, and beheaded, in 1587.

MARY, a French poetess, who resided in England, in the 13th century. Her poems on chivalry, &c., are preserved in the British museum

MAS, Lewis du. See DUMAS.

MASACCIO Thomas, an eminent Italian painter, who was regarded as the chief artist of the second age of modern painting; he died in 1443.

MASCARDI, Augustine, a learned Italian jesuit, for whose benefit, pope Urban VII. founded a professorship He was the author of many works, but always poor and in debt. He died in 1640.

MASCARON, Julius, bishop of Agen, and a most eminent French preacher, born in 1634, died in 1703. His eloquence was astonishing; and it is related that his preaching had such an effect upon the Hugonots, that, of 30,000 Calvinists, which he found at his coming to the see of Agen, 28,000 forsook their church.

MASCHERONI, Laurent, of Bergamo, an eminent mathematician, the well-known author of Compass Geometry, died at Paris, in 1800.

MASCLEF, Francis, a French theologician, and canon of Amiens. He wrote a Hebrew grammar, and other books, and died in 1723.

MASCRIER, John Baptist de, a French writer, author of a description of Egypt, from Mallet's Memoirs, Christian Reflections, &c.; he died in 1760.

MASENIUS, James, a jesuit, professor of eloquence and poetry, at Cologne, and author of a Latin poem on the Fall of Man, from which, it is said, Milton borrowed ideas; he died in 1681.

MASHAM, lady Damaris, a very learned lady, who wrote a discourse concerning the Love of God. Besides learning, she possessed every other virtue, and died in 1709

MASIUS, Andrew, born near Brussels, a very learned orientalist, who wrote a Syriac grammar, and translated pieces from the Syriac; he died in 1753.

MASKELINE, Rev. Dr. Nevil, a most eminent mathematician, and many years astronomer royal at Greenwich, was born in 1332, and educated at Cambridge. He determined the method of finding the longitude at sea by lunar observations. He published "The Nautical Almanac," and several other scientific works, and died in 1811.

MASO, Thomas, or MASO FINIGUERRA, a goldsmith, of Florence, said to have invented the art of taking impressions from engravings on copper, about 1480.

MASON, Francis, a native of Durham, chaplain to James I., and author of some valuable writings; he died in 1621.

MASON, Sir John, a statesman of eminence, in the reign of Henry VIII., and his successors. Henry employed him on several embassies, and made him his privy counsellor. He maintained his influence at court under Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth; he died in 1566.

MASON, John, a learned and pious dissenting minister, author of Self Knowledge, Practical Discourses for Families, and other works. He died in 1763.

MASON, William, an excellent English poet and divine, born in 1725. died in 1797.

MASON, George, an English writer, author of "Essays on Gardening;" "Answer to Tom Paine," and other works; he died in 1806.

MASON, John, one of the early settlers of Connecticut, distinguished for his successful expedition against the Pequot Indians, of which he wrote an account; he was commander of the troops and lieutenant governor of the colony. He died in 1673.

MASON, John, D. D., a native of Scotland, and a distinguished presbyterian clergyman, of New-York, was eminent for his learning, talents, and eloquence. He died in New-York, in 1792.

MASON, George, a distinguished statesman, of the state of Virginia, died in 1792.

MASQUE DE FER, or IRON MASK, a person confined in the bastile, who always wore a mask with steel springs, which concealed his features, without preventing his eating. Though no person could ever discover who he was, it is certain from the treatment he received, that he was a person of high birth. He died in 1708, and was buried privately.

MASSAC, John Baptist, an eminent French painter, born at Paris, died in 1767.

MASSANIELLO, or ANELLO. See ANELLO.

MASSARI, Lucio, a native of Bologna, eminent as a historical painter, died in 1633.

MASSARIA, Alexander, a physician, born at Vicenza. He wrote "Practice of Medicine," and other works, and died in 1598.

MASSASOIT, an Indian sachem, who resided in Naraganset bay, when the pilgrims landed at Plymouth, in 1620. He was distinguished for his friendship to the whites, and for the good faith he always observed toward them. He died about the year 1655.

MASSE, John Baptiste, a Parisian, miniature painter to the French king; he died in 1767.

MASSEI, Raymond, a physician, of Orleans, author of Pæan Aurelianus, and other works, about 1600.

MASSENA, Andrew, prince of Esling, one of the most distinguished and fortunate of Buonaparte's field marshals. He was born at Nice, in 1758, and commanded in chief in the memorable campaign of Switzerland; when, at the battle of Zurich, he had to contend against the archduke Charles and marshal Suwaroff; yet, the fruits of this campaign were 70,000 prisoners! He ended his military career by the command of the army of Portugal, in 1810-11, and died in 1817.

MASSEVILLE, Lewis le Vavasseur de, a native of Montebourg, an able topographical writer, and author of a History and Geography of Normandy; he died in 1733.

MASSIEU, William, an ingenious and learned French writer on classical antiquity, and author of an edition of Demosthenes, born in 1665, died in 1722.

MASSILLON, John Baptiste, a very celebrated preacher of France, and considered in that country as a consummate master of eloquence, was born in 1663, died in 1742.

MASSINGER, Philip, an excellent English dramatic poet, born in 1585, died in 1639. He was held in high [illegible], by the poets of that

age. His works were collected by Mr. Mason and Mr. Davies, in 1779.

MASSINISSA, an African king, who became a most faithful ally of Rome, died in 149 B. C.

MASSOLINO, de Panicale, at Florence, an admirable painter; he died in 1450.

MASSON, Anthony, a French engraver, whose portraits were much admired, died in 1702.

MASSON, Innocent le, a Carthusian, who rebuilt the Grande Chartreuse, at Paris, when destroyed by fire; he died in 1703.

MASSON, Anthony, a Minim, author of a History of the Deluge, and of Noah; he died in 1700.

MASSON DES GRANGES, Daniel, a French ecclesiastic, author of the "Modern Philosopher, or the Unbeliever condemned at the tribunal of Reason;" he died in 1760.

MASSON, Papirius, a French annalist of good reputation. He died in 1611.

MASSON, John, a reformed minister, originally of France, but who fled to England to enjoy that liberty in religion which his own country refused him, and died in Holland, about the middle of the 18th century.

MASSON, Francis, an eminent Scotch gardener and botanist. He visited the Cape of Good Hope, the West-Indies, Portugal, Madeira, and North-America, to collect plants for the royal gardens, and died at Montreal, in 1805.

MASSUET, Rene, a learned French Benedictine, known by his edition of Irænæus, with learned dissertations, in 1710.

MASTELLETA, John Andrew, a painter, of Bologna, born in 1577, died in a fit of melancholy.

MATANI, Anthony, an Italian physician, professor of medicine at Pisa, and author of several learned works on his profession, he died in 1769.

MATERNUS, DE CILANO, George Christian, author of a Dissertation on the Aurora Borealis, and other works, died in Lower Saxony, in 1773.

MATHER, Richard, came to Massachusetts, in 1635, and settled there. He was an eminent divine, and author of several religious works; he died in 1699.

MATHER, Samuel, son of the preceding, came with his father to New-England, but returned to Great Britain, where he became a distinguished preacher; he died in 1671.

MATHER, Increase, D. D., brother to the preceding, was for several years a clergyman of Boston, and afterwards, president of Harvard college; he was author of several works, and died in 1723.

MATHER, Cotton, D. D., F. R. S., son of the preceding, was distinguished for his great learning and piety, and may be considered as the most eminent clergyman of his day in New-England. He was settled at Boston, where he died in 1727. His writings were numerous.

MATHER, Samuel, son of Dr. Cotton Mather, was also a clergyman of Boston. He died in 1785

MATHER, Nathaniel, an eminent English divine, settled at London, died in 1697.

MATHER, Eleazer, first minister of Northampton, Mass., was born in 1637, and died in 1669.

MATHIAS, St., one of the twelve apostles, in the room of the traitor Judas.

MATHIAS, son of Maximilian II., was emperor of Germany, after his brother Rodolphus II., in 1612. He died at Vienna, in 1616.

MATHIAS CORVINUS, king of Hungary and Bohemia, in 1458. He broke the conspiracy of Hungarian lords, who invited Frederic III., to take possession of the crown. He was a great warrior, but a good and benevolent king, and introduced order, and reformed abuses among his subjects; he died in 1490.

MATHIAS, Christian, a native of Holstein, professor of divinity and philosophy at various universities. He wrote Historia Patriarcharum &c., and died in 1655.

MATHON DE LA COUR, James, a French mathematician, and an active member of the academy at Lyons. He wrote Elements of Dynamics, and Mechanics, and other works, and died in 1770.

MATHON DE LA COUR, Charles Joseph, son of the preceding, was distinguished at Paris for his literary labours, and the prizes he obtained in the various learned academies there. Among his works, he wrote on the danger of reading books hostile to religion. He was executed in 1793.

MATIGNON, James de, an able warrior, was commander-in-chief in Normandy, in 1572, and was made marshal by Henry III. of France; he died in 1597.

MATILDA, or MAUD, daughter of Henry I., king of England, married Henry IV., king of Germany, and was afterwards acknowledged queen of England; but her conduct not suiting the nobles, she was deposed, and Stephen placed on the throne; she died in 1167.

MATSYS, Quintin, sometimes called the blacksmith of Antwerp, from his having been transformed from a farrier to a painter by the force of love, and for the sake of a mistress; became eminent in his new profession, and died in 1529.

MATTEI, Paolo da, a painter, of Naples, celebrated for the correctness of his pieces, died in 1728.

MATTHEW, or LEVI, a tax gatherer, became a disciple of our Saviour. He wrote his gospel about A. D. 64, and is supposed to have suffered martyrdom.

MATTHEW CANTACUZENUS, son of John, emperor of Constantinople, and partner on the throne with him in 1534. He composed some commentaries on Solomon's Song.

MATTHEW, of Westminster, an English historian, of the 14th century, very much esteemed for his veracity, acuteness, and diligence.

MATTHEWS, Tobias, an able and eloquent divine, in the reign of James I., was made bishop of Durham, and afterwards of York; he died in 1628.

MATTHEWS, Thomas, a native of Glamorganshire, eminent as a naval commander; he died in 1751.

MATTHEWS, Samuel, governor of the colony of Virginia, in 1656, died in England, while residing there as the agent of the colony.

MATTHEWS, John, an active friend of the revolution, a member of congress from South Carolina, during that struggle, and afterwards governor of that state; he died in 1802.

MATTHIEU, Peter, a French historian, who became historiographer to Henry IV., and attended Lewis XIII. at the siege of Montauban. He wrote the history of France, and histories of several of the French kings; he died in 1621.

MATTHIOLUS, Peter Andrew, an able author, born at Sienna. He published, in Italian, some valuable commentaries on Dioscorides

His works were edited by Bartholin; he died in 1577.

MATTI, Don Emanuel, a Spanish poet of eminence, member of the Arcadia, at Rome. Pope Innocent XII., made him dean of Alicant; he died in 1737.

MATURINO, a native of Florence, eminent as a painter, was a pupil of Raphael, whose works he rivalled; he died in 1527.

MATY, Dr. Matthew, an eminent physician, critic, and miscellaneous writer, born in Holland, in 1718, but settled in England; he was secretary to the Royal Society, and principal librarian of the British Museum. He died in 1776.

MATY, Paul Henry, M. A., F. R. S., son of the preceding. His whole life was taken up in literary pursuits. In January, 1782, he set on foot a Review of Publications, principally foreign; and no man was better qualified for the employment. He was born in 1745, and died in 1787.

MAUCHARD, Burchard David, professor of anatomy and physic, at Tubingen, and physician to the duke of Wirtemberg. He wrote various tracts on his profession, and died in 1751.

MAUCROIX, Francis de, a Frenchman, famous for his many translations from Greek and Latin authors. He was intimate with Boileau and Racine, and died in 1708.

MAUDUIT, Michael, an eminent French divine, who wrote against atheists and deists, also a translation of the Psalms, &c.; he died in 1709.

MAUDUIT, Israel, F. A. S., a political and miscellaneous writer, best known as author of "Considerations on the German War," &c., died in 1787.

MAUGIN, John, of Anjou, translated Machieval's Discourses into French, about 1550.

MAUPERTUIS, Peter Lewis Moreau de, an eminent French philosopher, born in 1698. In 1736 he was placed at the head of the academicians who were sent into the North by the king of France, to determine the figure of the earth, which was executed with great success. He died in

MAUPERTUY, John Baptist Drouet de, a Parisian, was bred to the law, but afterwards took orders. He wrote his "History of the Holy Church at Vienne," and other religious books, and died in 1736.

MAUPIN, N. Aubigny, a celebrated singer at the Paris opera. She died in 1707.

MAUR, St., a disciple of St. Benedict, who died about 584. A congregation bearing his name, was formed in France, in the 17th century, which has produced some learned men.

MAUR, Don Charles de, an eminent mathematician and engineer, was employed in the Spanish army, and also in the construction of canals and roads. He wrote Elements of Mathematics, and died in 1785.

MAURAN, Peter, a leading man among the Albigenses, in Languedoc, was condemned to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, because he denied transubstantiation; he lived in the 13th century.

MAUREPAS, John Frederic Phillippeaux, count of, a statesman, of France, eminent for his genius activity, and profound sagacity, was born in 1701, and died in 1781.

MAURICE, of Nassau, prince of Orange, succeeded his father in the government of the Low Countries, in 1584. He added to his dominions by conquest, and was considered the ablest general of his time: he died in 1625.

MAURICEAU, Francis, a French surgeon, who applied himself with success and reputation to the disorders of women, and was at the head of all the operators in obstetrics. One of his works upon this subject has been translated into several languages. He died in 1709.

MAURITIUS TIBERIUS, a Cappadocian, who distinguished himself at the head of the Roman armies, and finally was made emperor, but dethroned and put to death by Phocas, in 602.

MAUROLICO, Francis, abbe of Santa Maria del Porto, in Sicily, and professor of mathematics there, was the author of several mathematical works; he died in 1575.

MAURUS, Terentianus, a Latin poet in the time of Trajan.

MAURY, Jean Siffrein, an eminent preacher at Paris, distinguished at the commencement of the revolution, for his defence of the clergy and of royalty, in the states-general. He was afterwards archbishop of Paris, and a cardinal, and died at Rome, in 1817.

MAUSSAC, Philip James, president of the court of aids, at Montpellier, and an elegant Greek scholar and writer; he died in 1650.

MAUTOUR, Philibert Bernard Moreau de, anditor of the Paris chamber of accounts, and member of the academy of inscriptions. He wrote some poems and other works, and died in 1737.

MAXCY, Jonathan, D. D., professor of divinity, and president of Brown university, and afterwards president of Columbia college, South Carolina; he died in 1820.

MAXENTIUS, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, son of Maximianus Hercules, declared himself emperor of Rome, in 306. He was defeated by Constantine, and drowned in the Tiber, in 312.

MAXIMIANUS, Marcus Aurelius Valerius Hercules, a Roman emperor, who rose to that dignity from the rank of a common soldier. He was put to death by order of Constantine, his son-in-law, in 310.

MAXIMIANUS, Galerius Valerius, a shepherd, raised to the Roman throne by Dioclesian, who gave him his daughter in marriage; he died in 311.

MAXIMILIAN I., archduke of Austria, son of Frederic IV. He was elected king of the Romans, and afterwards emperor. He was unsteady in his attachments, and little to be depended upon in political affairs; he died in 1519.

MAXIMILIAN II., son of Frederic I., was elected king of the Romans, in 1562, and two years after, succeeded his father as king of Hungary and Bohemia, and emperor of Germany. He was a peaceful and well disposed prince, and died in 1576.

MAXIMILIAN, duke of Bavaria, deserved by his courage, the title of Defender of Germany, by his wisdom, that of Solomon. He was raised to the dignity of an elector of Germany; he died in 1651.

MAXIMILIAN, Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, distinguished himself by his services in the cause of the emperor Leopold. His merits placed him at the head of the Hungarian army, and he was made governor of the Low Countries by the king of Spain; he died in 1726.

MAXIMILIAN, Leopold, elector of Bavaria, son of the emperor Charles VII., died in 1777.

MAXIMINUS, Caius Julius Verus, son of a peasant, rose by his valour to be emperor of Rome, in 235. He was a tyrant, and fell by assassination, in 256.

MAXIMUS, Magnus, a Spaniard, proclaime

emperor of Rome by his army, but he was defeated and beheaded by Theodosius, in 388.

MAXIMUS, of Tyre, a Platonic philosopher, who was at Rome in 146. His discourses still remain.

MAXIMUS, a Cynic, tutor to the apostate Julian, whom he encouraged in his opposition to Christianity; he was put to death in 366.

MAY, Thomas, an English dramatic poet, and historian, born in 1594. We have several translations of his from Latin authors, and other compositions of his own also in verse. But he was most famous for that of "Lucan's Pharsalia;" and his own continuation of that poem to the death of Julius Cæsar, both in Latin and English, has considerable merit. He died in 1650.

MAY, Lewis du, a protestant French historian. He wrote "State of the German Empire," and several other works, and died in 1681.

MAYENNE, Charles, of Lorraine, duke of, son of Francis, duke of Guise, and one of the most distinguished warriors of his time. He was, however, defeated by Henry IV., of France, who afterwards became his friend, and added the Isle of France to his government; he died in 1611.

MAYER, John Frederic, a Lutheran divine, of Leipsic, professor at Wittemberg and Hamburg, and author of dissertations on the Scriptures; he died in 1712.

MAYER, Tobias, one of the greatest astronomers and mechanics of his age, was born in Wirtemburg, in 1723, died in 1762, having published several excellent works.

MAYERNE, Sir Theodore, an eminent physician, born at Geneva. He became physician to Henry IV., of France, and afterwards to James I., of England, and his queen. His works were printed in folio; he died in 1635.

MAYHEW, Thomas, was governor of Martha's Vineyard, and distinguished for his regard to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Indians under his authority; he died in 1681.

MAYHEW, Thomas, son of the preceding, was the first clergyman of Martha's Vineyard, and was distinguished for his ministerial labours among the Indians of that island. He perished at sea, aged 37.

MAYHEW, John, a son of the preceding, and a clergyman of Martha's Vineyard, died in 1689.

MAYHEW, Experience, was also a minister among the Indians at Martha's Vineyard, and translated a part of the Bible into their language.

MAYHEW, Jonathan, D. D., son of the preceding, a distinguished American divine, settled at Boston, author of several religious works. He died in 1766.

MAYNARD, Sir John, an eminent English lawyer, celebrated for his eloquence, died in 1690.

MAYNARD, Francis, a French poet of wit and gayety, secretary to queen Margaret, and author of odes and songs, died in 1646.

MAYNE, Dr. Jasper, an English poet and divine, born in 1604. He wrote "The City Match," a comedy; and "The Amorous War," a tragi-comedy, and died in 1672.

MAYNWARING, Arthur, an English political writer and poet, born in 1668, died in 1712.

MAYO, Richard, an English divine, author of several works, died in 1695.

MAYOW, John, a learned English physician, celebrated as a chymist, and for his experiments on air; he died in 1679.

MAZARD, Stephen, of Lyons, a man who greatly improved the manufactory of hats; he died in 1736.

MAZARINE, Julius, cardinal, and first minister of state in France, to Louis XIV., born in 1602, died in 1661.

MAZEAS, John Mathurin, professor in the college at Navarre, and a writer in mathematics; he died in 1802.

MAZELINE, Peter, a sculptor, of Rouen, whose works are still admired; he died in 1706.

MAZOCHI, Alexius Symmachus, an Italian antiquary, died in 1771.

MAZUIER, Claude Lewis, a member of the French convention during the revolution. His moderate, yet bold and firm conduct marked him for the guillotine, by which he suffered in 1794.

MAZZUCHELLI, Grammaria, a nobleman, of Brescia, eminent as a philologist and historian; he died in 1765.

MAZZUCHELLI, Peter Francis, an eminent painter, of Rome, died in 1616.

MAZZUOLI, Francesco, or Parmesan, an eminent painter, born at Parma. He excelled in etching, of which he has been called the inventor, and was regarded as the rival of Correggio; he died in 1540. There was another artist of the same name, in the 16th century, who excelled in historical pieces.

MEAD, Matthew, an English dissenting divine, and author of some meritorious works, died in 1699.

MEAD, Richard, a most eminent English physician, born in 1673, died in 1754. His "Medical Works" were collected and published. Those for which he is most celebrated, are on "Pestilential Contagion," and on "Poisons." During almost half a century he was at the head of his profession. He was a most generous patron of learning and learned men, in all sciences, and in every country.

MEADOWCROFT, Richard, an English divine and author, died in 1769.

MECHAIN, M., of Lyons, an eminent astronomer, whose talents were usefully employed; he died in 1805.

MEDE, Joseph, B. D., an English author; his works are chiefly on divinity; he died in 1638.

MEDICIS, Cosmo de, born at Florence, in 1399, was a merchant, but bestowed vast expense and attention in promoting learning and the sciences. He collected a fine library, and enriched it with rare manuscripts. He removed to Venice, where he was received as a king; but his countrymen soon recalled him; and in effect he presided over the commonwealth 34 years. He died in 1646, and over his tomb was inscribed, Father of the People, and Freer of his Country.

MEDICIS, Lorenzo de, surnamed the Great, and Father of Letters, was an illustrious grandson of Cosmo de Medicis, and born in 1448. He was a great merchant, and as great a statesman, equally fit to entertain an ambassador as a factor. His public services so recommended him to the Florentines, that they declared him chief of the republic; and he was so universally esteemed by the princes of Europe, that they often made him the arbiter of their differences. He died in 1492.

MEDICIS, John, surnamed the Invincible, was in the service of Francis I., of France; he died in 1526, aged 28.

MEDICIS, Lorenzo de, an Italian, related to the great Cosmo. He caused Alexander de Medicis, the duke of Florence, to be assassinated in 1537.

MEDICIS, Hippolyto de, natural son of Julian, was, in 1529, raised to the rank of cardinal, by his cousin, Clement VII., and sent legate to Germany. He possessed great talents as a negotiator, and military man; he died in 1535.

MEDICIS, Sebastian de, of the same illustrious family, was distinguished by his learning; he died in 1580.

MEDICIS, Peter de, of the same family, an eminent and highly celebrated painter, was born at Florence, in 1586.

MEDINA, John Baptiste, a highly celebrated painter, born at Brussels, and created knight in Scotland; he died in 1711.

MEEN, Henry, an English divine, published "Remarks on the Cassandra of Lycophoron," one of the most obscure of the Greek poets; and died in 1817.

MEGASTHENES, a Greek historian, about 292 B. C.

MEHEGAN, William Alexander, a French historian, who wrote "Picture of modern History," and other works; he died in 1766.

MEIBOMIUS, John Henry, a learned professor of physic at Helmstadt, his native place, was afterwards first physician at Lubec. He wrote some professional works, and died in 1655.

MEIBOMIUS, Henry, a German physician, born in 1638, and known by the publication of "Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum," a very useful collection. He died in 1700.

MEIBOMIUS, Marcus, a very learned person of the same family, born in 1611, who published "Notes upon Diogenes Laertius," &c., and died in 1711.

MEIBOMIUS, Henry, a native of Helmstadt, celebrated for his great knowledge in medicines, his general learning, and his critical powers; he died in 1625.

MEIR, George Frederic, a German philosophical writer, born in Saxony, in 1718, died in 1777.

MEISNER, Balthasar, a Lutheran divine, and theological professor at Wittemberg, was author of several books, and died in 1628.

MEISSONIER, Justus Aurelius, of Turin, eminent as a painter, sculptor, goldsmith and architect, designer and goldsmith to the king of France; he died in 1750.

MELA, Pomponius, an ancient Latin geographical writer, born in Spain, who flourished in the reign of the emperor Claudius. His 3 books of "Cosmography, or De Situ Orbis," have been thought worthy of the attention and labours of the ablest critics.

MELANCTHON, Philip, a celebrated German divine, coadjutor with Luther in the Reformation, and one of the wisest and greatest men of his age, born at Bretten, Feb. 16, 1497, died in 1560.

MELANIPPIDES, two Greek poets of merit. One of them grandfather, flourished 520 B. C. the other his grandson, 460 B. C. Their works are lost.

MELCHISEDECK, high-priest of God, and king of Salem, met Abraham after his defeat of the king of Sodom, and gave him his blessing.

MELCTHAL, Arnold de, one of the founders of Swiss liberty, in 1310.

MELEAGER, a Greek poet of Syria, 188 B. C.

MELETIUS, bishop of Lycopolis, in Egypt, who founded a new sect, which supported the Arians. He died about A. D. 346.

MELISSUS, a philosopher of Samos, who maintained that the universe is infinite, and immoveable, 444 B. C.

MELITO, St., bishop of Sardis, in Asia, in 170, and author of several works which are lost.

MELITUS, a Greek orator and poet, the accuser of Socrates. His iniquity was discovered after the death of Socrates, and he was sentenced to death, 400 B. C.

MELLAN, Claude, a celebrated French engraver, invited to England by Charles II.; he died in 1688.

MELLON, John, an American clergyman, settled at Lancaster, Mass., and afterwards at Hanover, N. H.; he died in 1807.

MELMOTH, William, a learned English lawyer, born in 1666. He wrote an admirable treatise "On the great importance of a religious life," and died in 1743.

MELMOTH, William, son of the preceding, was born in 1710. He translated the epistles of "Pliny" and "Cicero" and wrote some elegant letters under the assumed name of sir Thomas Fibrosbone. He died in 1799.

MELON, John Francis, secretary of the academy at Bourdeaux, died in 1738.

MELOT, John Baptist, a French writer of merit, member of the academy of inscriptions, and librarian to the king of France; he died in 1760.

MELVIL, sir James, author of some useful and entertaining memoirs of England and Scotland, was born in 1530. He was privy counsellor, and gentleman of the bedchamber to Mary queen of Scots, till her confinement at Lockleven. He died in 1606.

MEMMI, Simon, a portrait painter, of Sienna, died in 1345.

MEMNON, a Rhodian, general of Darius, opposed Alexander's invasion.

MENAGE, Giles, called the Varro of his time, was born in France, in 1613, and died in 1692. He composed several works, the principal of which are "Origines de la Langue Francoise," "Miscellanea," a collection of pieces in Greek, Latin, and French, prose and verse.

MENANDER, an ancient Greek comic poet, born at Athens, in the 3d year of the 109th Olympiad. The kings of Egypt and Macedon, sent ambassadors to invite him to their courts, and even fleets to bring him over; but Menander preferred the free enjoyment of his studies to the promised favours of the great. Only four of his numerous comedies are preserved. He was accidentally drowned 293 B. C.

MENANDRINO, Marsilio, also called Marsilius of Padua, the place of his birth, one of the most celebrated philosophers and lawyers of the 14th century.

MENARD, Claude, a French magistrate, of Angers, and an eminent antiquarian; he died in 1652.

MENARD, Dom Nicholas Hugues, a Benedictine of St. Maur, and an author, died in 1644.

MENARD, Leo, a counsellor of Nismes, and author of a history of that place, died in 1767.

MENASSEH-BEN-ISRAEL, a Portuguese rabbi, of the sect of the Pharisees, author of some Hebrew works, died in 1660.

MENCKE, Otto, a learned German critic, born

in 1644, died in 1707. The most considerable of his works, and which is alone sufficient to perpetuate his name, is the "Acta Eruditorum" of Leipsic

MENCKE, John Burchard, son of Otto, was born in 1674, and author of numerous learned works. He continued the "Acta Eruditorum" 25 years, and died in 1732.

MENDAJORS, John Peter de, a Frenchman, author of a history of Gaul, died in 1747.

MENDEZ PINTO, Ferdinand, a Portuguese, celebrated for his adventures, an account of which he published. He flourished in the 16th century.

MENDEZ, Moses, an English poet, and dramatic writer, died in 1758.

MENDELSOHN, Moses, a Jew, of Berlin, acquired a great literary reputation.

MENDOZA, Gonzales Peter le, archbishop of Seville, served Ferdinand and Isabella with great ability, and died in 1495.

MENDOZA, John Gonzales, an Augustine friar, sent by the Spanish king as ambassador to China, in 1584; he wrote a history of that country, in 1589.

MENECRATES, a physician, of Syracuse, so proud of his success, that he assumed the title of Jupiter.

MENEDEMUS, a Greek philosopher, in the age of Alexander.

MENEDEMUS, a Cynic philosopher, and a fanatic, who pretended to be sent from hell to notice the actions of mankind.

MENESES, Alexis de, a Portuguese Augustine monk, made viceroy of Portugal, by Philip II.; he died in 1617.

MENESTRIER, John Baptist le, a French antiquarian, died in 1634.

MENESTRIER, Claude Francis, a French jesuit, of astonishing memory, and author of a history of Lewis XIV., died in 1705.

MENGOLI, Peter, a learned and popular lecturer on mechanics, at Bologna, died in 1690.

MENGS, Antony Raphael, an eminent painter, born in Bohemia, in 1726, died at Rome, in 1779. He was also an author, and his works on taste, on painters, and the philosophy and progress of the arts, were published at Parma, in 1780.

MENINSKI, Franciscus a Mesgnien, or MENIN, an eminent German orientalist; he died in 1698.

MENNO, Simonis, an ecclesiastic, of Friesland, and an anabaptist leader. His followers are still to be found in the Low countries, by the name of Mennonites. He died in 1565.

MENOCHIUS, James, a civilian, of Pavia, of distinguished abilities, died in 1607.

MENTEL, John, a printer, of Strasburg, and the first printer there. He published a Bible in 1466, and died in 1578.

MENTZEL, Christian, a German, celebrated for his knowledge in medicine and botany, died in 1791.

MENZIKOFF, Alexander, a Russian prince, deeply concerned in the politics of the reign of Peter II. He died in exile, in November, 1629. He has been compared to cardinal Wolsey, for his rise from a very low origin, (that of a pastry cook,) and his fall, accelerated by his imprudence and ostentation.

MENZINI, Benedict, an Italian poet, whose writings were much admired; he died in 1704.

MERCADO, Michael de, or MERCATI, a Tuscan, and physician to pope Clement VIII., died in 1593.

MERCATOR, Marius, an ecclesiastical author, and pupil of St. Augustine, died about 451

MERCATOR, Gerard, one of the most famous geographers of his time, born in 1512, died in 1594.

MERCATOR, Nicolas, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, was born at Holstein, in the beginning of the 17th century. He published several works on astronomy and mathematics.

MERCER, Hugh, a native of Scotland, was a brigadier general in the American army of the revolution, and was killed at the battle of Princeton, in 1777, while endeavouring to counteract the disorder into which his troops had been thrown by the enemy.

MERCIER, Bartholomew, abbe of St. Leger, and the learned author of several works, died in 1799.

MERCIER, John, a celebrated philologer, of France, died in 1572.

MERCURIALIS, Jerome, an Italian physician, of great abilities, and author of several works, died in 1606.

MERCY, Francis de, a Frenchman, and general in the Bavarian army, distinguished for his bravery, was killed in 1645.

MERDDIN, son of Mervyn, a Welch poet, one of the three great bards of Wales, flourished about 560.

MERE, George Brossin, chevalier de, a French writer, admired for his rank and learning; he died in 1690.

MERIAN, Maria Sibylla, a German lady, celebrated for her skill in drawing; she died in 1647.

MERLIN, Ambrose, a British writer, in the 5th century. His history is somewhat fabulous.

MEROVÆUS, king of France after Clodion, in 448, and progenitor of the Merovingean race.

MERRET, Christopher, an English physician and writer, died in 1695.

MERRICK, James, an English divine and poet, and author of the poetical version of the Psalms, born in 1720, died in 1769.

MERRY, Robert, an English poet, born in 1755, emigrated to America on account of politics, and died there in 1798.

MERSENNUS, Marin, a celebrated mathematician and divine, died at Paris, in 1648.

MERTON, Walter de, founder of the college at Oxford, which bears his name. He was lord-chancellor, and afterwards bishop of Rochester. He died in 1277.

MERULA, George, an Italian, a teacher of youth, and an author, died in 1496.

MERULA, Paul, a learned Hollander, and professor of history at Leyden, died in 1607.

MERVILLE, Michael Guyot de, a French journalist and bookseller, drowned himself in the lake of Geneva, in 1765.

MERY, John, an eminent French surgeon, died in 1709.

MESNAGER, Nicholas, employed by Lewis XIV. in negotiating commercial affairs; he died in 1714.

MESNARDIERE, Hippolytus Julius Pillet de la, a French Poet, patronised by Richelieu; he died in 1663.

MESSALINA, Valeria, wife of the emperor Claudius, of infamous character, was put to death A. D. 46. Another of the same name was wife of Nero.

MESSENGUY, Francis Philip, professor of belles lettres at Beauvais, and author of several works, died in 1769.

MESSENIUS, John, a learned Swede, and professor in the university at Upsal; he died in 1638.

MESSIER, Charles, a distinguished French astronomer, and a member of the National Institute, died in 1817.

MESSIS, Quintin. See. MATSYS.

MESTON, William, a Scotch poet, and professor of philosophy at Aberdeen, died in 1745.

METASTASIO, Pietro Bonaventura, an elegant Italian poet, born in 1698, died in 1782.

METELLI, Augustino, an Italian painter, celebrated for his excellence in the perspective; he died in 1660.

METELLUS, Q. Cæcilius, a celebrated Roman, called Numidicus, from the war he carried on against Numidia.

METEREN, Emanuel Van, of Antwerp, wrote the history of the Low Countries, and died in 1612.

METEZEAU, Clement, a Frenchman, of the reign of Lewis XIII., immortalized his name by the famous canal near Rochelle.

METHOCHITUS, Theodore, an officer of the court of Andronicus, wrote a Roman history, and died at Constantinople, in 1332.

METHODIUS, bishop of Tyre, suffered martyrdom, at Chalas, in 311.

METIUS, James, of Holland, was the inventor of telescopes with glasses. He flourished about 1600.

METON, an Athenian, inventor of the golden numbers, 432 B. C.

METRODORUS, a disciple of Demetrius, and preceptor of Anaxarchus, the philosopher, and Hippocrates, the physician. He taught the eternity and infinity of the universe.

METRODORUS, an eminent philosopher and painter, was sent by the Athenians, to Paulus Æmilius, who, after having taken Perseus, king of Macedon, demanded two men of them, the one to instruct his children, and the other to paint his triumph.

METTRIE, Julian Offray de la, a French physician, of impious sentiments, died in 1751.

METZU, Gabriel, a Dutch painter of eminence, died in 1658.

MEURSIUS, John, a learned Dutch critic, historian and antiquary, born in 1579, died in 1639. He was the author of many valuable works.

MEUSNIER, Philip a French painter, patronised by Lewis XIV. and XV., died in 1734.

MEYER, James, a Flemish historian, born in 1491, died in 1552.

MEYER, Felix, an eminent German landscape painter, born in 1653, died in 1713.

MEYER, Jeremiah, a miniature painter, born at Tubingen, in 1735. He went to England, and was placed under Zinche, whom he soon surpassed. He was appointed painter in enamel to their majesties, was one of the first members of the royal academy, and died at Rouen, in 1789.

MEYER, Heomanus, a native of Holland, was a distinguished minister of the reformed Dutch church in New-York, and professor of oriental literature, and assistant professor of theology in that church; he died in 1791.

MEZERAI, Francis Eudes de, an eminent French historian, born in 1610, died in 1683. He was extremely negligent in his person, and so careless in his dress that he might have passed for a beggar. He used to study and write by candle light, even at noonday in summer, and always waited upon his company to the door with a candle in his hand. He was secretary of the French academy. As a historian, he is valued for his integrity and faithfulness, but his style is neither polished nor accurate.

MEZIRIAC, Claude Gaspar Bachet, sieur de, a jesuit, known as a poet in several languages; he died in 1638.

MICAH, the sixth of the minor prophets, prophesied of the Messiah.

MICAL, N., abbe, a celebrated French mechanic, died in 1789.

MICHAEL I., succeeded to the throne of Constantinople, in 811; he was a mild and virtuous monarch.

MICHAEL II., a Phrygian, of low descent, he persecuted the Christians, was an oppressive and unpopular monarch, and died in 829.

MICHAEL III., surnamed the Drunkard, succeeded to the throne in 842. His minority was governed by his mother, a woman of great abilities. But when he assumed the reins of government, his profligate conduct produced his assassination, in 867.

MICHAEL IV., called the Paphlagonian, ascended the imperial throne in 1034, but stung by remorse of conscience for the murder of the last emperor, he retired to a monastery, in 1041, and died soon after.

MICHAEL V., surnamed Calafates, succeeded to the throne in 1041. He was a suspicious and cruel monarch, and had his eyes put out in 1042.

MICHAEL VI., or Warrior, raised to the throne by the empress Theodora, he was unpopular, and resigned his crown in 1057.

MICHAEL VII., Palæologus, was deprived of his throne by his mother, he afterwards reascended it, but retired to a monastery in 1078.

MICHAEL VIII., Palæologus, was regent of the eastern empire, and taking advantage of his situation, assumed the supreme power; he died in 1282.

MICHAEL PALÆOLOGUS, son of Andronicus the Elder, was in 1214, emperor under his father, and died in 1220.

MICHAEL FOEDERWITZ, was elected czar of Russia, in 1913. He was a brave and prudent prince, and died in 1645.

MICHAEL ANGELO, of Battles, a celebrated Roman painter, died in 1660.

MICHAEL CERULARIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, in 1043; he prevented the union of the eastern and western churches, and was banished in 1059.

MICHAEL ANGELO BUANAROTTI, an illustrious Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, born in 1474, died at Rome, in 1564. He has the name of the greatest designer that ever lived. Being asked why he did not marry, he answered, "Painting was his wife, and his works his children." The most celebrated of all his works, is his "Last Judgment," printed for pope Paul III. In architecture, he surpassed all the moderns, and as some think, the university also. St. Peters at Rome, the Capitol, and his own house, are proofs of his ability. He was also an excellent poet.

MICHAEL ANGELO DU CARAVAGIO, a celebrated Italian painter, born in 1569, was at first a day labourer, but seeing some painters at work on a wall which he had helped to raise, he was so charmed with their art, that he immediately applied himself to the study of it, and in a few years was admired as the author of a new style of painting. His pieces are to be found in most of the cabinets of Europe.

MICHAELIS, John David, a very learned German writer on divinity, and the oriental languages, was born in 1717, and died in 1791. His works are numerous, but his most celebrated is "Introduction to the New Testament," a translation of which was published in English, in 1761.

MICHELI, Peter Anthony, an able botanist, of Florence, died in 1737.

MICHELI, James Bartholomew, a Genevese, devoted to philosophical and mathematical pursuits; he died in 1766.

MICKLE, William Julius, well known in the literary world, as the translator of the "Lusiad of Camoens." He as also author of the "Concubine," a poem in the manner of Spenser, and "Almada Hill," a poem. He was born in 1734, and died in 1788.

MICRELIUS, John, professor of divinity at Stettin, and a distinguished theological disputant, died in 1658.

MIDDLETON, Richard, of the order of the Cordeliers, distinguished for his learning, died in 1304.

MIDDLETON, William, a naval commander, who made a version of the psalms into Welch verse; he died in 1595.

MIDDLETON, Thomas, a dramatic writer, died about 1630.

MIDDLETON, sir Hugh, a citizen and goldsmith, of London, memorable for his public spirit in supplying that city with water; he died in 1681.

MIDDLETON, Dr. Convers, a celebrated English divine and critical author, born in 1683. In 1735, he published "A Dissertation concerning the Origin of Printing in England," showing that it was first introduced by William Caxton, at Westminster. In 1741, came out his great work "The History of the Life of M. Tullius Cicero." In 1743, he published "The Epistles of "M. T. Cicero to M. Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero, with English notes to each epistle, together with a prefatory dissertation," &c. He died in 1750.

MIDDLETON, Erasmus, an English divine, author of the "Biographia Evangelica;" he died in 1805.

MIDDLETON, Arthur, a member and president of the convention of South-Carolina, at the commencement of the revolution; he died after 1776.

MIDDLETON, Arthur, a member of congress from South-Carolina, in 1776, and a signer of the declaration of Independence; he died in 1787.

MIDDLETON, Thomas Fanshaw, D. D., a distinguished English clergyman, and bishop of Calcutta, was the first English bishop in India. He was appointed in 1814, and died in 1822.

MIEL, Jan, a celebrated Flemish painter, died in 1664.

MIERIS, Francis, of Leyden, excelled as a painter, and died in 1681.

MIERIS, William, son of Francis, was also an eminent painter, and died in 1747.

MIFFLIN, Thomas, an early advocate of the rights of the colonies, member of congress from Pennsylvania, a major-general in the American army, and afterwards governor of the state of Pennsylvania; he died in 1800.

MIGNARD, Nicholas, a celebrated French painter, died in 1668.

MIGNARD, Peter, first painter to the king of France, and director and chancellor of the royal academy of painting, born in 1610, died in 1695.

MIGNON, Abraham, a German painter, whose pieces are admired, died in 1679.

MILBOURNE, Luke, a divine and poet, author of "Poetical Translation of the Psalms;" he was born in 1667, and died in 1720.

MILDMAY, sir Walter, was educated at Cambridge, and, in 1566, was appointed chancellor of the exchequor. He was the founder of Emanuel college, and died in 1589.

MILL, John, a very learned English divine, editor of a Greek New Testament, with various readings and critical notes; he was born in 1645, and died in 1707.

MILL, Henry, an ingenious mechanic, was born in London, about 1680. In the science of hydraulics, he was probably unequalled. He died in 1770.

MILLAR, John, a popular professor of law, at Glasgow, died in 1801.

MILLEDGE, John, a representative and senator in congress from Georgia, and afterwards governor of that state. He died in 1818.

MILLER, Joseph, better known as Joe Miller, a comedian and compiler of a celebrated jestbook. He was born in 1684, and died in 1738.

MILLER, James, an English dramatic poet, born in 1703, died in 1744. He published several plays, and many occasional pieces of poetry, the most distinguished of which, is his "Harlequin Horace."

MILLER, Philip, an eminent English botanist, and author of the "Gardener's Dictionary," born in Scotland, in 1691, died in 1771.

MILLER, lady, author of "Letters from Italy, in the years 1770-71." "Poetical Amusements at a Villa near Bath," &c.; she died in 1781.

MILLER, Edward, M. D., author of several musical productions. He was father of the profession in the north of England, and performed in the oratorios of Handel.

MILLER, Edward, M. D., a native of Delaware, and professor of the practice of medicine in the college of physicians in New-York; he was a distinguished practitioner, and died in 1812.

MILLES, Dr. Jeremiah, an eminent English divine and antiquary, born in 1713, died in 1784. He was dean of Exeter; was ardently engaged in the Chattertonian controversy, and published the supposed Rowley's poems.

MILLETIER, Theopilus Brachet, sieur de la, a lawyer, and afterwards a protestant divine, and then a catholic; he died in 1665.

MILLOT, Abbe de, author of several useful abridgments of history, Histories of France and England, Elements of General History, &c., was born in 1726, and died in 1785.

MILLS, Samuel J., an American clergyman, distinguished for his piety and zeal in promoting the missionary cause in his country. He died on his return from Africa, where he had gone as agent of the American colonization society, in 1818.

MILNE, Dr. Colin, a divine and naturalist, author of "A Botanical Dictionary," "Linnæi Institutiones Botanicæ;" he died in 1815.

MILNER, Joseph, a divine, born in 1744. He became vicar of a church at Hull; was author of "An Answer to Gibbon's attack of Christianity," and "A History of the Church of Christ."

MILNER, Dr. Isaac, brother of Joseph, was a mathematical tutor at the university of Cambridge. Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Pitt were among his pupils. He afterwards became dean of Carlisle, continued his brother's "History of the Church of Christ," and died in 1820.

MILO, an athlete, of Crotona, celebrated for

his prodigious strength. He was devoured by wild beasts, 500 B. C.

MILO, Titus Annius, a Roman, who killed Clodius in the Appian Way.

MILTIADES, a famous Athenian general. He died 489 B. C.

MILTON, John, a most illustrious English poet, and famous politician, was born in London, in 1608. In 1625, he was admitted of Christ's college, Cambridge. His father designed him for the church, and he was himself inclined to that profession for some time, but after he had taken the degree of M. A., in 1632, he left the university and returned to his father. During his retirement for five years, he enriched his mind with the choicest stores of Grecian and Roman learning, making poetry his principal study. The poems entitled "Comus," "L'allegro," "Il Penseroso," and "Lycidas," all written during this time, would have transmitted his fame to the latest posterity, if he had never produced any thing else. On the death of his mother, in 1638, he visited foreign countries, and passed nearly two years in France and Italy, where he distinguished himself by his talents in poetry. Milton returned to England, in 1639, and employed himself in educating his sister's two sons: and being solicited by several friends for the same favour for their children, he took a handsome garden-house, in Aldersgate-street, fit for the purpose. Here he wrote many polemic and controversial tracts. In 1643, he married a daughter of Richard Powell, Esq. She had not lived with her husband much more than a month, when, under a pretence of visiting her friends, she deserted him. About two years afterwards, he was surprised by the entrance of his wife, who imploring pardon and reconciliation on her knees, was again received to his bosom.

"——————— soon his heart relented
Towards her, his life so late and sole delight,
Now at his feet submissive in distress."

At the subversion of the monarchy by the death of the king, Milton, whose principles were strongly republican, was taken into the service of the commonwealth, and made Latin secretary to the council of state. In 1651, he published his celebrated piece entitled "Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio contra Claudii Salmasii Defensionem Regiam;" which spread his fame over all Europe. While writing this, he lost his eyesight, which had been decaying several years. In 1652, he lost his wife; but he immediately married a second. At the restoration, he was included in the general amnesty; and having married a third wife, removed to a house in the Artillery-walk. His circumstances were much reduced by losses at the restoration; but his principles not suffering him to seek or accept of any public employment at court, he sat down to his studies, and applied himself diligently to finish his grand poem, "Paradise Lost," which was published in 1667, and in 1670, he published "Paradise Regained," to which was added "Samson Agonistes, a dramatic poem." In 1669, he published his "History of Britain," which had occupied him many years. He died of the gout, in 1674.

MIMNERMUS, an ancient Greek amatory, poet and musician, flourished in the 37th Olympiad.

MINELLIUS, John, a Dutch grammarian of note, died in 1683.

MINOS, a fabulous son of Jupiter, and king of Crete; he lived 1432 B. C.

MINOT, Lawrence, an English poet anterior to Chaucer, supposed to have died about 1352. His poems were first discovered in manuscript, in the Cottonian library, and have since been presented to the public.

MINOT, George Richards, a lawyer, of Massachusetts, author of a continuation of Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts, and of an Account of the Insurrection in that state; he died in 1802.

MINTO, Walter, a native of Scotland, was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Princeton college, New-Jersey; he died in 1796.

MINUTIUS FELIX, a Roman orator in the 3d century.

MIRABAUD, John Baptist, secretary of the French academy, and an author, died in 1760.

MIRABEAU, Victor Riquetti, marquis de, of Paris, a man well known in the republic of letters, and one of the founders of the political sect called the Economists, of whose principles Dr. Adam Smith has made such good use. He was also author of other works, and died in 1790.

MIRABEAU, Honore Gabriel Riquetti count de, a celebrated French nobleman, born in 1749, died in 1791. A few hours before he died, he deplored the fate of the French empire, exposed as it was to factions and intrigues of every kind. The French directory decreed a public mourning of eight days; and all the places of amusement in Paris were shut on the day of his death.

MIRABEAU, Boniface Riquetti, viscount de, served with distinction in America. He opposed the French revolution, emigrated, and died in 1792.

MIRABELLA, Vincent, an Italian author, died in 1674.

MIRÆUS, Aubertus, a learned German writer, died in 1640.

MIRANDULA, John Picus, earl of, an Italian, and a prodigy of learning, born in 1463, died in 1494.

MIRANDULA, John Francis Picus, prince of, succeeded to the principality in 1499. He was a lover of learning, and was assassinated in 1533.

MIREVELT, Michael Jansen, a painter, of Delft, died in 1641.

MISSON, Francis Maximilian, a distinguished advocate, in the parliament of Paris, in favour of the protestants, and author of "Travels in Italy." He died in 1721.

MITCHEL, Jonathan, a distinguished American clergyman, settled at Cambridge, Mass; he died in 1668.

MITCHELL, Joseph, a dramatic poet, born in Scotland, in 1684, died in 1738

MITCHELL, John, M. D., an eminent English botanist and physician. His botanical researches led him to America, in 1741, where he resided several years. He afterwards returned to England, and died there.

MITHRIDATES, king of Pontus, a renowned general, and at first victorious over the Romans; but being at length conquered by Pompey, he took poison, which proving ineffectual, he was slain, at his own request, by one of his attendants, 64 B. C. aged 72.

MITTARELLI, John Benedict, of Venice, general of the order of the Calmudenses; he died in 1777.

MOCENIGO, Lewis, doge of Venice, defeated the Turks in the celebrated battle of Lepanto, in 571, and died in 1576.

MODREVIUS, Andreas Fricius, secretary of the king of Poland, was a learned author of the 16th century.

MOEBIUS, Godfrey, medical professor at Jena, and the author of several medical works; he died in 1664.

MOEBIUS, George, professor of theology at Leipsic, and an author; he died in 1697.

MOINE, Peter le, an indifferent French poet, died in 1672.

MOINE, Abraham le, a French divine, who left France, and became minister of a protestant congregation in London. He died in 1760.

MOINE, Stephen le, a French protestant minister, highly skilled in the Greek, Latin, and oriental languages, and professor of divinity at Leyden, born in 1624, died in 1689.

MOINE, Francis le, an excellent French painter, born in 1688 He ran himself through with a sword, in a fit of lunacy, and died in 1737.

MOIVRE, De. See DEMOIVRE.

MOLA, Pietro Francesco, a Swiss painter of celebrity, died in 1665.

MOLA, Giovanni Battista, an eminent painter, who studied at Paris, was born in 1620.

MOLANUS, or VERMUELIN, John, an ecclesiastic, and professor of theology at Louvaine; he wrote several works, and died in 1585.

MOLANUS, Gerald Walter, a Lutheran divine, abbot of Lockum, and a correspondent of Bossuet; he died in 1722.

MOLAY, James de, the last grand master of the Templars. Philip the Fair, summoned him to Paris, where he came with 60 knights, who were seized and burnt alive in 1314.

MOLESWORTH, Robert, viscount, an eminent statesman and political writer, under William III., born in 1656, died in 1725. He wrote a celebrated "History of Denmark."

MOLEVILLE, Bertrand de, a French statesman, and minister of marine under Lewis XVI. He died in 1819.

MOLIERE, John Baptist Pocquelin de, a comedian and dramatic poet, the restorer of comedy in France, born in 1620. In 1653, he produced his first play, called "L'Etourdi," or the Blunderer, and continued the remainder of his life to write new plays, which were very greatly and very justly applauded: and if we consider the number of works which he composed while he was himself an actor, and interrupted by perpetual avocations of one kind or other, we must admire the quickness, as well as fertility of his genius. His last comedy was "Le Malade Imaginaire," or the Hypochondriac, and it was acted for the fourth time, Feb. 17th, 1673. On this very day Moliere died in his 53d year.

MOLIERES, Joseph Privat de, a French philosopher and professor in the royal college at Paris. He wrote several works, and died in 1742.

MOLINA, Lewis, a Spaniard of noble birth, and professor of divinity at Ebora; he died in 1600.

MOLINÆUS, Carolus, or Charles DU MOULIN, a famous lawyer, born at Paris, in 1500. He was called the French Papinian, and died in 1566.

MOLINÆUS, or DU MOULIN, Peter, a protestant minister, of France, afterwards professor of philosophy at Leyden. He died in 1656.

MOLINET, John, canon of Valenciennes, wrote several works, and died in 1607.

MOLINET, Claude du, canon of St. Genevieve, published several works, and died in 1687.

MOLINETTI, Anthony, a Venetian physician of great reputation; he died in 1669.

MOLINIER, John Baptist, a distinguished preacher, of Toulouse, and author of sermons; he died in 1745.

MOLLINOS, Michael de, a Spanish ecclesiastic, who caused great controversy in the church. He was founder of the sect called quietists, and died in 1696.

MOLL, Herman, an eminent English geographer, died in 1732.

MOLLER, Henry, a protestant, Hebrew professor at Wittemberg, and author of Latin poems, died in 1589.

MOLLER, Daniel William, a celebrated traveller, and professor in Altorf university; he died in 1712.

MOLLER, John, of Sleswick, an able writer, died in 1734.

MOLLOY, Charles, an eminent Irish political and dramatic writer, died in 1767.

MOLO, a learned rhetorician, who had Cicero among his pupils.

MOLSA, Tarquina, a very accomplished lady. The senate of Rome passed a decree in which all her accomplishments are set forth, bestowing the right of citizenship on her and her family. She was born in 1542, and died in 1617.

MOLSA, Francis Maria, an eminent Italian poet, died in 1544.

MOLYNEUX, William, an excellent mathematician and astronomer, born in 1656, died in 1698.

MOLYNEUX, Samuel, an Englishman, born in 1689. He devoted his time to scientific pursuits, until he was made one of the board of admiralty.

MOLYNEUX, sir William, a gallant soldier in the service of Henry VIII. at the battle of Flodden-Field.

MOMBRITIUS, Monimus, an Italian, and author of the Lives of the Saints, printed in 1479.

MOMPESSON, William, a divine and rector of Cyam, in Derbyshire, at the time of the plague which nearly depopulated that town in 1666. During the calamity, he at the imminent risk of his life, performed the duties of a physician, legislator, and priest, in his afflicted parish.

MONALDESCHI, Lewis, of Rome, author of Roman Annals, in Italian, died in 1380.

MONALDESCHI, John, equery of the queen of Sweden, was put to death in 1657, for writing an account of her intrigues.

MONAMY, Peter, born in Jersey, a painter of sea-pieces, died in 1749.

MONANTHEUIL, Henry de, professor of mathematics at Paris, in 1577; he translated Aristotle's mechanics.

MONARDES, Nicholas, a Spanish physician, who acquired great reputation by his practice, and works which he published; he died in 1578.

MONBODDO, James Burnett, lord, one of the lords of session in Scotland, and a philosophical and metaphysical writer, born in 1714, died in 1799. He wrote "Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of Language," and "Ancient Metaphysics." In the latter work, he strenuously maintains that the ourang-outang, is a class of the human species; he also endeavours to establish the reality of mermaids and other fictitious animals.

MONBRON, N. Fougeret de, a Frenchman, known for his virulence as an author; he died in 1760.

MONCEAUX, Francis de, born at Arras, was

ambassador of Alexander Farnese, to Henry IV.; he wrote several works.

MONCKTON, Robert, a brigadier general under Wolfe, in his expedition against Quebec, afterwards lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, and governor of the colony of New-York; he died in 1782.

MONCONYS, Balthasar de, a Frenchman, who published his Travels in the East, in 1665.

MONCRIF, Francis Augustin Paradis de, member of the French academy, wrote several works, and died in 1770.

MONDONVILLE, John Joseph Cassanea de, a celebrated French musician, died in 1772.

MONGAULT, Nicolas Hubert, an ingenious and learned French critic, editor of "Tully's Letters to Atticus, with a Translation and Comments;" born in 1674, died in 1746.

MONIN, John Edward du, author of elegant poems, was assassinated in 1586.

MONIS, Judah, a converted Jew, teacher of Hebrew at Harvard College, died in 1674.

MONK, George, duke of Albemarle, a brave English general, restored Charles II. to his crown and kingdom. He was author of some political and military tracts. Born in 1608, died in 1670.

MONK, Nicholas, brother of the preceding, and bishop of Hereford, died in 1661.

MONK, the hon. Mrs., daughter of lord Molesworth, of Ireland, a celebrated poetess, died in 1715.

MONMOUTH, James, duke of, natural son of Charles II., king of England, born in 1649. He distinguished himself by his valour and military skill, as lieutenant-general in the service of France. On his return to England, he was sent to quell an insurrection in Scotland, which he effected. Being a protestant, he was deluded into ambitious schemes for the exclusion of the duke of York. He conspired against his father and the duke, and, when the latter came to the crown with the title of James II., he openly appeared in arms. He was defeated, taken, tried for high treason, and beheaded in 1685.

MONNIER, Peter le, professor of philosophy at Paris, and author of several works, died in 1799.

MONNOYE, Bernard de la, a noted French poet, born in 1641, died in 1728.

MONNOYER, John Baptist, an eminent Flemish painter, born in 1635, died in 1699.

MONRO, Dr. Alexander, an eminent physician and anatomist, born in Scotland in 1697, died in 1767. His "Osteology" has been translated into several languages.

MONRO, Alexander, D. D., a learned Scotch divine, and principal of the university of Edinburgh, died in 1713.

MONRO. Dr. John, an English physician, celebrated for his skill in cases of insanity, born in 1715, died in 1791.

MONSEY, Dr. Messenger, many years physician of Chelsea hospital. In his character and humour, he resembled the celebrated dean Swift. He died in 1788, aged 96.

MONSIGNORI, Francis, of Verona, an eminent painter, died in 1519.

MONSON, sir William, a famous English admiral, and author of "Naval Tracts," born in 1569, died in 1642.

MONSTRELET, Enguerand de, a French historian, died in 1453.

MONT, Deodate de, an eminent French painter, a pupil of Rubens, died in 1634.

MONTAGUE, Charles Greville, governor of South Carolina, in 1766, died in 1784

MONTAGUE, Richard, an English prelate and chaplain of James I. He was an excellent scholar, and died in 1641.

MONTAGUE, Charles, earl of Halifax, a distinguished wit and statesman under William III., queen Anne, and George I., born in 1661, died in 1715.

MONTAGUE, Edward, earl of Sandwich, an illustrious English general, admiral, and statesman, and a political and philosophical writer. He was blown up in his ship, in an engagement with the Dutch, off Southwold bay, in 1672.

MONTAGUE, lady Mary Wortley, a woman of great talents, and an elegant writer. She accompanied her husband in an embassy to Constantinople, about 1716, from which place she wrote letters to Pope, Addison, and other eminent literary men of the time, which are very interesting, and contain many curious facts concerning the manners and politics of the Turks. She introduced inoculation for the smallpox into England, the benefit of which has extended to millions, and died in 1762.

MONTAGUE, Edward Wortley, son of lady Mary, equally remarkable for his talents and eccentricities, was born in 1714, and died in 1776. In his youth, he ran away from Westminster school, and apprenticed himself to a chimney-sweeper; he afterwards connected himself with a fisherman; he next became cabin boy in a ship bound for Spain, and while in that country, was menial servant to a muleteer. In this situation he was discovered, and brought back to his friends. After receiving a suitable education, he visited the countries of the East, and contracted such a fondness for the manners of the people, that he spent the remainder of his life in strict conformity to them. He was author of "Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the Ancient Republics," and "An Examination into the Causes of Earthquakes."

MONTAGUE, Elizabeth, a learned lady, author of "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare, compared with the Greek and French Dramatic Poets; with some Remarks upon the Misrepresentations of Mons. de Voltaire." She was born in 1719, and died in 1800.

MONTAIGNE, Michael de, an eminent French writer, born in 1533, died in 1592.

MONTALBANI, Ovid, professor of astronomy at Bologna. He published several works, and died in 1672.

MONTALEMBERT, Mark Rene, a distinguished French general, and a man of learning, he died in 1799.

MONTAMY, Didier Francis d'Arclais, lord de, of Normandy, employed in the service of the duke of Orleans, published a work on Colours, and died in 1765.

MONTANI, Gemiano, mathematical professor at Bologna. He wrote several works, and died in the 17th century.

MONTANUS, Benedict Arias, a learned Spaniard, whom Philip II. employed in the publication of a new Polyglot bible; he died in 1600.

MONTANUS, an ancient heresiarch among the Christians, and founder of a sect in the 2d century called the Montanists. They pretended to the gift of prophecy, and prohibited second marriages.

MONTANUS, John Baptist, an Italian physician, regarded by his countrymen as a second Galen, was author of several works; born in 1488, died in 1551.

MONTARRAGO, or MASCARENHAS, Frere de, a learned Portuguese author, died in 1730.

MONTAULT, Philip de, duke of Noailles, renounced the protestant faith, and rose to high rank in the army; he died in 1684.

MONTAUSIER, Charles de Sante Maure, duke de, peer of France. He was a man of integrity and virtue, and died in 1690.

MONTBEILLARD, Philibert Gueneau de, an eminent naturalist, of Namur, who assisted Buffon in his great work; he died in 1785.

MONTCALM, Lewis Joseph de St. Veran, marquis de, a brave general. He fell on the field of battle with Wolfe, at the conquest of Quebec, in 1759.

MONTCHRESTIEN DE VATEVILLE, Anthony, a French poet, engaged in the civil wars, was put to death in 1621.

MONTECUCULI, count Sebastian, an Italian. He poisoned the son of Francis I. of France, at the instigation of the wife of Henry II., brother to the murdered prince. He was put to death in 1536.

MONTECUCULLI, Raynard de, a distinguished general, born in 1608, died in 1680.

MONTE MAYER, George de, a Castilian poet, in the reign of Philip II. of Spain, died in 1560.

MONTENAULT, Charles Philip, a French writer, died in 1749.

MONTESPAN, Athenais Mortimar, madame de, a celebrated French lady, wife of the marquis of Montespan, and one of the mistresses of Louis IV.; she died in 1717.

MONTESQUIEU, Charles de Secondat, baron de, an illustrious Frenchman, president of the parliament of Bourdeaux, born in 1689, died in 1755. His "Spirit of Laws" has immortalized his name.

MONTEZUMA, the last king of Mexico, was conquered by Cortez, and stoned to death by his own subjects in 1520.

MONTFAUCON, Bernard de, a very learned French Benedictine, famous for his knowledge of ecclesiastic and pagan antiquities, born in 1655, died in 1741.

MONTFLEURY, Zachary Jacob, of Anjou, author of some tragedies, died in 1685.

MONTFORT Simon, count de, a renowned French general, slain at the siege of Toulouse by a stone thrown at him by a woman, in 1218.

MONTGAILLARD, Bernard de, a mendicant friar. He was a celebrated preacher, but prostituted his eloquence to bloody purposes. He died in 1628.

MONTGERON, Lewis Bassille Carre de, of Paris, was imprisoned for the fanaticism of his writings, and died in 1754.

MONTGOLFIER, James Stephen, a French paper maker, inventor of air balloons, was born in 1747, and died in 1799.

MONTGOLFIER, James, brother of the preceding, died in 1810, in the 70th year of his age.

MONTGOMERIE, John, aid to George II., and afterwards governor of the colonies of New-York and New-Jersey; he died in 1731.

MONTGOMERY, Richard, a major-general in the American army, fell in an attack upon Quebec, in 1775.

MONTGOMERY, Gabriel de, count of, a French protestant nobleman of distinguished bravery. He was beheaded by order of Catherine de Medicis, in 1574.

MONTGON, Charles Alexander, a French ecclesiastic, was spy to the duke of Bourbon, and confessor to Philip V. of Spain; he died in 1770.

MONTI, Joseph, professor of botany at Bologna, died in 1750.

MONTICELLI, Andrew, an admired Italian painter, died in 1716.

MONTIGNI, Stephen Mignot de, a Frenchman, eminent as a mechanic. He improved the French manufactures, and died in 1782.

MONTJOSIEU, Lewis de, born at Rouergue, was the author of a curious book on the sculpture of the ancients, published in 1649.

MONTLUC, Blaise de, a brave Frenchman, who rose to be marshal of France. He distinguished himself in various battles, and died in 1577.

MONTMAUR, Peter de, Greek professor in the royal college at Paris. He was successively a druggist, advocate, and poet, and died in 1648.

MONTMORENCY, Matthew de, constable of France, of one of the most illustrious families of Europe. He married a natural daughter of Henry I. of England, and, for his second wife, the widow of Lewis VI. of France. He died in 1160.

MONTMORENCY, Charles de, of the same family, was made marshal of France, and was at the battle of Cressy; he died in 1381.

MONTMORENCY, Anne de, a famous marshal of France, born 1495, was slain in the civil war against the Huguenots, 1567.

MONTMORENCY, Henry de, second son of Anne, distinguished himself at the battle of Dreux, and took Conde prisoner. He was made a marshal of France, and, under Henry IV., constable; he died in 1614.

MONTMORENCY, Henry, son of the preceding, was made admiral of France at the age of 18, and, by his valour, supported the honour of his house; he was beheaded for rebellion in 1632.

MONTPENSIER, Anne Marie Louisa d'Orleans, dutchess de, inherited the boldness and intrigue of her father, and, during the civil wars, embraced the party of Conde; she died in 1693.

MONTPETIT, Arnold Vincent, an ingenious man, who left the law for painting, and that for the study of mechanics, in which he excelled; he died in 1800.

MONTPEZAT, Anthony de, a marshal of France, died in 1544.

MONTROSE, James Graham, marquis of, memorable for his valour and military abilities as a general, and for his attachment to Charles I. and II. Being defeated by the parliamentary forces, he concealed and disguised himself; but being betrayed and delivered up, to the eternal disgrace of the Scots republicans, he was hanged and quartered at Edinburgh, in 1650.

MONTUCLA, Joseph de, a member of the French national institute. He was devoted to mathematical studies, had the good fortune to escape the storms of the revolution, and, in his old age, to receive a pension from Buonaparte. He died in 1800.

MOODY, Joshua, a minister of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, afterwards settled at Boston; he died in 1697. He suffered much persecution from the governor of New-Hampshire, for attempting to enforce strict church discipline, and afterwards at Boston, for opposing the violent but then popular measures against witchcraft

MOORE, Philip, an amiable and exemplary man and divine, died in the Isle of Man, in 1783.

MOORE, sir Jonas, an able mathematician and an author, patronised by Charles I., died in 1681.

MOORE, Robert, an eminent penman and writing master, died in England, in 1727.

MOORE, Edward, an English fabulist and dramatic writer of eminence, born in 1712, died in 1757.

MOORE, Francis, an ingenious English mechanic, whose inventive talents raised him into eminent notice without the assistance of erudition or of patronage. The machinery which he made, and which grew to such a magnitude in their scope and tendency as to attract the notice of the legislature, have very much improved the mechanic arts and assisted the manufacturer. He died in 1787.

MOORE, Dr. John, was born in 1730, and educated at Glasgow, where he studied medicine and surgery, and afterwards went abroad, and practised in the British army. In the year 1779 he published "A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany," and two years after a continuation of it, called "A View of Society and Manners in Italy." He also published "Medical Sketches;" an excellent novel called "Zeluco;" "A View of the Cause and Progress of the French Revolution;" "Edward," a novel; a series of letters entitled "Mordaunt; being Sketches of Life, Character, and Manners in various Countries." Dr. Moore possessed great insight into human nature, and that happy union of acute discernment with a lively imagination, by which he was enabled to describe its intricacies with the greater pleasantry. He died in 1802.

MOORE, sir John, K. B., a gallant British general, and eldest son of the preceding, was born at Glasgow, in 1761, and killed by a cannon ball, in the moment of victory achieved by the British troops under his command, at the battle of Corunna, Jan. 16, 1809. His whole life had been devoted to the service of his country. He has left a name that will be immortal in the military annals of his country.

MOORE, John, D. D, archbishop of Canterbury in 1783, died in 1805.

MOORE, James, governor of the colony of South Carolina, and speaker of the house of assembly of that colony, in 1725.

MOORE, sir Henry, a popular governor of the colony of New-York, died in 1769.

MOORE, Benjamin, bishop of the episcopal church in the diocess of New-York, professor of rhetoric and logic in Columbia college, and president of that institution at the time of his death, which happened in 1816.

MOORE, Zephaniah Swift, D. D., a congregational clergyman in Massachusetts, was professor of languages in Dartmouth college, president of Williams college, and afterwards first president of the college at Amherst, Mass.; he died in 1823.

MORABIN, James, author of a life of Cicero, died at Paris, in 1762.

MORALES, Ambrose, historiographer to the king of Spain, wrote a Spanish Chronicle, and died in 1590.

MORAND, Sauveur Francis, a celebrated surgeon and medical writer; he died at Paris, in 1773.

MORAND, an ingenious architect, of Lyons, was guillotined in 1793.

MORANDE, N. Thevenot de, an unprincipled French writer; he was massacred at Paris, in 1792.

MORANDI, John Maria, of Florence, eminent as a painter, died in 1715.

MORANT, Philip, M. A. and F. S. A., a learned and indefatigable English antiquary and biographer, born in 1700, died in 1770. His writings were very numerous.

MORATA, Olympia Fulvia, a learned Italian lady, who spoke Latin and Greek; she died in 1555.

MORDAUNT, Charles, earl of Peterborough, a renowned English statesman, general, political writer, and poet, born in 1658, died in 1735.

MORE, sir Thomas, chancellor of England in the reign of Henry VIII., was born in London, in 1480. After having been long in habits of uncommon familiarity and confidence with the king, he was beheaded by his order, July 5, 1435, on Tower-Hill. Sir Thomas More was author of many and various works.

MORE, Henry, an English philosopher and poet, born in 1614, died in 1687. He possessed much natural enthusiasm, and was enraptured with the Platonic system.

MORE, Alexander, a protestant divine, and divinity professor at Geneva, afterwards minister of the reformed church at Paris. He was an eloquent preacher, and died in 1670.

MORE, sir Francis, an English lawyer and author; he died in 1621.

MORE, John, a learned prelate of the English church, whose library was purchased by George II., and given to Cambridge university; he died in 1714.

MORE, St. Antonio, a Dutch painter, died in 1575.

MORE, or MOORE, James, an English writer, and a friend of the duke of Wharton; he died in 1734.

MORE, Henry, an English dissenting minister, whose poems possess merit, died in 1802.

MOREAU, James a French physician and an author, died in 1729.

MOREAU, Victor, an advocate, and a general in the French army, was born at Morlaix, in 1761. In 1803, he was banished by order of the first consul, and visited the U. S. He afterwards joined the enemies of his country, and, at the battle of Dresden, was shot by a cannon-ball, which terminated his life on the 2d Sept., 1813.

MOREAU, Jacob Nicholas, historiographer of France, and an able writer, he suffered on the scaffold in 1794.

MOREELSE, Paul, a Dutch painter, died in 1638.

MOREL, the name of several celebrated printers to the kings of France, who, like the Stephenses, were also very learned men.

MOREL, Andrew, an eminent Swiss antiquary, died in 1703.

MORELL, Dr. Thomas, a learned English divine, lexicographer, and classical editor, born in 1701, died in 1784. His chief work is an abridgement of "Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary."

MORELY, lord, son of sir Thomas Parker, was a great favourite of Henry VIII., and died in 1547.

MORERI, Lewis, D. D., author of a celebrated historical dictionary, born in 1643, died in 1680

MORES, Edward Rowe, an eminent English antiquary, born in 1730, died in 1778.

MORETT, an ingenious artist and goldsmith, employed by Henry VIII.

MORGAGNI, John Bantist, an Italian, eminent as an anatomist, died in 1771.

MORGAN, William, a native of Wales, ra-

ed to the see of Landaff; he was zealously engaged in translating the Bible into Welch, and died in 1604.

MORGAN, Mwynvawr, or the Courteous, a Welch prince and an able warrior; he died in 1001.

MORGAN, prince of Powys, went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and died in 1126.

MORGAN, George Cadogan, a native of Wales, teacher of a dissenting congregation at Norwich, and an author; he died in 1798.

MORGAN, John, M. D., F. R. S., a distinguished physician, of Philadelphia, professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the medical school of that city, and afterwards chief physician to the general hospitals of the American army. He died in 1789.

MORGAN, Daniel, a brigadier-general, and a distinguished officer, of the American army, during the revolution, died in 1799. His services as an officer were highly important and duly appreciated by his countrymen.

MORGUES, Matthew de, sieur de St. Germain, a French preacher of great eminence, born in 1582, died in 1670, leaving a "History of Lewis the Just."

MORHOFF, Daniel George, a very learned German critic, poet, and Latin historian, born in 1639, died in 1691.

MORICE, sir William, a learned Englishman, and secretary of state under Charles II.; he died in 1676.

MORILLO, Bartholomew, an admired Spanish painter, died in 1685

MORIN, John Baptist, physician, and regius professor of mathematics at Paris, born in 1583, died in 1656. His "Astrologia Gallica," had cost him thirty years' labour, and was printed in 1661, with two epistles dedicatory; the one from the author to Jesus Christ, the other addressed to the queen of Portugal.

MORIN, John, a learned Frenchman, converted from the protestant to the catholic faith. His works are numerous; he died in 1659.

MORIN, Simon, a celebrated French fanatic, burnt alive at Paris, in 1663, for having assumed the title of the Son of God.

MORIN, Stephen, a learned French theological and biblical writer, born in 1625, died in 1700. In one of his works he endeavours to prove that the Hebrew language is as old as the creation, and that God himself inspired it into Adam.

MORIN, Henry, also changed his religion, and died in 1728.

MORIN, Peter, a learned French critic, employed by the pope to superintend the editions of the Septuagint and the Vulgate; he died in 1608.

MORIN, Lewis, a French physician, and member of the academy of sciences, at Paris; he died in 1715.

MORIN, John, professor of philosophy, at Chartres, died in 1761.

MORINIERE, Adrian Claude le Fort de la, author of several works, died at Paris, in 1696.

MORISON, Robert, physician, and professor of botany at Oxford, born in 1620, wrote a "History of Plants," and died in 1683.

MORISOT, Claude Bartholomew, a French writer, died in 1661.

MORLAND, Samuel, an eminent statesman, employed by Cromwell in several embassies.

MORLAND, George, an exquisite painter, chiefly of rustic scenes, was born in London, in 1764. As a faithful copier of nature, it is universally allowed none could excel him. For seven years of the prime of his life, he confined himself to picturesque landscape; but, taking to an irregular course of drinking, he was led from the woodside to the alehouse; his sheep were changed for pigs, and the field for the stable. He had always favourites whom he preferred, and would paint for none who did not hit his peculiar humour. His genuine pictures are in few hands, and his drawings are still more scarce. He died in 1804.

MORLEY, Dr. George, bishop of Winchester, memorable for having negotiated with the Dutch for the restoration of Charles II., born in 1597 died in 1684.

MORLIERE, James Augustus de la, a French writer of romances, died in 1785.

MORLIN, Joachim, a Lutheran divine, born in 1514; he was made bishop of Sambia, by the king of Poland.

MORNAC, Anthony, an eminent French advocate and an author, died in 1619.

MORNAY, Philip de, baron du Plessis Marly, an illustrious French protestant, a political and polemical writer, and privy councilor of Henry IV., born in 1549, died in 1628. His most important work, and for which he has been most distinguished, is a book "Upon the Truth of the Christian Religion," in which he employs the weapons of reason and learning with great force and skill against Atheists, Epicureans, Heathens, Jews, Mahometans, and other Infidels.

MOROSONS, Francis, a Venetian, distinguished himself against the Turks, at the siege of Candia, and defeated them in a great naval battle. He died in 1699.

MORRIS, Lewis, a native of Anglesea. About 80 MS. volumes of antiquities, collected by him, are preserved. He died in 1765.

MORRIS, Richard, an eminent critic and poet, was engaged in the publication of two editions of the Welch Bible; he died in 1764.

MORRIS, Robert Hunter, chief justice of New-Jersey, and lieutenant-governor of the colony of New-York; he died in 1764.

MORRIS, Lewis, a judge of the supreme court, and afterwards governor of the colony of New Jersey, he died in 1746.

MORRIS, Robert, an eminent merchant, of Philadelphia, was a member of congress from Pennsylvania, in 1776, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence. He was afterwards appointed treasurer of the United States, and rendered essential service to the country, during three years of the war, by his skill as a financier, and by pledging himself individually for the public credit; he died in 1806.

MORRIS, Gouverneur, a distinguished American statesman and orator, was a delegate to congress from New-York, and to the convention which formed the federal constitution. He was afterwards ambassador from the United States to France; and on his return from Europe, was chosen a member of the United States' senate. He died in 1816.

MORTIMER, John, author of an esteemed "Treatise on Husbandry," died in 1736.

MORTIMER, Thomas, grandson of the preceding, a writer, of some eminence on commercial subjects, was born in London, in 1730. In 1761, he published "Every Man his own Broker," and was the following year appointed vice-consul for the Austrian Netherlands; which situation he held till 1768. He then resumed his literary pursuits, and published "Elements of

Commerce, Politics, and Finances;" "An Epitome of Universal History and Biography;" a translation of M. Necker's great work on the "Finances of France;" "History of England," to 1763; the "British Plutarch;" and a "General Dictionary of Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures." Mr. Mortimer died in 1809.

MORTIMER, John Hamilton, an eminent English historical painter, born in 1739, died in 1779.

MORTON, Thomas, an English bishop, and chaplain to king James. He was esteemed for his benevolence and piety, and died in 1659.

MORTON, James, earl of, a Scotchman, who promoted the reformation. He was made chancellor and regent of Scotland. His enemies at last condemned him for high treason, in 1681.

MORTON, William, a barrister, distinguished in the civil wars, and in 1665, made justice of the king's bench.

MORTON, John, rose by his abilities to the office of lord chancellor of England, and died in 1500.

MORTON, Nathaniel, one of the early settlers of Plymouth, author of a History of the Church of that colony, and of "New-England's Memorial," published in 1669.

MORTON, Charles, a native of England, came to America, and was settled as a minister in Massachusetts. He died in 1698.

MORTON, Joseph, proprietary governor of South-Carolina, in 1682, and afterwards in 1685.

MORTON, John, a member of congress from Pennsylvania, in 1776, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence; he died in 1776.

MOSCHOPULUS, Emmanuel, a native of Crete, in the 14th century, and author of a Treatise on Grammar.

MOSCHUS, a Grecian pastoral poet of antiquity, cotemporary of Bion and Theocritus.

MOSELEY, Dr. Benjamin, an eminent English physician, whose practice, however, chiefly laid in Jamaica. On his return to England, he was made physician to Chelsea hospital. His writings were chiefly on Tropical Diseases; and he was an inveterate enemy to vaccination; he died in 1819.

MOSES, the great legislator of the Jews, was born in Egypt, 1571 B. C., and died at the age of 120.

MOSES, Mendelshon. See MENDELSHON.

MOSES, Miconti, a Spanish rabbi, of the 14th century.

MOSHEIM, John Laurence, an illustrious German divine, ecclesiastical historian, and critic, born in 1695, died in 1755. His "Ecclesiastical History, from the birth of Christ to the beginning of the 18th century," is unquestionably the best that is extant.

MOSS, Robert, an English divine, and a popular preacher, was chaplain to king William, and his two successors; he died in 1729.

MOSS, Charles, an English prelate and controversial writer, bishop of St. David's, and afterwards of Bath and Wells; he died in 1802.

MOSSOP, Henry, an eminent English tragedian, died in 1774.

MOTHE LE VAYER, Francis de la, counsellor of state, and preceptor to the duke of Anjou, only brother to Lewis XIV., was born at Paris in 1588, and died in 1672. We have no French author that approaches nearer to Plutarch than he. His Treatise concerning the education of the Dauphin, and that on Pagan Philosophy, are his best performances.

MOTHE LE VAYER, de Boutigne, master of requests to the French king, and a writer of several works; he died in 1585.

MOTHERBY, Dr. George, an eminent English physician, and celebrated as the author of "A New Medical Dictionary," born in 1731, died in 1793.

MOTTE, Anthony Houdart de la, an ingenious French critic and miscellaneous author, born at Paris, in 1672, died in 1731. His "Discours sur Homere" is a masterpiece of elegance His works consist of epic poetry, tragedy, comedy, lyric, pastoral, and fables; besides a vast variety of discourses, critical and academical, in prose.

MOTTEUX, Peter Anthony, a French refugee, settled in England, where he became an eminent dramatic writer, gave a very good translation of "Don Quixotte," and wrote several "Songs," "Prologues," "Epilogues," &c., died in 1717.

MOTTEVILLE, Frances Bertrand, dame de, a celebrated French lady, born in 1615, died in 1689, leaving a very agreeable work, under the title of "Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire d' Anne d'Austria."

MOTTLEY, John, an English dramatic writer, born in 1692, died in 1750. He wrote five plays, some of which met with tolerable success, and published a "Life of the great Czar Peter."

MOUCHERON, Isaac, a Dutch painter, celebrated for his landscapes, died in 1744.

MOUFET, Thomas, a medical writer, who first introduced chymical medicines in England; he died about 1600.

MOUHY, Charles de Fieux, a native of Metz; he wrote several romances, and died in 1784.

MOULIN, Charles du. See MOLINÆUS.

MOULIN, Peter du, a French protestant divine and polemical writer, born in 1568, died in 1658.

MOULIN, Peter du, son of the preceding, chaplain to Charles II., of England, prebendary of Canterbury, and a theological writer, born in 1604, died in 1684.

MOULIN, Lewis, brother of the preceding, was a violent independent; he wrote a work dedicated to Cromwell, and died in 1680.

MOULIN, Gabriel, a catholic minister, of Maneval, wrote a History of Normandy, 1631.

MOULTRIE, John, an eminent physician, of South Carolina, died in 1773.

MOULTRIE, John, M. D., son of the preceding, was also a distinguished physician of South Carolina, and afterwards lieutenant-governor of East Florida.

MOULTRIE, William, a major-general in the American army, during the revolution, and afterwards governor of the state of South Carolina; he died in 1805.

MOUNSEY. See MONSEY.

MOUNTFORT, William, an English dramatic writer and eminent actor, born in 1659, was assassinated in 1692.

MOURET, John Joseph, a celebrated French musician, died in 1738.

MOURGUES, Michael, a French jesuit, and author of a Treatise on French Poetry; he died in 1713.

MOURGUES, Matthew de, an ex-jesuit, and author of controversial works; he died at Paris, in 1670.

MOUVANS, Paul Richard, surnamed Le Brave, a protestant officer, was slain in the civil wars of France, in 1568.

MOXON, Joseph, hydrographer to Charles II. of England he wrote mathematical and astronomical works, and died about 1700.

MOYLE, Walter, a very ingenious and learned English political and miscellaneous writer, born in 1672, died in 1721.

MOYSE, Henry, page to James I., a Scotchman, died in 1630.

MOZART John Chrysostom Wolfgang Theophilus, a very celebrated German musician and composer, born at Saltzburg, in 1756, died in 1791.

MUDGE, John, M. D., F. R. S., who, for his skill in the science of mechanics, was no less eminent than in that of medicine; of which his improvement in the formation of reflecting telescopes, his excellent medical treatises, and long and extensive practice, bear ample testimony. He died in 1793.

MUDGE, Zachary, an English divine, prebendary of Exeter cathedral, died in 1769. Three of his sons, were distinguished for their genius and learning.

MUDO, Hernandez, a Spanish painter of eminence; he was deaf and dumb, and was employed by Philip II.

MUEHLENBERG, H. M., D. D., pastor of the first Lutheran church in Pennsylvania, was distinguished for his learning. He died at Philadelphia, in 1787.

MUEHLENBERG, G. Henry Ernest, D. D., son of the preceding, was also a Lutheran divine, eminent for his literary and scientific attainments; he died in 1815.

MUET, Peter le, a French architect, and the author of valuable treatises on architecture; he died in 1669.

MUGGLETON, Lodovick, an English tailor of notorious fame as a schismatic, who damned all the world that differed from his strange mode of faith. He was born in 1607; his books were burnt by the hangman, himself pilloried and imprisoned, and he died in 1697.

MUIS, Simeon de, an eminent orientalist and professor of Hebrew at Paris; he died in 1664.

MULGRAVE, Constantine Phipps, lord. See PHIPPS.

MULLER, John, a celebrated engraver, who flourished about 1600. He studied under Goltzius, whose manner he successfully imitated.

MULLER, John. See REGIOMONTANUS.

MUMMIUS, Lucius, a Roman consul, known for his triumph over Corinth, Thebes, &c.

MUNCER, or MUNTZER, Thomas, a Saxon divine, one of the disciples of Luther, and chief of the German Anabaptists. In conjunction with Stork, he pulled down all the images in the churches which Luther had left standing; and then, finding an army in his followers, he commenced leveller, and openly taught that all distinctions of rank were usurpations on the rights of mankind. At the head of 40,000 men, he ravaged the country. The landgrave of Hesse at length defeated him; 7000 of the enthusiasts fell in battle, and the rest, with their leader fled: he was taken and beheaded at Mulhausen, in 1525.

MUNCKER, Thomas, a learned author, died in 1680.

MUNDAY, Antony, a dramatic author, died in 1633.

MUNDINUS, a celebrated anatomist, was born at Florence, and died in 1318.

MUNICH, Burchard Christopher, of Oldenburgh, learned the art of war under Eugene and Marlborough. He distinguished himself in the service of Peter I. of Russia, who made him a marshal; he died in 1767.

MUNNICKS, John, professor of physic and botany at Utrecht, died in 1711.

MUNSTER, Sebastian, a German Lutheran divine, eminent for his great knowledge in the Hebrew and other oriental languages, the mathematics, and natural philosophy, and for a great number of works which he published on all these subjects, born in 1489, died in 1552.

MUNTING, Abraham, a learned botanist, of Gronenger, died in 1683.

MUNUS, Don Juan Baptista, a most voluminous Spanish writer, who published 130 vols. of historical and other works, many original documents and letters of Columbus, Zimenes, &c., and other productions relating to America, and was employed in 1779 by the king of Spain to write the History of the New World. He died at Madrid, about 1799.

MURALT, Bealt Lewis de, a Swiss, who travelled over Europe, author of letters on the French and English; he died in 1760.

MURAT, Joachim, a soldier of fortune, who emerged from obscurity during the French revolution, became a distinguished general in the armies of France, a duke and marshal of the empire under Napoleon, and afterwards king of Naples. He married a sister of Buonaparte; was with him in several of his celebrated campaigns, in Egypt, in Austria, and in Russia, and was shot by order of the allied sovereigns, Oct., 1815.

MURATORI, Lewis Antony, an eminent Italian antiquary, and Latin historian and critic, born in 1672, died in 1750. The principal of his very voluminous works are, "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores ab anno Eræ Christianæ 500 ad 1500," 27 vols. folio; "Antiquitates Italicæ, medii Ævi, sive Dissertationes de Moribus Italici Populi, ab Inclinatione Romani Imperii usque ad annum 1500." 6 vols. folio; "Annali d'Italia dei principii dell' era volgare fino all' anno 1500," 12 vols.

MURETUS, Mark Antony, a very ingenious and learned French poet and critic, born in 1526, died in 1585.

MURILLO, Bartholomew, a Spanish painter, whose pieces were so much admired as to obtain for him from the king, a patent of nobility; he died in 1682.

MURPHY, Arthur, a barrister at law, and celebrated dramatic and miscellaneous writer, born about the year 1727. At 19 years of age, he was sent to England, and intended for a mercantile life; but literature and the stage drew his attention, and soon absorbed his mind. On the 18th of October, 1754, he made his first appearance at Covent Garden theatre, in the character of Othello; after which he confined himself to writing plays for others to act. His dramas are 22 in number, of which his tragedy of the Grecian Daughter and several comedies and farces, still keep possession of the stage. He also wrote a periodical paper in the manner of the Spectator, called "The Gray's Inn Journal;" and toward the close of his life published an excellent translation of "Tacitus." He died in 1805.

MURRAY, James, earl of, natural son of James V. of Scotland. He was guilty of barbarous conduct towards Mary, queen of Scots, who had ennobled him, and was shot in 1571.

MURRAY, Thomas, a Scotch portrait painter, patronized by the royal family of England he died in 1724.

MURRAY, William, a Scotch dissenting minister, and an author; he died in 1753.

MURRAY, James, a Scotch divine, refused preferment at home, settled in London, and died in 1758. Another dissenting divine of the same name wrote a history of the American war, and other works, and died in 1782.

MURRAY, William, earl of Mansfield, born in 1705, died in 1793. In 1756 he was appointed to the office of lord chief justice of the King's Bench, which he held for upwards of 30 years, with a splendour and reputation unrivalled. His judgments in that court were particularly fortunate; for, during the whole time of his presiding there, there were few or no instances of their being either arraigned or reversed. He thrice refused the office of lord high chancellor, and never took any grant or emolument from the king, for himself or any person belonging to him.

MURRAY, Joseph, a distinguished lawyer, of New-York, known as the liberal benefactor of King's (now Columbia) college, in that city.

MURRAY, William Vans, an eminent lawyer, of Maryland, was a member of Congress from that state, and afterwards minister from the United States to the Batavian republic, and ambassador, with Messrs. Ellsworth and Davie, to France; he died in 1803.

MURRAY, James, a native of Rhode-Island, was a distinguished officer in the British army in India, and rendered important services to that government; he died at Calcutta, in 1806.

MURRAY, John, jun., an eminent merchant, of New-York, distinguished for his philanthropy and benevolence. Many of the charitable institutions of that city owe their origin to him. He died in 1819.

MURTOLA, Gaspard, an Italian poet, died at Rome, in 1624.

MUSA, Antonius, a Greek physician, in the service of Augustus, who first recommended the cold bath.

MUSÆUS, an ancient Greek poet, who lived before Homer, of whom we have nothing now remaining, except a poem on "The Loves of Hero and Leander," and the titles of some poems recorded by ancient authors.

MUSCHENBROECK, Peter de, a very distinguished natural philosopher and mathematician, born at Utrecht, in 1692, died in 1761.

MUSCULUS, Wolfgangus, a famous divine, born in Lorraine. He left the Benedictines and embraced Luther's doctrines, and promoted the reformation at Bern. He was a man of great learning and eloquence. He died in 1563.

MUSCULUS, Andrew, a Lutheran divine, and professor at Frankfort on the Oder; he died in 1580.

MUSGRAVE, Dr. William, an eminent English physician and antiquary, and secretary to the Royal Society, born in 1657, died in 1721.

MUSIUS, Cornelius, professor of belles lettres in Flanders; he was cruelly put to death, on account of his religion, in 1572.

MUSSASA, a warlike princess, who succeeded her father as sovereign of Congo. She dressed in male attire, and often conducted her soldiers to battle. She flourished in the 17th century.

MUSSATI, Albertin, a historian and poet, of Padua, and minister to the emperor Henry VII.; he died in 1636.

MUSSO, Cornelius, a famous preacher, and member of the council of Trent. His sermons are curious, and contain quotations from Homer as frequently as from the Scriptures. He died at Rome, in 1574.

MUSTAPHA I., succeeded to the Turkish throne in 1617, and was strangled in 1623.

MUSTAPHA II., succeeded to the Turkish throne in 1695. He was an able warrior, but gave himself up to luxury, and was compelled to descend from the throne in 1703.

MUSTAPHA III., ascended the throne in 1757, and died in 1774.

MUSURUS, Marcus, a celebrated Greek poet, and critic, to whom we are obliged for the first editions of "Aristophanes" and "Athenæus," died in 1517.

MUTIAN, Jeremy, an admired German painter, died in 1590.

MUTIUS, Cælius Scævola, an illustrious Roman, distinguished for his attack on Porsenna.

MUTIUS, Hulric, historical professor at Basil, died in the 16th century.

MUY, Louis Nicolas Victor, count de, a native of Marseilles, his bravery raised him to be a marshal of France, and minister of war. He died in 1775.

MUYS, William, of Sleenvick, was an able writer on philosophy and botany, and died in 1744.

MUZIO, Jerome, an Italian author, died in 1576.

MYDORGE, Claude, an able mathematician, of Paris, died in 1647.

MYLNE, Robert, an architect, born at Edinburgh, in 1734. He was employed in the erection of Blackfriars' Bridge, and was appointed surveyor of St. Paul's Cathedral, died in 1811.

MYN, Herbert Vander, a celebrated Dutch painter, died in 1741.

MYREPSUS, Nicolas, a physician, of Alexandria, of the 13th century.

MYSON, a celebrated Greek philosopher, ranked by some among the seven wise men.

MYTENS, Arnold, an eminent Dutch painter, died in 1602.

MYTENS, Martin, a Swedish painter, much respected by the emperor Charles VI., died in 1755.

N

NABI-EFFENDI, a Turkish poet of great merit, of the 17th century.

NABIS, king of Lacedæmon, noted for his cruelties, died 194 B. C.

NABONASSAR, a king of Babylon, supposed to be the Baladan of Scripture, founded that epoch which began 747 B. C.

NABOPOLASSAR, king of Babylon, invaded and divided the kingdom of Syria 626 B. C., and died 21 years after.

NÆVIUS, Cneius, of Campania, an ancient Latin poet, died 203 B. C.

NAHUM, one of the minor prophets, in the reign of Hezekiah.

NAIRON, Faustus, a Maronite, and professor of Syriac in the Sapienza college at Rome, died in 1707. He maintained that the Maronites had preserved inviolate the Christian faith.

NALSON, Valentine, an English divine, and author of sermons, died in 1724.

NALTON, James, was ejected for non-conformity in 1662, and died in 1683.

NANCEL, Nicholas de, a French physician, and author of some eminence, died in 1610.

NANFAN, John, colonial governor of New York, about 1701.

NANI, John Baptist, a noble Venetian statesman, and author of a "History of Venice," of much reputation, born in 1616, died in 1678.

NANNIUS, Peter, professor at Louvain, wrote several works, and died in 1557.

NANQUIER, Simon, a French poet of the 16th century.

NANTEUIL, Robert, a celebrated French designer and engraver to Louis XIV., born in 1630, died in 1678.

NANTIGNI, Lewis Chazot de, a French writer, and author of "Historical Genealogies of kings and emperors," &c.; he died in 1755.

NAOGEORGUS, Thomas, a native of Bavaria; he wrote satires against the papists, and died in 1578.

NAPIER, John, lord, a Scotch nobleman, celebrated as a philosopher and mathematician, and as the inventor of logarithms for the use of navigators, born in 1550, died in 1617.

NARES, James, doctor of music, organist of the chapel-royal at St. James', master of the children of the said royal chapel, and composer of divers anthems, which manifest the strength of his genius, and, together with his other works, will perpetuate his name, and rank him with the first in his profession; he was born in 1715, and died in 1783.

NARSES, king of Persia, died A. D. 303.

NARSES, a Persian eunuch, who was in the service of the Roman emperors, and at the head of their armies defeated the Goths. He died in 552.

NASH, Thomas, a satirist against the puritans, and a dramatic writer, born about 1564. He settled in London, where he died in 1601.

NASH, Richard, commonly called Beau Nash, or king of Bath, born at South Wales, in 1674, and died at Bath, in 1761.

NASH, Francis, a brigadier-general in the American army, during the revolution; he was killed at the battle of Germantown, in 1777.

NASINI, Joseph Nicholas, an Italian painter of some celebrity; he died in 1736.

NASMITH, James, D. D., an English divine and writer, died in 1808.

NATALIS, Michael, an engraver, of Liege, eminent in his profession, died in 1670.

NATHAN, a prophet in the age of David.

NATHAN, Isaac, or Mordecai, the first who published a Hebrew concordance, which he completed in 1448.

NATTIER, John Mark le, a French painter, patronised by the French king; he died in 1766.

NATTIER, Lawrence, of Swabia, published a book on ancient gems, and died in 1763.

NAUCLERUS, John, professor of law at Tubingen, and an author, died in the 16th century.

NAUDE, Gabriel, a learned Frenchman, treated with kindness by Richelieu and Mazarin, died in 1653.

NAUDE, Philip, born at Metz, was professor of mathematics at Berlin, and died in 1720.

NAUNTON, sir Robert, a statesman, and secretary of state to James I. His "Fragmenta Regalia" contains some curious anecdotes of the court of queen Elizabeth. Sir Robert died in 1633.

NAVAGERO, Andrew, a noble Venetian, who was employed as ambassador to Francis I.; he died in 1529.

NAVAGERO, Bernard, of the same family, was made a cardinal, and was present at the council of Trent; he died in 1565.

NAVARRE, Peter, a famous warrior of the 16th century.

NAVARETTA, Ferdinand, a Spanish Dominican, who, for his eloquence, was employed as a missionary in China, he died in 1689.

NANARETTA, Balthasar, a Spanish Dominican, and an author of the 16th century.

NAVIER, Peter Toussaint, a native of St. Dizier, eminent for his discovery of nitrous ether, and the combination of mercury with iron. He died in 1779.

NAYLER, James, a remarkable enthusiast, born in 1616, he became a convert of the famous George Fox to quakerism, and, commencing preacher, he set out for Bristol, attended by a numerous cavalcade singing, "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Sabaoth; Hosannah in the highest; holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Israel." He was brought before parliament, tried and condemned as guilty of blasphemy, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. But two years after, he was liberated, and died in 1666.

NEAL, Daniel, a non-conformist divine, born in 1678. In 1706, he was chosen pastor of an Independent congregation in London. As a writer, his principal productions are, "A History of New-England," and "A History of the Puritans." He died in 1743.

NEANDER, Michael, a learned protestant, born in Silesia, and rector of the university of Ilfeldt 40 years; he died in 1595. A physician and author of the same name, died at Jena, in 1581.

NEARCHUS, one of Alexander's captains, and who, under his command, navigated the Indian ocean. We have a very curious account of his "Voyage from the Mouth of the Indus to Babylon." Arrian, however, calls the veracity of Nearchus in question.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR I., or NABUCHADONOSOR, king of Nineveh and Babylon, is supposed to have been the founder of the kingdom of Nineveh.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR II., king of Babylon, supposed to have been a son of the former. He was banished from the society of men, herded among wild beasts, and, after 7 years, was restored to his throne. He died about 562 B. C.

NECHO, or the PHARAOH NECHO, of Scripture, died about 600 B. C.

NECK, John Van, an eminent Dutch painter, died in 1714.

NECKER, Noel Joseph, of Flanders, obtained celebrity in medicine and botany, and died in 1793.

NECKER, James, a native of Geneva, known as a financier. He went as ambassador to France, where, in 1765, he obtained the office of Syndic to the East India Company, and in 1775, was made director of the royal treasury; was twice prime minister of France; but the revolution destroyed his popularity, and he retired to Switzerland, where he died in 1804, aged 72. He is author of a work on the Finances of France, and a Treatise on the Influence of Religious Opinions.

NECKHAM, Alexander, an Englishman and abbot of St. Mary's, admired as a learned man and a poet; he died in 1227.

NECTARIUS, made patriarch of Constantinople by the younger Theodosius, in 381. Having governed the church with great piety, and abolished the use of confession in the East, he died in 397.

NEEDHAM, Marchamont, an English political and satirical writer, born in Oxfordshire, in 1620, died in 1678.

NEEDHAM, John Tuberville, an English

Roman catholic, educated at Douai. Though a learned man, he was superstitious; he died in 1781.

NEEDLER, Benjamin, educated at Oxford, was an ejected non-conformist, and died in 1682.

NEEDLER, Thomas, an English writer, of the navy office, died in 1718.

NEEFS, Peter, an admired Flemish painter, educated under Steenwick.

NEER, Arnold Van der, a celebrated Dutch painter, died in 1703.

NEHEMIAH, a Jew. He was permitted to rebuild Jerusalem, and governed his nation with justice 30 years. He died 430 B. C.

NELLER, George Christopher, a learned divine, and counsellor to the elector of Treves; he died in 1784.

NELSON, Robert, a learned and eminently pious English gentleman, born in 1656, died in 1715. He published several works of piety, and left his whole estate to charitable uses. There is a great degree of excellence in all his writings; but his "Companion for the Festivals and Fasts," &c., will perpetuate his memory.

NELSON, Horatio, viscount, an illustrious English seaman, fourth son of the Rev. Edward Nelson, was born in 1758. He entered the navy at the age of 12, and, for his gallant conduct in several engagements, was at last created a viscount, and his honours made hereditary in his family. He was killed in an engagement with the French and Spanish fleets, off Trafalgar, on the 21st Oct., 1805.

NELSON, Valentine. See NALSON.

NELSON, William, one of the judges of the colony of Virginia, president of the council, and, for a time, at the head of the administration there; he died in 1772.

NELSON, Thomas, a distinguished patriot of the revolution, and afterwards governor of the state of Virginia, he died in 1789.

NELSON, Thomas, jun., son of the preceding, was a member of congress in 1776, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence.

NEMESIANUS, Aurelius Olympius, a celebrated Latin poet, was born at Carthage, and flourished about the year 281. We have still remaining a poem of this author, called "Cynegeticon," and four eclogues.

NEMESIUS, a Greek philosopher, who embraced Christianity, and was made bishop of Emesa, in Phœnicia, in the beginning of the 5th century.

NEMOURS, Mary d'Orleans, a French lady of quality, born in 1625, and celebrated as author of "Memoirs of the War of the Fronde;" she died in 1707.

NENNIUS, an English historian, about the beginning of the 9th century. His "History of Britain" comes down to the 8th century.

NEPER, John, lord. See NAPIER.

NEPOS, Cornelius, a Latin historian, who flourished in the time of Julius Cæsar. All that we have left of his at present is "The Lives of the illustrious Greek and Roman Captains." He died in the reign of Augustus.

NEPOS, Flavius Julius, a Dalmatian, who, by marrying the niece of the emperor Leo, obtained the Western empire. He was assassinated in 480.

NERI, Philip de, an eminent Florentine historian, died in 1556.

NERI, St. Philip de, a Florentine, celebrated as the founder of a charitable order of priests; he died in 1595.

NERI, Pompeio, a Florentine, professor of law at Pisa. He was a learned writer, and died in 1776.

NERO, Claud. Domit. Cæsar, emperor and tyrant of Rome, slew himself in despair, A. D. 68.

NERVA, Cocceius, a Roman emperor after Domitian, and a monarch of excellent character; he died A. D. 98.

NESBIT, Thomas, a Scotchman, skilled in antiquities and heraldry, died in 1725.

NESLE, N. de, a native of Meaux, admired as a poet, died in 1767.

NESSE, Christopher, a dissenting minister in London, born in 1621, died in 1705; leaving four volumes, entitled "The History and Mystery of the Old and New Testament."

NESTOR, son of Neleus and Cloris, a great commander at the siege of Troy with Agamemnon, and highly esteemed for his wisdom and eloquence. Homer says he lived 300 years.

NESTOR, a monk of the convent of Petchersti, at Kief, in Russia, born in 1056, died in 1115. His great work is his "Chronicle;" which contains a series of the Russian annals from 858 to about 1113. Mr. Muller informs us, that "the labours of Nestor, and his three continuators, have produced a connected series of the Russian history, so complete, that no nation can boast a similar treasure for so long and unbroken a period."

NESTORIUS, a Syrian, bishop of Constantinople in 431. He was deposed for denying the incarnation of the Redeemer.

NETSCHER, Gaspard, an eminent Polish painter, settled in Holland, born in 1636, died in 1684.

NEUBAUER, Ernest Frederic, professor of theology, at Gressen, died in 1748.

NEUBAUER, Francis, a Bohemian, a celebrated musician, died in 1795.

NEUHOFF, Theodore de, a German, born at Metz, better known by the style of Theodore I king of Corsica. Being at Leghorn in 1736, he was encouraged by the English minister to go to Corsica, and head the malecontents against the Genoese government. At Tunis, he negotiated for arms and ammunition, and vessels, with which he embarked for Corsica, where he was crowned king of the island; but the Genoese having applied to the French, he was obliged to abandon Corsica in 1737. He retired to England, and was for many years confined in the King's Bench prison for debt. Being released by an act of insolvency in 1756, he gave in a schedule the kingdom of Corsica, as his estate, to his creditors, and died in December of the same year.

NEUVILLE, Charles Frey de, a French jesuit, and an eloquent preacher, died in 1773.

NEUVILLE, Didier Peter Chicaneau de, professor of history, at Toulouse, died in 1781.

NEVE, Timothy, an English divine, died in 1798.

NEVERS, Philip Julian Mazarine Mancini, duke de, nephew of cardinal Mazarine, wrote some poetry of little merit, and died in 1707.

NEVISAN, John, an Italian lawyer, author of "Sylva Nuptiales;" he died in 1540.

NEWCOMB, Thomas, an English divine, poet, and translator, of considerable merit, who died about 1764, upwards of 90 years of age.

NEWCOME, William, a learned prelate, archbishop of Armagh, and author of various theological publications; he died in 1799.

NEWCOMEN, Matthew, a non-conformist divine, ejected in 1662, and one of the Westminster assembly of divines; he died in 1666.

NEWELL, Samuel, one of the first American missionaries to India; he died at Bombay, in 1821.

NEWELL, Harriet, wife of the preceding, was a native of Massachusetts, and was born in 1793. She accompanied her husband to India, and died at the Isle of France, in 1812.

NEWLAND, Peter, a learned Dutchman, and an able professor of mathematics and philosophy, at Utrecht and Amsterdam; he died in 1794.

NEWMAN, Francis, governor of the colony of New-Haven, died in 1661.

NEWMAN, Samuel, an English divine, who removed to America in 1638, and settled in Massachusetts. He published a concordance of the Bible, and died in 1663.

NEWTON, John, an English mathematician, and chaplain to Charles II.; he died in 1678.

NEWTON, Richard, a learned divine, and principal of Harthall; he died in 1753.

NEWTON, Thomas, an English divine, author of a history of the Saracens, and other works; he died in 1607.

NEWTON, sir Isaac, a most celebrated English philosopher and mathematician, and one of the greatest geniuses that ever appeared in the world, was born at Woolstrope, in Lincolnshire, in 1642, and died in 1727. His discoveries in optics, (particularly his invention or improvement of the reflecting telescope,) and in other branches of natural philosophy and the mathematics, are generally known. Of his numerous works, the most esteemed are, "Treatise on Optics," and "Naturalis Philosophiæ Principia Mathematica."

NEWTON, Dr. Thomas, bishop of Bristol, and dean of St. Paul's, born in 1703, died in 1782, having distinguished himself by publishing an edition, with annotations, of "Milton's Paradise Lost," and "Paradise Regained;" but more by his learned and valuable "Dissertations on the Prophecies."

NEWTON, John, an English divine, author of sermons and other valuable religious works; he died in 1807.

NICAISE, Claude, a learned French antiquary, born at Dijon. He published some works, and died in 1701.

NICANDER, an ancient Greek poet and medical writer, of whose numerous works (for Fabricius has enumerated many) only two have reached us; his "Theriaca" and "Alexipharmaca." These, however, are valuable remains, and place him in the foremost rank of didactic poets, blending pretty equally amusement with instruction. He lived about 140 B. C.

NICAUSIS, or BALKIS, was, according to the Arabians, the same person that is styled the queen of Sheba in the Scriptures.

NICCOLLS, Richard, an English poet of considerable merit, born in 1584. The most material of his works are, his additions to the Mirror for Magistrates, under the title of "A Winter Night's Vision, 1610;" to which he subjoined "England's Eliza," &c.

NICEPHORUS, Blemmidas, a monk, of Mount Athos, in the 13th century, who refused the dignity of patriarch of Constantinople.

NICEPHORUS, Gregoras, a Greek historian, born about the close of the 13th century. He compiled a history, from 1204 to 1341.

NICEPHORUS, Callistus, a Greek historian, who flourished in the 14th century, and wrote an "Ecclesiastical History," in 23 books, 18 of which are still extant, containing the transactions of the church from the birth of Christ to the death of the emperor Phocas, in 610.

NICEPHORUS, I., chancellor of the Eastern empire, seized the throne in 802, and banished the empress Irene. He fell in battle.

NICEPHORUS II., Phocas, a noble, so popular, that his virtues elevated him to the throne, in 963. He was assassinated in 969.

NICEPHORUS III., a Roman general, raised to the throne of Constantinople by his army, in 1078. He was deposed three years after.

NICERON, John Francis, a French friar and celebrated philosopher and mathematician, born in 1613, died in 1646.

NICERON, John Peter, commonly called father Niceron, a very eminent French biographer, born in 1685, died in 1738. He wrote "Memoirs of Men illustrious in the Republic of Letters, with a critical Account of their Works," &c.

NICETAS, David, of the 9th century, author of the Life of Ignatius, of Constantinople.

NICETAS, surnamed SERRON, of Constantinople, an eminent Greek commentator on sacred history, in the 11th century.

NICETAS, Arhominates, a Greek historian, who wrote a "History or Annals, from the death of Alexis Comnenus, in 1118, to that of Boudouin, in 1205," and died in 1206.

NICHOLAS, Abraham, an English penman of some note, died in 1744.

NICHOLLS, Francis, physician to George II. of England; he wrote some medical works, and died in 1779.

NICHOLS, Richard, governor of the colonies of New-York and New Jersey, was distinguished for the wisdom and prudence of his administration. He returned to England in 1667.

NICHOLS, Dr. William, an English divine, and controversial writer, born in 1664, died in 1716.

NICHOLSON, William, a writer on mathematics, born in London, in 1753, was an indefatigable and enterprising man, but died poor, in 1815; having given to the world, "An Introduction to Natural Philosophy," "The Navigator's Assistant;" Memoirs and Travels of count Benyowsky;" "A Dictionary of Chymistry;" "A Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chymistry, and the Arts."

NICHOLSON, sir Francis, lieutenant-governor of the colony of New-York, and afterwards, successively, governor of Virginia, in 1690, of Maryland, in 1694, of Nova Scotia, in 1713, and of South Carolina in 1720. He died in London, in 1728.

NICHOLSON, James, a captain in the American navy, during the revolutionary war; he was born in Maryland, in 1734.

NICIAS, a renowned Athenian general, put to death by the Syracusans, 413 B. C.

NICODEMUS, a learned Jew, who visited our Saviour by night.

NICOLAI, John, a French Dominican, and professor of theology, at Paris; he wrote theological works, and died in 1673.

NICOLAS, a proselyte, of Antioch, one of the seven deacons of the first church at Jerusalem.

NICOLAS, St., bishop of Myra, lived in the age of Constantine the Great, and assisted at the Nicene council.

NICOLAS I., surnamed the Great, was elected pope in 858. He was the cause of the schism between the Greek and Latin churches, and died in 867.

NICOLAS II., Gerard, of Burgundy, was

elected pope in 1058. He extended the papal power, and died in 1061.

NICOLAS III, John Gaetan, was elected pope in 1277. He sent missionaries to Tartary, and died in 1280.

NICOLAS IV., N. de Rubeis, was elected pope in 1288. He was a man of learning, and died in 1292.

NICOLAS V., Thomas de Sarzanne, an Italian, was elected pope in 1447. He gained universal respect for his wisdom and moderation, and died in 1455.

NICOLAS, of Damascus, a philosopher and historian of the age of Augustus.

NICOLAS, of Cusa, son of a fisherman, rose by his merit, and was appointed ambassador by Eugenius IV., to several courts. He died in 1454.

NICOLAS, of Lyra, a Jew, converted to christianity. He taught divinity with reputation, and died in 1340.

NICOLAS, of Munster, founder of a sect called the House of Love, died in 1540.

NICOLAS, of Pisa, an eminent architect and sculptor, flourished in the 13th century.

NICOLAS EYMERICK, a dominican, of Gironne, and author of the Directory of the Inquisitors; he died in 1399.

NICOLAS, Augustine, an advocate of Besancon, and an author, he died in 1605.

NICOLE, John, a French lawyer of some reputation, died in 1678.

NICOLE, Claude, usually called the President Nicole, born in France, in 1611, died in 1685. His works consist of translations into French verse of several works of "Ovid," "Horace," "Persius," "Martial," "Seneca the tragedian," "Claudian," and others.

NICOLE, Peter, an eminent French divine. He was a Saxsenist, a man of great abilities, and left some works; he died in 1695.

NICOLE, Francis, a distinguished French mathematician, died in 1758.

NICOLSON, John, M. D., a native of Scotland, was a distinguished physician of New York. From a sincere attachment to the constitution and discipline of the church of Scotland, he engaged in establishing a presbyterian church in New-York, to which he devoted a great part of his estate. He died in 1743.

NICOLO DEL ABBATE, a celebrated Italian painter, of the 16th century.

NICOLSON, William, archbishop of Cashel, in Ireland, born in 1655, died in 1727; distinguished as a historian, critic, and antiquary. His three books, called severally, "The English, Irish, and Scottish Historical Libraries," are works in very good esteem.

NICOMEDES, a mathematician of the 2d century.

NICON, patriarch of the Russian empire. His publication of the Bible in the Russian language created enemies among the clergy, and he was compelled to abdicate his office in 1679.

NICOT, John, ambassador from France to Portugal. He wrote a French and Latin Dictionary, &c., and died in 1600.

NIDHARD, John Everard, an Austrian jesuit, was made inquisitor-general of Spain, and minister, and died in 1681.

NIEUHOFF, John de, a Dutchman, and ambassador from the Dutch East India Company to China, in the 17th century.

NIEUWENTYT, Bernard, a learned Dutchman, and the author of several mathematical works, he died in 1730.

NIGER, C. Pescennius Justus, governor of Syria, proclaimed emperor of Rome by his army, in 193, but afterwards defeated and slain by his rival.

NIGIDIUS FIGULUS, Publius, was one of the most learned authors of ancient Rome after Varro, a philosopher of the Pythagorean sect, and a great astrologer; he also applied himself to state affairs, and was a very able minister. He died in exile, 45 B. C.

NIGRISOLI, Jerome, an Italian physician and author, died in 1689.

NILES, Samuel, an American clergyman, settled at Braintree, Mass.; he died in 1762.

NINUS, the founder of the Assyrian empire, was son of Belus, and husband of Semiramis, to whom he left the kingdom, 2164 B. C.

NIPHUS, Augustin, a famous philosopher, of Calabria, died in 1550.

NISBET, sir John, lord advocate of Scotland, in the reign of Charles II.

NISBET, Charles, D. D., a clergyman of Scotland, was chosen first president of the college of Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, in 1783, and held that office, with reputation and success until his death in 1804.

NIVELLE DE LA CHAUSSEE, Peter Claude, an admired French poet, died in 1754.

NIVERNOIS, Lewis Julius Mancini, duke of, minister of state, and ambassador abroad, negotiated the peace of 1763, at London. He is known as a poet and a writer, and died in 1798.

NIZOLIUS, Marius, an Italian grammarian of the 16th century

NOAH, son of Lamech, was saved from destruction in the ark, built by the direction of God. He died 2029 B. C.

NOAILLES, Lewis Antony de, cardinal and archbishop of Paris. Though by birth, duke of St. Cloud, he preferred the ecclesiastical state to political distinction; he died in 1729.

NOAILLES, Adrian Maurice, duke de, a distinguished French military officer, was promoted to the rank of marshal, and died in 1766.

NOBLE, Eustache de, a Frenchman, who by his abilities, rose to be procurer of the parliament of Metz. He wrote several works, and died in 1711.

NOGAROLA, Isotta, a learned lady, of Verona, well acquainted with philosophy, theology, and the learned languages; she died in 1468.

NOGAROLA, Lewis, a noble Venetian, was at the council of Trent; he died in 1559.

NOINVILLE, James Bernard de, the author of several works, died in 1768.

NOIR, John le, an ecclesiastic of Sees, condemned for heretical opinions. His works possess great merit. He died in 1692.

NOLDIUS, Christian, a Danish divine, and author, died in 1673.

NOLIN, Denys, an advocate in the parliament of Paris, quitted his profession for divinity, and died in 1710.

NOLIN, John Baptist, a geographer, of Paris, died in 1762.

NOLLET, Dominic, a Dutch historical painter, died in 1736.

NOLLET, John Anthony, a learned man and philosopher, whose experiments contributed much to the advancement of science. He died at Paris, in 1770.

NOLLIKINS, Joseph Francis, a painter, of Antwerp, died in 1748.

NONIUS, Marcellus, a learned grammarian and peripatetic philosopher. His works were printed in 1471.

NONNIUS, Lewis, a learned physician at Antwerp, in the 17th century, and author of a famous treatise, entitled "Dieteticon, sive de Re Cibaria." He also printed a commentary upon the Greek medals, and those of Julius Cæsar, Augustus, and Tiberius.

NONNIUS, Peter, or NUNES, a great mathematician, born in Portugal, in 1497. He was author of several mathematical works, and died in 1577.

NONNUS, a Greek poet, surnamed Panopolites, from the place of his birth, being a native of Panopolis, in Egypt, where he was born in the 5th century. He is the author of a paraphrase in Greek verse upon the gospel of St. John, the diction of which is perspicuous, neat, elegant, and proper for the subject.

NOODT, Gerard, an eminent civilian, born at Nimeguen. His works are all on law subjects. He died in 1725.

NORADIN, son of Sanguin, or Emadeddin, sultan of Aleppo and Nineveh. He attacked and defeated the crusaders, and died in 1174, universally respected.

NORDBERG, I. A., chaplain and companion of Charles XII., of Sweden, in all his military adventures. He died in 1745.

NORDEN, Frederick Lewis, born in Holstein, in 1708. He was a skilful navigator, a great designer, and a good mathematician. Having a strong desire to examine the wonders of Egypt, he went thither under the patronage of the king of Denmark, and published the result in "Travels in Egypt and Nubia." Going afterwards to England, he was admitted a member of the Royal Society, and on this occasion gave the public "Drawings of some Ruins and Colossal Statues at Thebes, in Egypt, with an account of the same, in a Letter to the Royal Society." He died in France, in 1742.

NORDEN, John, an able topographer, and surveyor of the king's lands, in the reign of James I.; he died in 1625.

NORDEN FLEICHT, Chederig Charlotte de, of Stockholm, celebrated among the Swedes for her elegant poems; she died in 1793.

NORDENSCHOLD, a native of Sweden, and governor of Finland, known for his extensive knowledge of political economy; he died in 1764.

NORES, Jason de, a native of Cyprus, who went to Padua, and taught philosophy. He died in 1590.

NORGATE, Edward, an Englishman, and an ingenious artist, died in 1649.

NORMANT, Alexis, advocate of the parliament of Paris, deservedly celebrated for his love of justice; died in 1745.

NORRIS, John, an Englishman, educated at Cambridge: he was a benefactor to his College, and died in 1777.

NORRIS John, a learned English divine and Platonic philosopher, moral writer, and poet, born in 1657, died in 1711.

NORRIS, Henry, a learned cardinal, born at Verona, in 1631, distinguished himself by a "History of Pelagianism," and died at Rome in 1704.

NORRIS, John, a merchant, of Salem, Massachusetts, distinguished as one of the founders, and a liberal benefactor of the theological institution at Andover, in that state; he died in 1808. His wife, Mary, left by will, 30 000 dollars to the same institution, and a like sum to other religious objects.

NORTH Francis, lord Guilford, keeper of the great seal, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., a great natural philosopher, and author of "A Philosophical Essay on Music." He was born about 1640, and died in 1685.

NORTH, Dr. John, brother of the preceding, born in 1645, was a man of great learning, an admirer of Plato, and published an edition of some of his pieces, viz. "Socratis Apologia," "Crito," "Phædo," &c. He died in 1683.

NORTH, George, M. A., an eminent English divine and antiquary, born in 1707, wrote a "Table of English Silver Coins, from the Conquest, to the Commonwealth, with Remarks,' and died in 1772.

NORTH, Frederick, earl of Guilford, better known as lord North; the minister, under whose administration, England lost her American colonies. He was born in 1732, and died in 1792, having been blind several years.

NORTON, lady Frances, an English lady, who wrote "Applause of Virtue," &c.; she died in 1720.

NORTON, John, a writer in the reign of Charles II., who published "The Scholar's Vade-mecum;" in which he attempted to alter the orthography and structure of the English language.

NORTON, Thomas, an English lawyer and dramatic writer, assisted Sternhold and Hopkins, in their noted version of the Psalms, 27 of which he turned into English metre. He died about 1600.

NORTON, John, one of the early emigrants from Great Britain to America, and a distinguished clergyman, in the infant colony of Massachusetts; he died in 1663.

NOSTRODAMUS, Michael, an able French physician and celebrated astrologer, was born in 1503, and died in 1566.

NOTT, Edward, governor of the colony of Virginia, from 1705 until his death, the ensuing year. He was respected by the colonists, and his short administration was popular.

NOUE, Francis de la, of Brittany, a colonist, engaged in the civil wars of France; he was distinguished as a brave man, and was killed in battle in 1591.

NOUE, Stanislaus Louis de la, of the same family, served with great reputation in the French army, and was killed in 1760.

NOUE, Denis de la, an eminent printer, of Paris, died in 1650

NOUE, John Sauvre de la, of Meaux, a celebrated actor and dramatic writer; he died in 1761.

NOUE, N. la, a famous financier, of France, in the 17th century.

NOVARINI, Lewis, an ecclesiastic, of Verona, and an author, died in 1650.

NOVATIAN, a pagan philosopher of the 3d century, who was converted to christianity, but founded a new heresy. His followers were called Novatians.

NOVATUS, a priest of Carthage, of great inconsistency of opinion, he died in the 3d century.

NOWEL, Alexander, an English divine. His catechism, published in 1572, was extensively used, and much admired. He died in 1576.

NOY, William, attorney-general in the reign of Charles I., celebrated for the many valuable law books which he wrote. He was born in 1577, and died in 1634.

NOYES, James, a native of England, came to America in 1634, and soon after settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, as pastor of a church there. He died in 1656

NOYES, James, son of the preceding, was settled, as a clergyman, at Stonington, Connecticut. He died in 1719.

NOYES, Nicholas, minister of a church at Salem, Massachusetts, died in 1717.

NUCK, Anthony, a Dutch physician, and professor of anatomy at Leyden.

NUGENT, Robert, earl of, an Irish catholic, who became a protestant, was promoted to office, and died in 1788.

NUGENT, Thomas, LL. D., an Irishman, author of a French dictionary. His daughter was married to Edmund Burke.

NUMA POMPILIUS, second king of Rome, known for the laws which he established, and his respect for religion. He died 672 B. C.

NUMENIUS, a Greek philosopher of the 2d century, and a follower of Pythagoras and Plato.

NUMERIANUS, Marcus Aurelius, son of the emperor Carus, succeeded his brother in 284, but was soon after assassinated.

NUNEZ, Ferdinand, a Spanish critic, and professor of belles lettres, at Alcala and Salamanca: he died in 1552.

NYE, Philip, an ejected non-conformist, died in 1672.

NYE, Nathaniel, a mathematician, in the the reign of Charles II.

NYMANNUS, Gregory, professor of anatomy and botany, at Wittemberg, died in 1638.

O

OAKES, Urian, an English clergyman, who settled in Massachusetts, and was chosen president of Harvard college; he died in 1681.

OATES, Titus, an infamous character, whose public conduct may be found in every history of England under the reign of Charles II. and James II. He was born in 1619, and died in 1705.

OBADIAH, the fourth of the minor prophets.

OBRECHT, Ulric, a learned German critic and Latin historian, born in 1646, died in 1701. So extensive and various was his learning, that he has been styled "The Epitome of Human Science."

OBSEQUENS, Julius, a Latin critic, who flourished about the year 395, and wrote a book "De Prodigius."

OBSOPŒUS, John, a German physician and critic, born at Brettin, in 1556, died in 1596.

O'BURNE, James, a celebrated ventriloquist, born in Ireland, but for many years resident in England, died in 1796.

OCCAM, or OCCHAM, William, a famous scholastic divine, of the order of Cordeliers, who acquired so great a reputation as to be entitled, the Invincible Doctor: he died in 1347.

OCCLEVE, Thomas, an English poet, flourished about 1420.

OCCUM, Sampson, a Monegan Indian, converted to Christianity, became a missionary among the Western Indians; he died in 1792.

OCELLUS, a Greek Pythagorean philosopher, surnamed Lucanus, author of a celebrated tract, called "The Universe." He flourished 500 B. C.

OCHINUS, Bernardin, an Italian, vicar-general of the capuchin order. He changed his religion several times, and died in 1564

OCKLEY, Simon, an eminent orientalist, professor of Arabic in Cambridge, and author of "A History of the Saracens, from the death of Mahomet, in 632 to 705." He was born in 1678, and died in 1720.

OCTAVIA, daughter of Caius Octavius sister to Augustus Cæsar, wife of Mark Antony, and one of the most illustrious ladies of ancient Rome for her wisdom and virtues, died 11 B. C.

OCTAVIA, the wife of Nero, who divorced and put her to death.

ODAZRI, John, a painter and engraver, of Rome, died in 1731.

ODELL, Thomas, an English dramatic writer, and deputy master of the revels, died in 1749. He brought four dramatic pieces on the stage, which met with some share of success.

ODENATUS, king of Palmyra, was assassinated in 267, and his wife, Zenobia, assumed the government.

ODIN, a famous hero, who lived about 70 B. C. in the kingdom of Denmark. He was a warrior, poet, priest, and monarch, and worshipped by his countrymen, as a god, after his death.

ODO, Saint, abbot of Clugni, distinguished for his great learning and sanctity; he died in 943.

ODO, of Kent, flourished in the 12th century, a very learned and eloquent Benedictine prior and abbot. He died in 1171, having composed many valuable works.

ŒCOLAMPADIUS, John, a German divine, eminent among the reformers of the church, born in 1482, died, of the plague, in 1531.

ŒCUMENIUS, a Greek writer of the 10th century.

OFFA, king of Mercia, was the first who established the Peter-pence tribute; he died in 794.

OGDEN, Samuel, a learned and pious English divine, born in 1716, died in 1778.

OGDEN, Matthias, an officer in the American army during the revolution, and afterwards a brigadier-general in the service of the United States; he died in 1791.

OGDEN, Jacob, a respectable physician, of New-York, in 1765.

OGILBY, John, an eminent geographer, critic, and poet, of Scotland, born in 1600. His principal works are translations of "Virgil," and "Homer," and a versification of "Esop's Fables;" an "Atlas," comprised in several folio volumes. He died in 1676.

OGILVIE, Dr. John, a divine of the church of Scotland, born in 1733. He was greatly distinguished for learning and piety, published many poems, and died in 1814.

OGLE, Samuel, governor of the colony of Maryland: he died in 1751.

OGLE, Benjamin, governor of the state of Maryland, died at Annapolis, in 1809.

OGLETHORPE, James, an able British general, and a distinguished philanthropist. He served under prince Eugene, and in the senate of his country, but is most renowned for his successful enterprise in Georgia, of which state he was the founder. He died, in England, in 1785, at the age of 97.

OISEL, James, professor of civil law, at Groningen, died in 1686.

OKOLSKI, Simon, a Polish author, who died in the 17th century.

OKSKI, Stanislaus, a Pole, who studied divinity under Luther and Melancthon, and afterwards turned catholic; he died in the 16th century.

OLAF, a king of Norway in the 10th century, sent missionaries to Greenland to convert the natives.

OLAHUS, Nicolas, a Hungarian bishop: he wrote a chronicle of his time, and died in 1568.

OLAUS, Magnus, archbishop of Upsal, in Sweden, and historian of the northern nations, died in 1555.

OLAVIDES, N., count de, a native of Spanish America, educated at Madrid, published the Triumph of the Gospel, and died in the reign of Charles III.

OLDCASTLE, sir John, called the good lord Cobham, the first author, as well as the first martyr, on the reformation from popery, was born in the reign of Edward III. He was one of the leaders in the reforming party, who drew up a number of articles against the corruptions which then prevailed among churchmen, and denied the scriptural dominion of the pope. As a heretic, he was hung in chains alive upon a gallows, and fire being put under him, he was burnt to death in 1418.

OLDENBURG, Henry, a learned German gentleman, who, being settled in London as consul for Bremen, became first secretary to the Royal Society; to which office, he applied himself with extraordinary diligence, and began the publication of the "Philosophical Transactions," with No. 1, in 1664. He died in 1678.

OLDENBURGEN, Philip Andrew, professor of history and law at Geneva, died in 1678.

OLDERMAN, John, a German, and Greek professor at Helmstadt, wrote some valuable dissertations, and died in 1723.

OLDFIELD, Anne, a celebrated English actress, and accomplished woman, was born in 1683, and died in 1730.

OLDFIELD, T. P., an English youth of extraordinary genius, died in 1804, in his 16th year. At the age of five and a half years his body was debilitated with sickness, but his mind presented the finest display of human perfection. He became a great proficient in mathematics, philosophy, astronomy, geography, history and painting. His memory was extremely retentive. He never forgot any thing with which he was once acquainted, and he would frequently take admirable likenesses of persons who struck him from memory. He was never known to be out of temper, and though he suffered an illness of ten years, never repined or seemed impatient.

OLDHAM, John, an eminent English poet, was born in 1653. His genius lay chiefly in satire. He died in 1683.

OLDISWORTH, William, a political and miscellaneous writer, in the reigns of queen Anne and George I. He was one of the original authors of the "Examiner," published several other works, and died in 1734.

OLDMIXON, John, an English historian and poet, a violent party writer, and a severe and malevolent critic, died in 1742. He was a man of learning and abilities.

OLDYS, William, Norroy king at arms, well versed in English antiquities, a correct writer, and a good historian, born in 1696, died in 1761.

OLEARIUS, Godfrey, a learned German, and professor of divinity at Leipsic, died in 1713.

OLEARIUS, Godfrey, a learned Greek professor and writer, born in 1672, and died in 1715, having published several works, and translated "Stanley's History of Philosophy" into Latin, with "Notes and Dissertations" of his own.

OLEARIUS, Adam, a German writer, and minister to the duke of Holstein; who having occasion to send an ambassador to the great duke of Muscovy, and the king of Prussia, appointed Olearius secretary to the embassy. On his return, he drew up "A Relation of his Journeys," which was published in 1656. He was born in 1599, and died in 1671.

O'LEARY, Arthur, a native of Ireland, who entered into the Franciscan order of Capuchins. Returning to Ireland, he soon distinguished himself by his writings, both on religious and political subjects, by which he gained the esteem of all parties, as a friend to freedom, liberality and toleration. His addresses to the catholics gained him the most flattering notice of the Irish government; he died in London, in 1802, aged 73.

OLEASTER, Jerom, a Portuguese Dominican, was offered a bishopric, which he declined for the office of grand-inquisitor; he died in 1563.

OLEN, an ancient Greek poet. His age is fabulous.

OLESNIKI, Ibigneus, a noble Pole, was made cardinal, and died in 1455.

OLIMPO, Balthasar, an Italian poet, of the 16th century.

OLIVA, Alexander, general of the Augustin monks, a celebrated cardinal, and learned theological writer, was born in 1408, and died in 1483.

OLIVA, John, a learned ecclesiastic, of Rovigo, and secretary to the conclave; he died in 1757.

OLIVARES, Gasper de Guzman, count de, an illustrious Spaniard, minister under Philip V. He occasioned the total separation of Portugal from Spain, and died in 1643.

OLIVER, Isaac, a celebrated English historical and portrait painter, was born in 1556, and died in 1617.

OLIVER, Peter, an eminent English miniature painter, died in 1661.

OLIVER, of Malmsbury, a Benedictine, was an able mechanic, but attempting to fly with wings which he had made, he fell and broke his leg. He died in 1660.

OLIVER, William, an able physician, of Bath, died in 1764.

OLIVER, Claude Matthew, an advocate in the parliament of Aix, of great eloquence. He was an author of merit, and died in 1736.

OLIVER, Daniel, a merchant, of Boston, eminent for piety and benevolence, died in 1732.

OLIVER, Andrew, lieutenant-governor of the colony of Massachusetts, died in 1774. He rendered himself unpopular toward the close of his life by favouring the claims of the British government upon the colonies.

OLIVER, Peter, LL. D., brother of the preceding, was chief justice of Massachusetts, and like his brother, became extremely unpopular with the colonists. He retired to England, where he died, in 1791.

OLIVER, Thomas, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, at the commencement of the revolution. He espoused the cause of the mother country, and went to England, where he died.

OLIVET, Joseph, a Frenchman, chiefly memorable for an excellent edition of "Cicero's Works," died in 1768.

OLIVETAN, Robert, a relation of Calcric, who printed, at Neufchatel, in 1535, the first French translation of the Bible, from the Hebrew and Greek texts. He was poisoned the ensuing year.

OLIVEYRA, Chevalier Francis de, a noble Portuguese, employed in various embassies. His enlightened mind abandoned the popish religion for the protestant. He afterwards went to England and died in 1783.

OLONNOIS, John David, a Frenchman famous for his bold adventures on the ocean, in the 17th century.

OLYBRIUS, Flavius Anicius, husband of the sister of Valentinian III., was sent into Italy

-gainst a rebel, whom he proclaimed emperor of the West. He afterwards deposed him and usurped the throne himself, and died in 472.

OLYMPIODORUS, a peripatetic philosopher of Egypt, in the age of the second Theodosius.

OLZOFFSKI, Andrew, a learned Polish divine, was ambassador to Vienna. He died in 1678.

OMAR I., caliph of the Saracens, the second after Mahomet, and one of the most rapid conquerors in modern history. He drove the Greeks from Syria and Phœnicia; Jerusalem was surrendered to him; his generals took the capital of Persia; and soon after, Memphis and Alexandria submitted to his victorious troops: and in this conquest, the famous Alexandrian library was burnt by these savages, who heated their stoves with its valuable books. He was assassinated by a Persian slave, in 643, the 10th year of his reign, and 63d of his age.

OMAR II., 13th caliph of the race of the Ommiades, succeeded to the throne in 717. He was cruel to the Christians, and was assassinated in 720.

OMEIS, Magnus Daniel, professor of belles ettres at Altorf, and author of several works; died in 1708.

ONESICRITUS, a cynic philosopher, among the attendants of Alexander the Great.

ONESIMUS, a Phrygian slave, converted to Christianity by St. Paul.

ONKELOS, surnamed the Proselyte, a famous Rabbi of the first century, and author of the Chaldee Targum on the Pentateuch.

ONOMACRITUS, a Greek poet, about 516 B. C. The poems entitled Orpheus, are ascribed to him.

ONOSANDER, a Greek author who flourished about A. D. 50, and wrote commentaries upon "Plato's politics," which are lost; but his name is particularly famous for his treatise "Of the duty and virtues of the general of an army," which has been translated into several languages.

ONUPHRIUS, Panvinius, a celebrated Augustine monk, born at Verona, in 1529, who, applying himself to the study of ecclesiastical history, continued the "Lives of the Popes" begun by Platina. He acquired the title of the father of history; and died in 1568.

OORT, Adam Van, an eminent painter, of Antwerp, was born in 1557.

OOST, James Van, a celebrated Dutch painter, died in 1600.

OPIE, John, an eminent English artist, and professor of painting, in the Royal Academy. He was not merely an excellent artist, but was also an admirable writer upon the art. He was born in 1761, was the son of a humble carpenter; he was drawn from his obscurity by the kind patronage of Dr. Wolcot (usually called Peter Pindar) and died in London, in 1807.

OPITIUS, Henry, a Lutheran divine, and professor of oriental languages, at Keil; he died in 1712.

OPITIUS, Martin, a famous Silesian poet, styled the "Virgil" of Germany; he died in 1639, aged 42 years.

OPORINUS, John, a famous German printer, editor, and commentator on Greek and Latin authors, born in 1507, and died in 1568.

OPPEDE, John Meyneir, baron d', president of the parliament of Aix, made himself odious by the atrocities which he committed against the Vaudois. He died in 1558.

OPPIAN, a Greek poet and grammarian, who flourished about the year 220, under the emperor Caracalla, who gave him a crown of gold for every line of his poems, whence they got the title of golden verses. He died at 30 years of age.

OPSOPÆUS, John, from a corrector of the press, became an eminent physician, and professor of medicine, at Heidelberg; he died in 1619.

OPTATUS, an African bishop, who flourished in the 14th century, under the empire of Valentinian and Valens. He wrote the "History of the Donatists," the "Sacred Geography of Africa."

ORDORAN, a monk, at Sens, and an author, died in the 14th century.

ORELLANA, Francis, a Spaniard, who accompanied Pizarro to Peru. He was the first European who saw the great river Amazon, and perished, in 1550, in attempting to discover its mouth.

ORGANA, Andrew, an eminent painter, poet, and architect, born at Florence, in 1329, and died in 1389. The greatest part of his paintings are at Pisa. In his picture of the universal judgment, he painted his friends in heaven, and his foes in hell.

ORIBASIUS, an eminent physician and medical writer, of the 4th century. He settled at Alexandria, in Egypt, and died in 370.

ORIBASTIUS, of Pergamos, was physician to the apostate Julian.

ORIGEN, an illustrious father of the Christian church, and a man of great parts and learning, born at Alexandria, about the year 185, and died in 254.

ORIGEN, a Platonic philosopher, and the friend of Porphyry.

ORIGNY, Peter Adam, author of a History of ancient Egypt," died at Rheims, in 1774.

ORKAN, son of Othoman, made himself emperor of Turkey, in 1326, by destroying his elder brothers. He died in 1360.

ORLANDI, Pelegrini Anthony, an eminent Italian bookseller, and the author of several works, died in 1730.

ORLAY, Bernard Van, an eminent Dutch painter, and a disciple of Raphael, died in 1560.

ORLEANS, Louis, of France, duke of, son of Charles V., was basely murdered by his uncle John, duke of Burgundy, in 1407.

ORLEANS, Charles, duke of, son of Louis, of France, was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and after a captivity of 25 years, in England, returned to France, and died in 1465.

ORLEANS, Louis, duke of, prince of the blood, son of Philip, the regent, and an accomplished scholar; he died in 1752.

ORLEANS, Louis, an advocate, of Paris, who boldly defended the cause of the league against Henry IV. He died in 1627.

ORLEANS, Peter Joseph, a French jesuit, and an author of several works, died in 1698.

ORLEANS, Philip Louis Joseph, duke of, born in 1747. This prince was early addicted to low pleasures. After a short, but disgraceful service in the navy of France, he joined the factions and the vile in their schemes of revolution; and by his opulence and influence, greatly subserved their interests. He voted for the death of Louis XVI. with indifference, and was soon after himself accused, and led to the scaffold, in November, 1793.

ORLEANS DE LA MOTTE, Louis Francis Gabriel de, bishop of Amiens, was a pious and charitable prelate, and died in 1774.

ORME, Robert, author of a "History of the military transactions of the British nation in Hindostan, from the year 1745," and "His-

torical Fragments of the Mogul Empire," was born in India, in 1728, and died near London, in 1801. He was, by some persons, complimented with the title of the British Thucydides.

OROBIO, Balthasar, a Spanish Jew, who professed the Roman catholic faith, and became professor of metaphysics at Salamanca; he died in 1687.

ORONO, an Indian, chief of the Penobscot tribe, was faithful in his attachment to the white people, and laboured to promote Christianity among his own. He died in 1801, aged 113. His wife died in 1809, aged 115.

OROSIUS, Paul, a learned Spanish ecclesiastic, who flourished in the 5th century, and wrote a history under the title of "Miseria Humana," containing an account of the wars, plagues, earthquakes, floods, conflagrations, thunder and lightning, murder, and other crimes, which had happened from the beginning of the world to the year of Christ 416.

ORPHEUS, of Thrace, an ancient Greek poet, who flourished before Homer, and before the siege of Troy. He was an excellent musician, poet and physician.

ORSATO, Sertorio, an Italian [illegible] and professor of philosophy, at Padua; [illegible]d in 1678.

ORSATO, John Baptist, an eminent physician and antiquary, of Padua; he died in 1720.

ORSI, John Joseph, an ingenious poet and philosopher, of Bologna; he died in 1733.

ORSI, Francis Joseph Augustin, an able Tuscan writer, raised to the purple, by Clement XIII. He died in 1761.

ORTE, N. viscount d,' governor of Bayonne, refused to put the protestants to death at the St. Bartholomew massacre.

ORTELIUS, Abraham, a celebrated geographer, of Antwerp, died in 1598.

ORTON, Job, a dissenting minister, born at Shrewsbury, in 1717, and died in 1783. He wrote "Memoirs of Dr. Doddridge," "Letters to a Young Clergyman," and an "Exposition of the Old Testament."

ORVILLE, James Philip d', a Dutch critic and author, died in 1751.

OSBORN, sir d' Anvers, governor of the colony of New-York, committed suicide a few days after his arrival in America, in 1753.

OSBORN, John, a native of Massachusetts, distinguished as a poetical writer, died in 1753.

OSBORNE, Francis, an English writer of great abilities, was born in 1588. Of all his works, that best known is his "Advice to a Son." He died in 1658.

OSGOOD, Samuel, an officer of the revolutionary army, afterwards a member of congress from Massachusetts, and post-master-general of the United States; he died in 1812.

OSIANDER, Andrew, a Bavarian, one of Luther's first disciples, was a professor at Konigsberg, and a voluminous writer. He died in 1552.

OSIUS, bishop of Cordova, presided at the council of Nice, in 325.

OSIUS, or OSIO, Felix, professor of rhetoric at Padua, died in 1631.

OSMAN I., son of Achmet I., succeeded to the Turkish throne in 1618. He introduced an Arab militia to replace the Janissaries; but the latter buried him from the throne, and put him to death, in 1622.

OSMAN II., emperor of Constantinople in 1754, died in 1757.

OSMOND, St., made chancellor of England, and bishop of Salisbury, by William the Conqueror, died in 1099.

OSORIO, Jerome, a learned Portuguese divine, and an excellent writer, born at Lisbon, in 1506, and died in 1580. His diction is easy and elegant; for which reason he is called the Cicero of Portugal.

OSORIO, Jerome, canon of Evora, and an author, died in the 16th century.

OSSAT, Arnaud d', a most celebrated French cardinal and statesman in the reign of Henry IV., was born in 1536, and died in 1604. His "Despatches" are as useful to an ambassador who hopes to succeed in his employment, as the Bible and the Corpus Juris to such divines and lawyers as would succeed in their respective professions.

OSSIAN, a Gaelic poet, supposed to have flourished in the 3d century, and to have been the son of Fingal. His poems were translated by Mr. M'Pherson, in 1762.

OSTADE, Adrian Van, an eminent painter, born at Lubec, in 1610, and died in 1685. Nature guided his pencil in every thing he undertook.

OSTERWALD, John Frederick, a celebrated Swiss protestant minister, born in 1663, and died in 1747. He was author of many excellent works, the best of which is his "Instructions in the Christian Religion."

OSTERWY, Maria Van, a native of Delft, was an elegant artist, and died in 1693.

OSWALD, king of Northumberland, became a Christian, and was killed in battle, in 643.

OSWALD, Erasmus, professor of Hebrew at Fribourg, published a Hebrew translation of the New Testament, and died in 1579.

OSYMANDYAS, an Egyptian king, the first who formed a public library.

OTHO, Marcus Salvius, emperor of Rome in 69. He held his office only three months.

OTHO I., surnamed the Great, crowned emperor of Germany in 936. He was a valiant prince, and died in 973.

OTHO II., surnamed the Bloody, was son and successor of Otho I.; he died in 983.

OTHO III., only son of Otho II., was crowned emperor in 983, and died in 1002.

OTHO IV., surnamed the Proud, son of Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, was elected emperor in 1197, and died in 1218.

OTHO, Venius, a Dutch painter of great eminence, born at Leyden, in 1556. His genius was so active, that he at once applied himself to philosophy, poetry, mathematics, and painting, and acquired an excellence in all parts of the latter. He died at Brussels, in 1634.

OTHO, bishop of Frisengen, and an author, died in 1158.

OTIS, James, a lawyer, of Massachusetts, distinguished as a zealous defender of the rights of the colonies; he died in 1798.

OTIS, James, a distinguished lawyer, of Massachusetts, and son of the preceding, was one of the most active and zealous friends of colonial rights in America. He became insane several years previous to his death, and was killed by lightning, in 1783.

OTROKOTSKIFORIS, Francis, a Hungarian, and protestant minister. He embraced the Catholic faith, and died in 1718.

OTT, Henry, a learned Swiss divine, and professor of Hebrew at Zurich; he died in 1682.

OTTER, John, author of Travels in Turkey, &c., died in 1748.

OTWAY, Thomas, an eminent English poet and dramatic writer, born in 1651, had his education at Oxford, but, leaving the university without any degree, he went to London, and applying himself to the play-houses both wrote and acted for a support. He excelled in touching the tender passions in tragedy, of which his "Orphan," and "Venice Preserved," contain the strongest specimens. He died in 1685.

OUDENARDE, Robert Van, a celebrated Dutch painter, died in 1743.

OUDIN, Casimir, a learned French monk, born in 1638, and died in 1717, having published "A Supplement of the Ecclesiastical Writers omitted by Bellarmine;" a work which did him much honour.

OUDIN, Francis, a jesuit, author, and professor of theology at Dijon; he died in 1752.

OUDINET, Mark Anthony, a French medalist, died in 1712.

OUDRI, John Baptist, an admired French painter, died in 1755.

OUGHTRED, William, an English divine, celebrated for his uncommon skill in the mathematics, born in 1573, and died in 1660. He was the author of several valuable works.

OUSEL, Philip, a native of Dantzic, was theological professor at Frankfort, on the Oder, and was well skilled in Hebrew. He died in 1724.

OUWALER, Albert, a historical painter, of Haerlem, died in 1515.

OVERALL, John, bishop of Norwich, was born in 1559, and died in 1619. He had the character of being the best scholastic divine in the English nation.

OVERBEKE, Bonaventure Van, of Amsterdam, an eminent designer and antiquarian, died in 1706.

OVERBURY, sir Thomas, a polite English writer, born in 1581, was poisoned in the Tower, in 1613, by order of Robert Car, earl of Rochester, and the countess of Essex. He was the author of several works in verse and prose.

OVID, Publius Naso, one of the finest poets of the Augustin age, born at Sulmo, in the year of Rome, 710. He was exceedingly amorous in his youth, and addicted beyond measure to women. He wrote several works, the best of which is his Metamorphoses. He was exiled by Augustus, and died about 60 years of age.

OVIEDO, John Gonsalvo de, a learned Spaniard. He became the friend of Columbus, whom he accompanied in his second voyage to the new world.

OWAIN, a prince of Powys, was slain in 1114.

OWAIN, son of Mexen Wledig, a brave warrior, who became a saint in the British calendar.

OWAIN, or OWEN TUDOR, lord Penmynydd, in Anglesea, married the widow of Henry V., in 1426. His second son was the earl of Richmond, father of Henry VII.

OWAIN CIVEILOG, a Welch warrior, who died in 1197.

OWAIN GLANDWR, or OWEN GLENDOWER, the last of the Welch princes, was in the service of Richard II., but was disgraced by Henry IV.

OWEN, Dr. John, an eminent English divine, among the independents, and sometimes styled the oracle and the metropolitan of that sect, was born in 1616, and died in 1683. He was a very voluminous writer.

OWEN, John, in Latin called Audoenus, an eminent epi-grammatist, born about 1550, and died in London, in 1622.

OWEN, Dr. Henry, a very celebrated English divine, whose biblical knowledge was, perhaps, superior to that of any of his cotemporaries. He was born in 1715, published many excellent works of divinity, and died in 1795.

OWEN, George, an English physician and author, died in 1558.

OWEN, Charles, an English dissenting divine, died in 1712.

OWEN, John, an eminent English clergyman, one of the founders, and for many years secretary, of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He died in 1822.

OWTRAM, William, an eminent preacher and scholar, in the reign of Charles II.

OXENBRIDGE, John, an eminent divine, and popular preacher, at Boston; he published some religious tracts and sermons, and died in 1674.

OXENSTIERN, Axel, prime minister to Gustavus Adolphus, deserved his elevation by his merit and abilities, and died in 1654.

OZANAM, James, an eminent mathematical w , died at Paris, in 1717, aged 77.

OZ John, an English dramatic and miscellan us writer. His plays, though all translation , are very numerous. He died in 1743.

P

PAAS, Crispin, of Cologne, an eminent engraver in the 17th century.

PAAW, Peter, a physician and botanist, of Amsterdam, died in 1617.

PABO, a British prince of the 5th century, and founder of the church of Mona.

PACA, William, a member of congress from Maryland, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence, afterwards governor of that state, and a judge of the district court of the United States for Maryland; he died in 1799.

PACATIANUS, Titus Julius Marinus, a Roman general, who revolted against the emperor Philip; he was defeated and slain in 249.

PACE, Richard, a learned Englishman, employed in negotiations by Henry VIII. He was highly esteemed, and died in 1532.

PACHECO, John de, marquis de Villena, the favourite of Henry IV. of Castile, and prime minister. He died in 1473.

PACHYMERUS, George, an eminent Byzantine historian, flourished about 1280, and died in 1310.

PACIAUDI, Paul Marie, an able and learned antiquarian, of Turin; he died in 1785.

PACIFICUS, Maximus, of a noble family of Ascoli, in 1400, was an elegant Latin poet.

PACIUS, Julius, an Italian, distinguished for his lectures on jurisprudence, died in 1635.

PACORUS, son of Orodes, king of Parthia, defeated the Roman general Crassus. He was slain 39 B. C.

PACUVIUS, Marcus, an eminent Latin tragic poet, in high reputation at Rome, about 154 B.C

PADARN, a British bishop. He is one of the three blessed visiters, who first preached the gospel in Wales.

PADERNA, Paul Anthony, of Bologna, an eminent painter, died in 1708.

PADUAN, Lewis Leo, acquired celebrity as a painter and engraver of medals, and died in 1615.

PADUANINO, Francisco, a historical painter, of Padua, died in 1617.

PADILLA, Mary de, a Spanish lady, the favourite of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile.

PAEZ, Francis Alvarez, a Portuguese, bishop of Corou; he died in 1532.

FAGAN, Peter, professor of poetry and history, at Marpurg, died in 1576.

FAGAN, Blaise Francis, count de, a valiant French officer and eminent mathematician, was born in 1604, and died in 1665.

PAGANI, Gregorio, a celebrated painter, of Florence, died in 1560.

PAGANO, Paul, a distinguished painter, of Milan, died in 1716.

PAGE, William, an English divine and author, died in 1669.

PAGE, John, governor of the colony of Virginia, espoused the cause of the colonies at the commencement of the revolution, and was distinguished as an ardent patriot. He was a member of congress, after the adoption of the federal constitution, and governor of the state of Virginia. He died in 1808.

PAGE, Benjamin, a distinguished physician, of New-Hampshire, died in 1824.

PAGE, John Odlin, son of the preceding, an eminent citizen of New-Hampshire; he died in France, in 1811.

PAGET, William, lord, ambassador to France, and secretary of state, in the reign of Henry VIII.; he died in 1504.

PAGI, John Baptist, of Genoa, an eminent painter and engraver, died in 1629.

PAGI, Anthony, a famous French Cordelier, and one of the ablest critics of his time, was born in Provence, in 1624, and died in 1699.

PAGI, Francis, nephew of the preceding, and author of "A Chronological History of the Popes," was born in 1654, and died in 1721.

PAGNINUS, Sanctes, a Dominican, of Lucca, well skilled in the learned languages; he died in 1536.

PAINE, Thomas, a political writer, born at Thetford, England, in 1737, and bred a staymaker: coming over to America, he contributed much to the revolution by a pamphlet entitled "Common Sense;" in 1790, he went to London, and published "The Rights of Man," in answer to Burke. To avoid a prosecution, he went to France, and was chosen a member of the national assembly. He was thrown into prison by Robespierre, and narrowly escaped the guillotine. He returned to the United States, and died in 1809.

PAINE, Robert Treat, LL. D., a distinguished lawyer, of Massachusetts, was a member of the first congress from that state, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence. He was afterwards one of the judges of the supreme court of Massachusetts. He died in 1814.

PAINE, Robert Treat, son of the preceding, a distinguished poet, was born in 1773, and died in 1811.

PAINTER, Gamaliel, an officer of the revolution, was one of the earliest settlers of Middlebury, Vt., and held several important offices in that state; he died in 1819.

PAJON, Claude, a French protestant divine, and author, died in 1685.

PAJOT, Lewis Leo, count of Osembray, a nobleman of great learning and abilities. He enjoyed the favour of Louis XIV., and died in 1753.

PAKINGTON, Dorothy, an English lady, eminently distinguished for her learning; she died in 1679.

PALÆMON, Q. Rhemmius, a celebrated grammarian, who taught at Rome, about A. D. 40. His arrogance, however, surpassed his merit. He asserted that learning was born when he was born, and would die when he died.

PALÆOLOGUS, Michael, emperor of the East, took Constantinople from the Latins, and put an end to their empire. He died in 1283.

PALÆPHATUS, a Greek philosopher, who lived before the Christian era.

PALAFOX, John de, an illustrious Spaniard, appointed bishop of Los Angelos, in America, and distinguished for his benevolence to the natives; he died in 1659.

PALAGE, N. de la Curne, a member of the French academy, and an author, died in 1781.

PALAPRAT, John, of Toulouse, a distinguished lawyer and poet, died in 1721.

PALATI, John, a Venetian historian of the 17th century.

PALEARIUS, Aonius, an eminent Italian writer, was condemned at Rome as a heretic, and burnt to death in 1566, for saying that Luther's followers were to be commended in some degree.

PALEY, Dr. William, a learned divine, and elegant writer on ethics, was born in 1743, and died in 1805. He was archdeacon of Carlisle, sub deacon of Lincoln, and rector of bishop Wearmouth.

PALFIN, John, of Ghent, an eminent surgeon, and medical writer, died in 1730.

PALINGENIUS, Marcellus, or PIERRE ANGELO MANZOLI, an Italian poet of the 16th century.

PALISSY, Bernard de, a native of Agen, an eminent potter and chymist. He was patronised by Henry III., and died about 1590.

PALLADINI, Arcangela, an Italian lady, of Pisa, celebrated as a portrait painter; she died in 1622.

PALLADINO, James, an ecclesiastical writer, called also James of Taramo, his best work is a pious romance, published in 1572.

PALLADIO, Andrew, a celebrated Italian architect in the 16th century. He immortalized his name by four books of architecture. He was born in 1508, and died in 1580.

PALLADIUS, of Cappadocia, a Greek bishop and anchorite, and author of a History of the Anchorites, or Hermits," died in the 5th century.

PALLADIUS, Rutilius Taurus Æmilian, a Latin author of a treatise "De Re Rustica."

PALLAJUOLO, Anthony and Peter, two Florentine brothers, eminent as painters. They both died in 1498.

PALLAS, a freedman of Claudius, who was put to death by Nero.

PALLAS, Peter Simon, born at Berlin, in 1741, was bred to surgery and medicine, wrote several works on different subjects, and died in 1811.

PALLAVICINI, Anthony, of a noble Genoese family, employed by the pope in several embassies, was made a cardinal, and died in 1507.

PALLAVICINI, Ferrante, an eccentric Italian, distinguished for his learning and mental endowments. These he prostituted to the basest of purposes, and was at last condemned to death in 1644, for satirizing the pope.

PALLAVICINI, Sforsa, an eminent cardinal, who composed a "History of the Council of Trent," in opposition to that by father Paul, was born at Rome, in 1607, and died in 1667.

PALLIOT, Peter, an eminent bookseller and printer, of Paris, died in 1698.

PALLISER, Sir Hugh, an English admiral,

known for his dispute with admiral Keppel in the battle of Ushant, in 1778. He died governor of Greenwich hospital, in 1786.

PALLUEL, Francis Crette de, of Paris, strongly attached to agricultural pursuits, died in 1799.

PALMA, James, the Elder, an Italian painter, and a pupil of Titian, died in 1588.

PALMA, James, the Younger, nephew of the preceding, a celebrated painter, died in 1628.

PALMER, Samuel, an eminent printer, of London, in whose office the celebrated Dr. Franklin was sometime employed. He died in 1732.

PALMER, John, an actor of very considerable talents, belonging to Drury-Lane theatre, was born about 1742, and came on the stage in 1762. In his profession he excelled. He died suddenly on the stage, immediately after uttering the words "There is another and a better world," in 1798.

PALMIERI, Matthew, a Florentine, and a poet of the 15th century, distinguished in the councils of his country.

PALONINI, Anthony, a Spanish ecclesiastic, known as a painter and a writer.

PALSGRAVE, John, a learned English critic, grammarian, and dramatic writer, who flourished in the reigns of Henry VII., and Henry VIII.

PALUDANUS, John, a Frenchman, and professor of divinity at Louvaine, was an able divine and writer; he died in 1630.

PALUDANUS, Bernard, professor of philosophy at Leyden, travelled over the four quarters of the globe, and died in 1634.

PAMELIUS, James, a learned Fleming, and author of several works; he died in 1587.

PAMMACHIUS, St., a Roman senator, converted to Christianity, and who, by his conduct and writings, displayed great zeal in its favour. He died in 410.

PAMPHYLIUS, a Macedonian, under Philip; he was an able painter.

PAMPHYLUS, St., a priest, of Cæsarea, in Palestine, who suffered martyrdom under Maximin, in 308.

PANAGIOTI, a Greek, of Chios, interpreter to the grand seignor; he died in 1673.

PANARD, Charles Francis, a French poet, beloved for his probity and the gravity of his manners; he died in 1765.

PANCIROLLUS, Guy, a famous Italian lawyer, and writer on legal subjects, he died in 1599.

PANCKOUCKE, Andrew Joseph, a bookseller, of Lisle, and an indefatigable writer; he died in 1753.

PANCKOUCKE, Charles Joseph, son of the preceding, followed his father's profession, acquired celebrity in the typographical art, and died at Paris, in 1799.

PANEL, Alexander Xavier, a native of Franche Comte, of the order of the jesuits, became a preceptor to the royal family of Spain, and died in 1777.

PANETIUS, a stoic, of Rhodes, who settled at Rome. He flourished about 150.

PANIGAROLA, Francis, an Italian, and bishop of Asti, was sent into France, to support the interests of the league against Henry IV. He died in 1594.

PANIN, Nakita Ivanowitz, count de, a Russian statesman, and general in the armies of the czar Peter, was born at Lucca. He was an able statesman and general, and died in 1783.

PANINI, Paul, an eminent Italian painter, died in 1758.

PANNARTZ, Arnold, a German, who established a printing-press in Italy, during the pontificate of Paul II.

PANNONIUS, James, or John, a Hungarian bishop, and author of poems; he died in 1472.

PANOPION, a Roman, saved from death, by the fidelity of his servant.

PANORMITA, Anthony, a Sicilian, who had such veneration for classical works, that he sold an estate to purchase a copy of Livy. He died in 1471.

PANSA, C. Vibius, a Roman consul, killed in fighting against Antony.

PANTÆNUS, a stoic, of Sicily, at the head of the Alexandrian school, in the reign of Commodus.

PANTIN, William, a physician, of Bruges, and a medical writer; he died in 1583.

PANVINIUS. See ONUPHRIUS.

PANZACHIA, Maria Helena, an Italian lady, of noble birth, and a celebrated painter. She was born in 1668.

PAOLI, Sebastian, an ecclesiastic, of Lucca, skilled in antiquarian history; he died in 1751.

PAOLI, Hyacinth, a native of Corsica, who, in 1735, possessed great influence among his countrymen as a chief magistrate.

PAOLI, Pascal de, a celebrated general of Corsica, born there in 1725, and died near London, in 1807. While endeavouring to rescue his native island from the tyranny of the Genoese government, and defending its libertics against Gallic encroachments and invasion, being overpowered by the French, he retired, in 1769, with a few followers, to England, where, in a few years, he ended his illustrious career.

PAOLUCCIO, Paul Anafeste, a noble Venetian, and the first doge of Venice, in 697. He died in 717.

PAPERBROCH, Daniel, a jesuit, of Antwerp, and an author of learning and virtue; he died in 1714.

PAPHNUTIUS, bishop of Thebes, who opposed the celibacy of the clergy, and warmly supported the cause of Athanasius, at the council of Tyre.

PAPIAS, a bishop of Hierapolis, author of the doctrine of the millenium. Some suppose him to have been a disciple of St. John. A grammarian of that name lived in 1053.

PAPILLON, Thomas, a celebrated lawyer, of Dijon, died in 1596.

PAPIN, Isaac, a French protestant divine, who after being engnged in controversy, joined the Roman catholics, in 1690. He died in 1709.

PAPINIAN, a learned lawyer of the 3d century. He was put to death by Caracalla, for refusing to vindicate that tyrant's murder of his brother Geta, in 212. His works on jurisprudence are much esteemed.

PAPIRIUS. Cursor, a Roman dictator, who triumphed over the Samnites.

PAPIRIUS PRÆTEXTATUS, a Roman youth, and a senator, who refused to reveal to his mother the secrets of the Roman senate.

PAPON, John Peter, a native of Pujet, was a priest of the oratory, and an author; he died in 1803.

PAPPUS, a philosopher and author, of Alexandria, of the 4th century.

PAPYRIUS MASSON, John, a learned French lawyer and annalist, born in 1544, and died in 1611. He was a voluminous writer.

PARABOSCO, Girolamo, a comic writer, of Placentia, of the 16th century.

PARACELSUS, Aureolus Philippus The

phrastus Bombast de Hoenheim, a famous Swiss physician, and medical and philosophical writer, born in 1493. He studied alchymy, and pretended he was let into the secret of the philosopher's stone. He wrought many extraordinary cures, but was almost always intoxicated, and died in 1541.

PARADIN, William, a laborious French historian and writer; he died in 1582.

PARAMO, Lewis de, a Spanish inquisitor, who, in 1588, published a curious and valuable account of the inquisition.

PARCELLES, John, a native of Leyden, and an eminent painter, was born in 1579.

PARCIEUX, Anthony de, a celebrated French mathematician and author, died in 1768. His nephew also professed equal abilities, and died in 1798.

PARDIES, Ignatius Gaston, a French jesuit, distinguished in mathematics and philosophy; he died in 1673.

PARE, Ambrose, an eminent French surgeon and writer, died in 1590.

PARE, David, a protestant divine, born in Silesia. The greater part of his life was employed in controversy; he died in 1622.

PARE, Philip, one of the most laborious grammarians and critics that Germany ever produced, was born in 1576, and died in 1648.

PARE, Daniel, son of the preceding, applied himself, vigorously to the study of the classics, and published several laborious pieces; he was unfortunately killed by a gang of highwaymen, in 1645.

PAREJA, Juan de, a native of the West-Indies, and originally a slave to a painter, in whose art he deservedly became celebrated; he died in 1670.

PARENNIN, Dominic, a French jesuit, who went as missionary to China, in 1698. He was well received by the emperor, and died there, in 1741.

PARENT, Anthony, a French mathematician, and an author, died in 1716.

PARFAIT, Francis, the historian of the French drama, died in 1692.

PARIS, son of Priam, king of Troy, and memorable in poetical history for carrying off Helen, the wife of Menelaus, king of Mycenæ, in his absence, which occasioned the famous siege of Troy, wherein he was slain, 1188 B. C.

PARIS, Francis, a native of Chatillon, and an author, died in 1718.

PARIS, Francis, an abbe at Paris, of the order of the Jansenists. He renounced the honours which he might have obtained, for the austerities of an ecclesiastical life. and died in 1727.

PARIS, Matthew, an eminent English historian, was a Benedictine monk, and flourished in the 13th century. He wrote a Universal History, from the creation of the world, to the year of his death, A. D. 1259.

PARISEAU, N., a native of Paris, and a distinguished dramatic writer, was guillotined in 1744.

PARKER, Matthew, the second protestant archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1504. He was deeply versed in Saxon literature, and the early English history; he published a work on the antiquity of the English church, &c., and died in 1575.

PARKER, Samuel, an English prelate, who was made bishop of Oxford by James II. He sacrificed his religion to his interests, and died in 1687.

PARKER, George, earl of Macclesfield, son of Parker, the first earl and lord chancellor of England, celebrated for his knowledge of mathematics; he died in 1766.

PARKER, Richard, an Englishman, leader of the rebellion in the British fleet, at the Nore in 1797, for which he was executed.

PARKER, Thomas, first minister of Newbury, Mass., was a good scholar and zealous divine; he died in 1677.

PARKER, Samuel, D. D., a bishop of Mass., distinguished for his benevolence; he died in 1804.

PARKHURST, John, a learned divine, born in 1728. He died at Epsom, in 1797, leaving, among other works, "A Hebrew and English Lexicon," and "A Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament."

PARKINSON, John, an eminent English botanist, died about 1645.

PARMEGIANO, an Italian painter, celebrated for the gracefulness of his figures; he died in 1540.

PARKMAN, Ebenezer, minister of Westborough, Mass., and author of some sermons; he died in 1782.

PARMENIDES, of Elis, a Greek philosopher, who flourished 436 B. C.

PARMENIO, one of Alexander's generals.

PARMENTIER, James, a Frenchman, eminent as a painter, died in 1730.

PARMENTIER, Jean, or Jehan, a native of Dieppe, a celebrated merchant and navigator, died in 1530.

PARNELL, Thomas, a learned divine and ingenious poet, born in Dublin, in 1679, and died in 1717. He wrote "The Hermit."

PARODI, Dominico, a painter, of Genoa, and an eminent statuary, died in 1740.

PARR, Thomas, an Englishman, who lived in the reigns of ten sovereigns; he married his second wife when he was 120 years of age, had a child by her, and died in 1635, aged 152.

PARR, Catherine, the last queen to Henry VIII., whose perfections, though a widow, attracted his heart, and whose prudence preserved her from the effects of his cruelty and caprice. She survived the king, who left her a legacy of 4000*l*. She afterwards married sir Thomas Seymour, and died in childbed, in 1548.

PARRHASIUS, a celebrated painter, of Ephesus, who flourished about 430 B. C.

PARRHASIUS, James, an Italian grammarian, who taught belles lettres and rhetoric at Milan; he was born in 1740.

PARROCEL, Joseph, an eminent French painter, died in 1704.

PARRY, Richard, an English divine and author, died in 1780.

PARRY, Richard, an able divine, was made bishop of St. Asaph, in 1604.

PARSONS, or PERSONS, Robert, an intriguing English jesuit, in the reign of queen Elizabeth; he sought the destruction of that princess, and the subversion of the protestant religion, and died in 1610.

PARSONS, Dr. James, an excellent English physician and medical writer, born in 1705, and died in 1770. He wrote well on physic, anatomy, natural history, antiquities, languages, and the fine arts.

PARSONS, William, an English comic actor, of the highest eminence, who trod the stage 45 years, and died in 1795.

PARSONS, Moses, a useful and beloved minister, of Byfield, Mass., died in 1783.

PARSONS, Jonathan, an eminent American clergyman, of Massachusetts, died in 1776.

PARSONS, Samuel Holden, an eminent lawyer, of Connecticut, and a major-general in the American army during the revolution; he was drowned near Pittsburg, in 1789.

PARSONS, Theophilus, LL. D., a native of Massachusetts, was born in 1750. After leaving college, he devoted himself to the practice of law, and soon rose to the highest eminence in his profession. He was appointed chief justice of the state of Massachusetts, in 1806, and retained the office until his death, in 1813; during which time, he performed his official duties with an ability, fidelity, and integrity, rarely equalled

PARTHENAY, Anne de, an illustrious lady, well skilled in Greek and Roman literature, and an ornament to the court of the dutchess of Ferrara.

PARTHENAY, John de, lord of Soubise, a heroic leader among the protestants of France; died in 1566.

PARTHENAY, Catherine de, daughter and heiress of the preceding, died in 1631.

PARTRIDGE, Ralph, first minister at Duxborough, Mass., died in 1658.

PARTRIDGE, William, lieutenant-governor of the colony of New-Hampshire; he died in 1729.

PARUTA, Paul, a noble Venetian, called the Cato of Venice, died in 1598. He wrote several works.

PAS, Manasses de, marquis de Feuquierres, distinguished for his valour in the field, was ambassador to Sweden and Germany, and head of the French army, in 1635. He died in 1640.

PAS, Anthony de, marquis of Feuquierres, a famous French officer, died in 1711.

PASCAL, Blaise, a Frenchman, highly eminent as a mathematical genius, born in 1623, and died in 1662. He wrote the "Provincial Letters," published in 1656, which have been translated into several languages.

PASCHAL I., St. Paschasius, a Roman, was elected pope in 817, and died in 824.

PASCHAL II., Reinier, a Tuscan, was elected pope in 1099, and died in 1118.

PASCHIUS, George, professor of moral philosophy at Kiel, and an author, died in 1707.

PASOR, George, a protestant, Greek professor at Francker, and an author; he died in 1637.

PASOR, Matthias, son of George, went to England and delivered lectures on the Oriental languages with great reputation. He died at Groninjer, in 1658

PASQUALINO, a distinguished Italian painter, died in 1700.

PASQUIER or PAQUIER, Stephen, a learned French lawyer and poet; he wrote against the jesuits, and died in 1615.

PASSEMANT, Claude Simeon, a celebrated constructer of optical and mathematical instruments; he died in 1769.

PASSERAT, John, a celebrated professor of eloquence, in the royal college at Paris, and one of the politest writers and most excellent critics of his time: he died in 1602.

PASSERI, Giovanni Battista, a painter, and an author, died at Rome, in 1679. His nephew was also celebrated as a portrait painter, and died in 1714.

PASSERI, Gio. Battista, an Italian antiquary, and an author, died in 1780.

PASSEROTTI, Bartholomew, an admired Italian painter, died in 1595.

PASSINELLI, Lorenzo, a celebrated painter, of Bologna, died in 1700.

PASSIONEI, Dominico, an Italian cardinal, a learned man, and a distinguished patron of literature, died in 1761.

PATEL, a celebrated French painter, who is called by his countrymen, the French Claude.

PATER, Paul, a Hungarian, was an able mathematical professor at Thorn and Dantzic, and died in 1724.

PATER, John Baptist, a painter, of Valenciennes, died in 1736.

PATERCULUS, Caius Velleius, an eminent Roman historian, lived 49 years, and died in the year of Rome 784, having left a "History of Greece and Rome, from 168 B. C. to A. D. 8," in which many particulars are related which are not found elsewhere.

PATERSON, Samuel, an eminent bibliographer; he wrote several works, the objects of which, were, public utility, sound policy, and moral admonition. He died in 1802, aged 74.

PATIN, Guy, a French writer of much wit and learning, and professor of physic in the Royal College of Paris. His "Letters," published since his death, have made his name famous. He died in 1672, aged 70.

PATIN, Charles, second son of Guy Patin, published a great number of valuable works, and died in 1693.

PATKUL, John Reginald de, a Livonian gentleman, who resented the oppression which his country suffered from the Swedes. He was basely seized, and put to death, by order of Charles XII., in 1707.

PATRICK, St., the apostle and guardian saint of Ireland, was, as is supposed, a native of Wales, or of Cornwall, who was seized by pirates and carried to Ireland, where he converted the inhabitants to Christianity; he died about 460.

PATRICK, Peter, a native of Thessalonica, in the age of Justinian, whom he served as ambassador.

PATRICK, Samuel, an English divine, known for his edition of "Hederic's Greek Lexicon."

PATRICK, Simon, a very learned bishop of Ely, died in 1707, having published many sermons, tracts against popery, and paraphrases and commentaries upon the Holy Scriptures.

PATRIX, Peter, a French poet, favourite of the duke of Orleans. He wrote some licentious poems, of which he heartily repented before his death, which happened in 1672.

PATRIZI, Francis, author of dialogues, in Italian, on the manner of studying and writing history; he died in 1494.

PARTRIZI, Francis, a native of Istria, professor of philosophy, at Ferrara, Padua, and Rome. He wrote some Italian poems, and died in 1597.

PATRU, Oliver, an eminent French lawyer. He introduced correctness and purity of language into pleadings, wrote several works, and died in 1681, aged 85.

PATTEN, Thomas, an English divine, rector of Childrey. He published sermons and other religious works, and died in 1754.

PATTERSON, William, a member of the senate of the United States, and governor of the state of New-Jersey, and afterwards a judge of the supreme court of the United States; he died in 1806.

PATTISON, William, an English poet of genius, died of want and the smallpox, at 29 years of age, in 1726.

PATU, Claude Peter, of Paris, author of some poems and dramatic pieces of merit; he died in 1757.

PAUCTON, Alexis, a French mathematician, author of a treatise on weights and measures, and of other works, died in 1790.

PAUL, Mark, or MARCO PAULO, a Venetian traveller, into China, in 1272, of which he published an account.

PAUL, St., originally called SAUL, was a native of Tarsus, in Cilicia, and educated among the Pharisees of Jerusalem, under the care of Gamaliel. He was imprisoned at Rome, and put to death by Nero, A. D. 66.

PAUL I., pope after his brother Stephen II., in 757; he died 10 years after, much respected for his wisdom and learning.

PAUL II., Peter Barbo, a Venetian noble, elected pope after Pius II., died in 1471.

PAUL III., Alexander Farnese, pope, memorable for refusing to divorce Henry VIII. of England, from his queen Catherine of Arragon; he died in 1549.

PAUL IV., John Peter Caraffa, succeeded Marcellus II. on the papal throne, in 1555. He was very haughty and cruel toward the protestants, and died unlamented, in 1559.

PAUL V., Camillus Borghese, pope, after Leo XI., in 1605. He embellished Rome with sculpture, aqueducts, and paintings, and died, greatly respected, in 1621.

PAUL, Petrowitz, emperor of Russia, son of the great Catherine and Peter III. He married for his second wife a niece of the king of Prussia. Before he came to the throne, he visited most of the nations of Europe, to obtain such information as would be advantageous to his subjects. But he afterwards grew tyrannical, and banished a great number of persons to Siberia. He was assassinated in 1801.

PAUL, a celebrated heresiarch, of Samosata, a city on the Euphrates. He was bishop of Antioch, in 260; but avowing his belief that Jesus Christ was only a good man, endowed with great wisdom, he was deposed by the Synod of Antioch, in 270.

PAUL, of Tyre, a rhetorician, who went as ambassador from his country to Adrian, A. D. 120.

PAUL, the silentiary, a Greek writer, so called from the office he held in the palace of the emperor Justinian.

PAUL, of Sancta Maria, a Jew, converted to Christianity. He became tutor to John II., king of Castile, and was appointed bishop of Carthagena, and then of Burgos. This learned prelate died in 1445.

PAUL, deacon of Aquileia, was secretary to Didier, the last king of the Lombards. He was afterwards banished, but left his exile for the court of the duke of Benevento. He wrote some histories, and died in 801.

PAUL, Father, a most illustrious person and universal scholar, but particularly skilled in the canon and civil law, and in physic. He wrote many political and anatomical works; but is principally celebrated for his "History of the Council of Trent," the rarest piece of history the world ever saw.

PAUL, an ecclesiastic, of Spain, author of "A History of the Spanish Fathers," edited at Antwerp, in 1635.

PAUL, a physician, of Ægina, in the 7th century, author of several medical works.

PAULA, St., a Roman lady of noble birth, and great learning, who embraced Christianity, built a monastery at Bethlehem, and displayed all the virtues and mortifications of an ascetic life; she died in 407.

PAULET, William, Marquis of Winchester, son of sir John Paulet, one of the courtiers of Henry VIII., and of his three successors. He declared that he retained his places by being a willow, and not an oak; he died in 1572.

PAULI, Simon, was professor of medicine at Copenhagen, and physician to Christian V., who rewarded his services by making him a bishop. He wrote several books on his profession, and died in 1680.

PAULIAN, Aime Henry, a learned jesuit, of Nismes, who wrote largely on philosophy and physic; he was born in 1722.

PAULINUS, St., a native of Bourdeaux. He married a Spanish lady, by whom he was persuaded to embrace Christianity. He afterwards went to Italy, where he was made bishop of Nola, and died in 431.

PAULMIER DE GRENTEMESNIL, Julian de, a Frenchman, physician to Charles IX., whom he restored to health. He was a very copious author in the line of his profession, and died in 1670.

PAULMY, Mark Anthony Rene de Voyer, marquis de, distinguished as a man of letters, and for his valuable library. He was raised to the dignity of minister of state, and was the author of several works; he died in 1787.

PAULZE, N., a Frenchman of great intelligence and erudition, made farmer-general of France. He formed a company for the improvement of Guyenne. He was imprisoned during the revolution, and guillotined in 1794.

PAUSANIAS, an ancient Greek writer, who flourished in Cappadocia, about 170 A. D., and has left us a curious "Description of Greece."

PAUSANIUS, a Lacedæmonian, governor of the kingdom during his nephew's minority. He made a secret treaty with the Persians, and took refuge in a temple to escape punishment; but his mother placed the first stone to secure him there, so that he was starved to death, 474 B. C.

PAUSIAS, a painter, of Sicyon, about 332 B. C. He first applied colours to wood and ivory, by means of fire.

PAUTRE, Anthony le, an architect, of Paris, patronised by Lewis XIV. He was made a member of the academy of sculpture in 1671, and died a few years after. He contributed to the embellishment of Paris.

PAUTRE, John, a relation of the preceding, was an eminent designer and engraver. His works appeared in three vols., folio, with more than 1,000 engravings.

PAUW, N. de, a German, author of "Recherches sur les Americains, les Egyptiennes, les Chinoises, et les Grecs;" he died in 1799.

PAUW, Cornelius, a native of Utrecht, eminent for his learning.

PAVILLON, Stephen, a French poet, and advocate, of Paris, who received a pension from Lewis XIV.; he was born in 1652.

PAVILLON, Nicholas, an eminent French ecclesiastic, made bishop of Alet, by cardinal Richelieu. He was deposed, and died in exile, in 1677.

PAYNE, Nevil, a dramatic author, in the reign of Charles II. He wrote several works, and died in 1675.

PAYNE, Roger, an English book-binder, of very singular habits. His workmanship was of so superior a style, that lord Spencer gave him

15 guineas for binding a volume. He always worked alone. He died in 1797.

PAYS, Rene le, a French poet, well known at court by his miscellanies; he died in 1690.

PAYSON, Phillip, D. D., minister of Chelsea, Mass., and a distinguished classical scholar; he died in 1801.

PAZZI, James, a banker, of Florence, of an illustrious family. He headed the faction which opposed the Medicis, and conspired to seize upon the sovereign power of Italy; but was taken and suffered death, about 1478.

PEACOCK, Reginald, an Englishman, made duke of Gloucester, bishop of St. Asaph, and afterwards of Chichester; but denying transubstantiation, he was banished, and his books publicly burnt; he died in 1486.

PEAPS, William, a dramatic writer, of Eton, England, who wrote "Love in its Ecstacy," in 1649.

PEARCE, Dr. Zachary, bishop of Rochester, author of several works, one of which is a Commentary, with notes, on the four Evangelists, and the Acts of the Apostles; he died in 1774, aged 84.

PEARSON, John, an English prelate, chaplain to lord keeper Finch, and to lord Goring. He was afterwards made master of Trinity college, and is particularly known for his "Exposition of the Creed;" he died in 1686.

PECHANTRE, Nicolas de, a French poet, who three times obtained the laurel at the academy of Floral games, and acquired great popularity: he died in 1709.

PECHLIN, John Nicholas, a native of Leyden, and professor of medicine, at Kiel, and physician to the duke of Holstein. He wrote many works on his profession, and died in 1706.

PECHMEJA, John de, a Frenchman, professor of eloquence. He wrote a eulogium on Colbert, and was a most amiable and friendly man. He died in 1785.

PECK, Francis, an eminent English antiquary, biographer, and critic, was born in 1692, and died in 1743. He wrote several books; among which are the lives of Milton and Cromwell.

PECKWELL, Dr. Henry, a very eminent English divine, and popular preacher among the Calvinistic methodists, was born in 1747, and died in 1787, having passed an active life in the exercise and promotion of charity.

PECQUET, John, a physician, born at Dieppe, distinguished for having discovered the receptacle of the chyle; he died in 1674.

PECQUET, Anthony, a French writer, grand master of the water-works, and the forests of Rouen, and master of the military school there. He wrote several works on law, and died in 1762.

PEELE, George, an English poet and dramatic writer, who flourished in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and died about 1598

PEERE WILLIAMS, William, an English law writer; he died in 1736.

PEGGE, Samuel, a learned antiquary, who published several works, and died in 1800, aged 68.

PEIRESC, Nicholas Claude Fabri, an illustrious antiquary, and patron of learned men; he died in 1637, aged 57.

PELAGIUS, the heresiarch, founder of the sect of Pelagians, was born in Britain, in the 5th century.

PELAGIUS I., a native of Rome, elected pope, in 555. He was a moderate and pious pontiff, and laboured to reform the habits of his clergy.

PELAGIUS II., a Roman, who succeeded on the papal throne after Benedict I., in 578. In his time, a plague raged at Rome of so fatal a nature, that persons seized with it died sneezing and gaping.

PELAGIUS, an illustrious Spaniard, related to the king of the Visigoths, and afterwards king of Leon and Asturias; he died in 737.

PELETIER, Claude de, a Parisian, counsellor of the Chatelet, and of the parliament, president of the chamber of requests, provost of the merchants, and builder of the quay at Paris, which bears his name, and, finally, counsellor of state; he died in 1711.

PELL, Dr. John, an English divine, and very eminent mathematician; he died in 1685.

PELLEGRIN, Simon Joseph, a French ecclesiastic and poet, who obtained, in 1704, the prize of the French academy for his poetical epistle to the king; he died in 1745.

PELLEGRINI, Antonio, a native of Padua, celebrated as a historical painter; he died in 1741.

PELLEGRINO, or PELLEGRIN, Tibaldi, of Bologna, an eminent painter and architect, died in 1591, aged 70.

PELLEGRINO, of Modena, a celebrated Italian painter, bred under Raphael, was born in 1511, and was killed in an affray.

PELLERIN, Joseph, a French antiquary. His cabinet of medals, &c., was purchased by the king of France. He died in 1782, aged 99.

PELLETIER, John le, a native of Rouen, learned in the languages, in mathematics, chymistry, astronomy, &c. He wrote the lives of several persons, some religious works, and died in 1741.

PELLETIER, Gaspard, physician and counsellor, at Middleburg, in Zealand. He acquired reputation in his profession, and published some works on botany; he died in 1659.

PELLETIER, Bertrand, distinguished at Paris for his knowledge of chymistry and pharmacy, and author of various dissertations in the memoirs of the French academies, and of observations on arsenic; he died in 1797.

PELLETIER, James, a French physician, and medical and mathematical writer; he died in 1582, aged 65

PELLICAN, Conrad, a native of Alsace, who presided over the convent of Basle, but afterwards embraced the tenets of Luther, and went to Zurich, where he taught Hebrew. He died in 1556.

PELLISON-FANTANIER, Paul, a French writer, was born in 1624, and died in 1693. His chief works are "A Commentary upon the Institutes of Justinian," and a "History of the French academy, from its establishment to 1652."

PELLOUTIER, Simon, a protestant divine, born at Leipsic. He was member of the Berlin academy, and distinguished as an active pastor and an able writer; he died in 1757.

PELOPIDAS, a celebrated Theban warrior, and statesman, the friend of Epaminondas; he was slain in battle, 364 B. C.

PEMBERTON, Henry, F. R. S., an English physician of eminence. He wrote on chymistry and philosophy, and died in 1771.

PEMBERTON, Ebenezer, a distinguished American divine, and pastor of a church in Boston; he died in 1717.

PEMBERTON, Ebenezer, D. D., son of the preceding, was in the ministry at New-York

and afterwards in Boston; he published several sermons, and died in 1777.

PEMBERTON, Thomas, a distinguished American historian, born in 1728, and died in 1807. He devoted himself to the history of his country, and wrote 15 historical and other manuscript volumes, which now belong to the Massachusetts Historical Society.

PEMBLE, William, an English divine, who ranked high as a scholar, died in 1623.

PEMBROKE, Thomas, an excellent English portrait and historical painter, died in 1730.

PENDLETON, Edmund, an eminent lawyer and statesman, of Virginia, was distinguished for his support of the rights of the colonies, and for his patriotism during the war of the revolution. He was a member of congress, in 1774, and afterwards a judge of the court of appeals in Virginia; he died in 1803.

PENHALLOW, Samuel, of New Hampshire, author of a "History of the early Indian War of New-England;" he died in 1726.

PENN, William, a distinguished British admiral, who commanded at the reduction of Jamaica, in 1655, and was knighted by Charles II., for his services; he died in 1670.

PENN, William, a distinguished quaker, founder and legislator of the colony of Pennsylvania, was born in London, in 1644. At the age of 24, he became a preacher among the quakers. In 1681, Charles II., granted Mr. Penn and his heirs, by letters patent, the province of Pennsylvania, and made them absolute proprietors and governors of that country. He died in England, in 1718.

PENN, Thomas, son of William Penn, was born in 1702. For nearly fifty years after the death of his father, he took an active and influential part in the administration of Pennsylvania, and was distinguished for his liberality to the literary, charitable and religious institutions of that colony. He died in London, in 1775.

PENN, John, a member of congress, from North Carolina, in 1776, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence.

PENNANT, Thomas, an English gentleman, of eminent knowledge in natural history and antiquities; he wrote a number of valuable books, and died in 1798, aged 72.

PENNI, Giovanni Francisco, an eminent Italian painter, and disciple of Raphael; he died in 1528, aged 40.

PENNICUIK, Alexander, a Scotch physician, who published a topographical account of Tweedale; he died in 1722.

PENNINGTON, lady, wife of sir Joseph, bart.—Family misunderstandings having separated her from her children, she wrote for their use, "An unfortunate Mother's advice to her absent Daughters," a work of great merit; she died in 1783.

PENNINGTON, Isaac, son of a lord mayor of London, was converted by Fox, and became a zealous quaker. As a writer and travelling minister, he was active in spreading the tenets he had embraced, for which he was much persecuted; he died in 1679.

PENNY, Thomas, a celebrated English naturalist, who travelled over England and other countries, in search of botanical knowledge.

PENROSE, Thomas, an English divine and ingenious poet, died in 1779, aged 36.

PENRUDDOCK, John, a colonel during the civil wars, in the royal service, who was beheaded in 1655. He was a man of great piety and many virtues.

PENRY, John, or AP-HENRY, a Brownist, educated at Oxford. He wrote against episcopacy, under the name of Martin Mar-Prelate. His writings were considered seditious, and he was tried and executed in 1593.

PENS, George, of Nuremberg, a very distinguished painter and engraver, in the 16th century.

PEPIN the Short, son of Charles Martel, the first monarch of the second French dynasty, was elected in 752. He was a heroic and firm prince, and died in 768.

PEPIN the Fat, mayor of the palace, and governor of Austrasia, Neustria, and Burgundy. He was a man of wisdom and vigour, and died in 714.

PEPPERELL, sir William, a native of Maine, and lieutenant-general in the British service; he commanded the expedition which took Louisburg, and died in 1759.

PEPUSCH, Dr. John Christopher, one of the greatest theoretic musicians of modern times. He became, so early, a proficient on the harpsichord, that at the age of 14 he was sent for to court, and appointed to teach the prince, father of the king of Prussia. At 33 he went over to England, was retained at Drury-lane, and assisted in setting the operas which were performed there. He died in 1752.

PEPYS, Samuel, a learned Englishman, known as the indefatigable secretary of the admiralty, in the reigns of Charles II., and his brother; he died in 1703.

PERANDA, Santa, a native of Venice, and an eminent historical painter, died in 1738.

PERAU, Gabriel Lewis Calabre, a French ecclesiastic, of the Sorbonne, who wrote "Lives of Illustrious Frenchmen," and edited Bossuet's works, &c. He died in 1767.

PERCEVAL, Spencer, son of the earl of Egmont, was born in 1762. He was educated at Cambridge, and became an eminent lawyer. An assassin named Bellingham, shot him with a pistol, in the lobby of the house of commons, in 1812.

PERCIVAL, Dr. Thomas, an eminent physician, and medical and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1740, and died in 1804, and left behind him an excellent moral character.

PERCY, William, progenitor of the illustrious house of that name, and one of the courtiers of William the Conqueror. His descendants, distinguished by their zeal in the cause of their sovereigns, were raised in 1377, to the rank of earl of Northumberland, by Richard II. The most celebrated among them was, Henry, surnamed Hotspur, who was at last defeated at the battle of Shrewsbury, in 1403.

PERCY, George, succeeded capt. John Smith, as president of the colony of Virginia, in 1609, and was superseded the following year.

PERCY, Thomas, bishop of Dromore, Ireland, was educated at Oxford, and died at Dromore, in 1811; he was author of several works.

PERDICCAS, one of the generals and successors of Alexander; he was slain in his tent, by some of his officers, 321 B. C.

PEREFIXE, Hardouin de Beaumont de, archbishop of Paris, and author of a very excellent "History of Henry IV. of France;" he died in 1670.

PEREIRA-GOMEZ, George, an eminent Spanish physician, author of a "Treatise to prove the Brute Creation to be mere Machines."

PEREIRA DE FIGUEIREDO, Anthony, a Portuguese divine, who took part in the dispute

between the courts of Rome and Lisbon. He wrote a Translation of the Bible, in 23 vols. 8vo, and other works, and died in 1797.

PEREZ, Anthony, a Spanish writer, who published "Letters," which are interesting and well written; he died in 1598.

PERGOLESI, John Baptist, a celebrated musician, composer and poet, was born at Naples, in 1704, and died in 1737.

PERIANDER, a tyrant of Corinth, a politician and warrior, he died 588 B. C.

PERIANDER, Giles, of Brussels, was professor of belles lettres, at Mentz, and an author. He flourished about 1570.

PERICLES, a celebrated Athenian statesman, orator, and general. He prided himself that he never caused any citizen to go into mourning.

PERINGSKIÖLL, John, professor of antiquities, at Upsal, and secretary and counsellor to the king of Sweden. He wrote on history and chronology, &c., and died in 1720.

PERIZONIUS, James, a learned German, professor of eloquence, history and Greek, at Leyden. He published various works in Latin, on history, classical literature and antiquities, and died in 1717.

PERKINS, William, a strict Calvinist, whose writings drew upon him the attacks of Arminius, which occasioned the calling of the Synod at Dordt, for the settlement of theological disputes; he died in 1602.

PERKINS, William, remarkable for longevity, died in New-Hampshire, in 1732, aged 116.

PERNETY, James, historiographer, of Lyons, and member of the academy there. He was an able writer on history, education, &c., and died in 1777.

PERNETY, Anthony Joseph, a Frenchman, librarian to the king of Prussia, author of a Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving, and some other works. He was born in 1716.

PEROUSE, John Francis Galoup de la, a celebrated French circumnavigator, was lost on his return from a voyage round the world, in 1788.

PERRAULT, Claude, physician and architect; he published a book of the Five Orders of Architecture, and other works, and died in 1688.

PERRAULT, Charles, brother of Claude, a celebrated French poet, biographer, and miscellaneous writer; he died in 1703, aged 77.

PERREIR, Jean, an eminent naturalist, of France. He came to the United States in the pursuit of scientific research, and died at New-York, in 1805.

PERRIER, Charles, a French writer of lyric poems; he died in 1692.

PERRIER, Francis, a Frenchman, who, from a beggar, became a most eminent painter and engraver; he died at Paris, in 1650

PERRON, James Davy du, a cardinal, eminent for great parts and learning: his talents were so great, that none durst dispute with him. He died in 1618.

PERRON, Anquetil du, historiographer to the archives of foreign relations in Paris; very celebrated. He died in 1805, aged 73.

PERRONET, John Rodolphus, an able and celebrated civil engineer, of France, member of many learned societies, and afterwards director of the school of engineers, at Paris. He wrote on his profession, and died in 1794.

PERROT, Nicholas, archbishop of Siponto, and author of a commentary on Martial; he died in 1480.

PERROT, Nicolas, sieur d'Ablancourt, celebrated for his excellent translations into French of the Greek and Latin classics. He died in 1664, aged 58.

PERROT, sir John, one of the favourites of Edward VI., of England, was made knight of the Bath at his coronation. He was distinguished as a naval officer, but was afterwards condemned for high treason, and respited by Elizabeth. He died in 1588.

PERRY, captain John, a celebrated English engineer, patronised by czar Peter, of Russia, of which country he wrote the history; he died in 1733.

PERRY, Oliver Hazard, a captain in the American navy, distinguished by an important victory which he gained over the British naval force on lake Erie, in 1813. He died in 1820.

PERSEUS, son of Philip, of Macedon, was defeated by Paulus Æmilius, his kingdom destroyed, and himself taken prisoner to Rome, 168 B. C.

PERSIUS, Aulus Flaccus, an ancient Latin poet and Roman knight, who wrote satires in the reign of Nero; he died A. D. 62.

PERTINAX, Publius Helvius, from an instructor of youth, became a soldier, and on the death of Commodus in 195, was raised to the imperial throne of Rome. He was afterwards assassinated.

PERUGINO, Pietro, an Italian painter, who succeeded particularly in the elegant expression of his female figures; he died in 1524.

PERUZZI, Balthasar, an Italian painter, who excelled in chiaro obscuro; he died poor, in 1556.

PESELLI, Pesello, an elegant historical painter, of Florence; he died in 1517, aged 77.

PESSELIER, Charles Stephen, a French financier, of great industry and abilities, member of many learned societies. He wrote on taxation, finances, &c., and died in 176?

PETAVIUS, Dionysius, or DENIS PETAN, a French jesuit, of great erudition, and an author; he died in 1652, aged 69.

PETER, chief of the apostles, was son of John, and brother of Andrew, of the city of Bethsaida. He was a bold and powerful preacher of the Gospel. Nero caused him to be crucified with his head down, A. D. 66.

PETER, St., a bishop of Alexandria, and a learned and pious prelate. He suffered martyrdom, in 311.

PETER CHRYSOLOGUS, St., archbishop of Ravenna, died in 458.

PETER the Hermit, a French officer, of Amiens, who, quitting the military profession, commenced hermit and pilgrim. He travelled to the Holy Land, in 1093; after which, he received a commission from pope Urban II. to excite all Christian princes to a general war against the Turks and Saracens. The time of his death was about 1100.

PETER III., king of Arragon, married Constance, daughter of the king of Sicily, and, having formed the plan of seizing that kingdom, against the pretensions of Charles of Anjou, he caused all the French in that island to be assassinated at the same time, which was done on Easter day, 1282. This massacre has since been called the Sicilian Vespers.

PETER the Cruel, king of Castile, succeeded his father, Alphonso XI., in 1350. He was so wanton and cruel, that three days after he had married Blanche, daughter of the duke of Bourbon, he repudiated her, with every mark of dis-

grace. Another of his queens was treated with equal indignity. He became odious to his subjects, and was killed by his brother, in 1369.

PETER the Great, czar of Russia, who civilized that nation, and raised it from ignorance and barbarism to politeness, knowledge, and power, was born in 1672. The history of his life and reign would demand a volume, and is so eventful, as to defy abridgment. He spared no pains nor fatigues to obtain knowledge which he thought would be beneficial to his subjects, and was emphatically and justly called the "Father of his Country." He died in 1725.

PETER II., emperor of Russia, son of Alexis Petrowitz, succeeded the empress Catherine at the age of 15. He banished the favourite minister, Menzikoff, and died in 1738, aged 15.

PETER III., emperor of Russia, ascended the throne in 1761. His attempts to reform his subjects proving abortive, he was dethroned by his queen, Catherine II., who assumed the reins of government. He died in 1762.

PETER NOLASQUE, a native of Languedoc, in the service of James, king of Arragon. He established the order of mercy, whose sole business was the redemption of Christian slaves from the power of infidels. He died in 1256.

PETER of Sicily, author, in the 8th century, of a curious and interesting history of the Manichees, in Greek and Latin, in 1604.

PETER of Cluni, or, the Venerable, was a man of great learning, who granted a friendly asylum to the unfortunate Abelard, in 1130. He received pope Innocent II. at his abbey with becoming magnificence.

PETER, an ecclesiastic, preceptor, and then secretary, to William II., king of Sicily. He was invited to England by Henry II., and was made archbishop of Bath, and then of London. He died in 1200.

PETER, the wild boy, a youth found in the woods in Hanover, in 1726, and carried to England by the order of queen Caroline; but no care nor pains could ever make him articulate a word; he died in 1785.

PETER LOMBARD. See LOMBARD.

PETER MARTYR. See MARTYR.

PETER D'OSMA, a Spanish ecclesiastic, in the 15th century, who was, perhaps, the forerunner of the reformation, as he wrote and preached against the infallibility of the church of Rome.

PETERS, Gerard, of Amsterdam, a distinguished landscape painter, in the 16th century.

PETERS, Bonaventure, of Antwerp, a painter, whose marine pieces are much admired; he died in 1652.

PETERS, Francis Lucas, an eminent landscape painter, born at Mechlin, died in 1654.

PETERS, Hugh, a turbulent Englishman, who became an actor, then a bishop and lecturer, then an adulterer, for which he was obliged to flee to America; but returned to England, where, for his violence against Charles I., he was hanged and quartered, in 1660.

PETERS, Hugh, an English jesuit, known in history as the friend and confessor of James II., by whose advice the ruin of that monarch was hastened.

PETERS, Charles, an English divine, celebrated for his theological writings, died in 1777.

PETHION DE VILLENEUVE, Jerome, mayor of Paris, and member of the national convention. He was a violent opposer of royalty, and his influence hastened the downfall of Louis XVI. He permitted riot and murder in the streets of Paris; but found an equal and a rival in Robespierre, who finally outlawed him, and set a price on his head. He perished by starvation, in 1793.

PETIS DE LA CROIX, Francis, interpreter of the oriental languages to Louis XIV., born in 1654, and died in 1713, after having compiled several useful works relating to oriental history.

PETIT, John Lewis, a celebrated surgeon, born in Paris. He was invited to visit the king of Poland, and afterwards went to Spain to attend on Ferdinand. He invented some valuable surgical instruments, and wrote on surgery, and died in 1750.

PETIT, Peter, of France, celebrated for his mathematical and philosophical writings; he died in 1667, aged 69.

PETIT, Samuel, an eminent French scholar, and professor of theology, Greek, and Hebrew, at Geneva. He wrote on classical literature, and died in 1645.

PETIT, Anthony, an eminent physician, at Paris, and afterwards at Orleans. He was a copious and learned writer on several parts of his profession, and died in 1794.

PETIT, Peter, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris, was the author of various works of great interest, and died in 1687.

PETITOT, John, an eminent painter and chymist, born at Geneva, in 1607. To him is ascribed the invention of painting in enamel; he died in 1691.

PETIVER, James, F. R. S., an English botanist. He collected a museum, for which sir Hans Sloane offered 4000*l*. He was author of several works on botany, and died in 1718.

PETRARCH, Francis, an Italian, eminent for great parts and learning, and who has been called the father of modern poetry. At Vaucluse, near Avignon, in 1327, he commenced an amour with a young damsel named Laura, who lived in the neighbourhood, and whom he has made famous by his poetry. He died in 1374.

PETRE, sir William, LL. D., he had the art to continue in power under the dissimilar reigns of Cromwell, Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary; and under Elizabeth he was made secretary of state. He was a man of great talents, and died in 1574.

PETRONIUS MAXIMUS, a Roman senator, who assassinated Valentinian III., and seized the throne, in 455.

PETRONIUS ARBITER, Titus, a polite writer of antiquity, who flourished in the reign of Nero. He was bled to death by order of Nero, A. D. 65.

PETTUS, sir John, deputy governor of the royal mines, and member of parliament, under Charles II. He wrote on mining, and on history, and died in 1690.

PETTY, sir William, an eminent English physician, but chiefly celebrated for his knowledge in mathematics and mechanics, and for his writings upon political arithmetic; he died in 1687, aged 64.

PETYT, William, a native of Yorkshire eminent for his knowledge of ancient law, on which he wrote several works; he died in 1707

PEUCER, Gaspard, an eminent physician and mathematician, professor of medicine, at Wittemberg. He was a Lutheran, and married Melancthon's daughter. His opinions caused his imprisonment for 10 years, during which time, he wrote several learned works; he died in 1602.

PEUTEMAN, Peter, a painter, of Rotterdam,

who being in an anatomical room during an earthquake, was so frighted at the motion of the skeletons, that he died in 1692.

PEUTINGER, Conrad, a learned German, secretary of the senate of Augsburg, and an able negotiator. He published many learned works, and died in 1547.

PEYER, John Conrad, a German physician, in the 17th century, distinguished for having first given an account of the intestine glands.

PEYRERE, Isaac, a French heretical writer, born in 1594, and died in 1676. He believed that Adam was not the first man.

PEYRESC. See PEIRESC

PEYROUSE. See PEROUSE.

PEYSSONNEL, Charles, a French writer, who went secretary of an embassy to Constantinople, and was afterwards consul at Smyrna. He was a philosopher and antiquary, and wrote several learned dissertations; he died in 1757. His son was also consul at Smyrna, and a man of science, and general information, and died in 1790.

PEZAY, Masson, marquis of, he instructed Lewis XVI., in military exercises, and was rewarded with the place of inspector-general of the coasts, but was afterwards disgraced, and died in 1778.

PEZENAS, Esprit, a learned jesuit, professor of philosophy, and hydrography, at Marseilles. He died in 1776.

PEZRON, Paul, a very learned and ingenious French historian and antiquary, born in 1639, and died in 1706.

PFANNER, Tobias, called, from his extensive knowledge, the living Archives of the house of Saxony. He died in 1717.

PFEFFERCORN, John, a famous converted Jew, who had nearly persuaded Maximilian to burn all books except the Bible. He wrote on the Scriptures, and died in 1520.

PFEFFEL, author of "A History of Germany," died at Paris, in 1807, aged 81.

PFIEFFER, Augustus, a learned orientalist, professor of oriental languages at Wittemberg, Leipsic, and other places. He published several able works, and died in 1698.

PFEIFFER, Lewis, a native of Lucerne, and a famous general in the service of Charles IX. of France, whose life he once preserved; he died in 1594.

PHÆDON, a native of Elis, the disciple of Socrates, and founder of the sect called Elean philosophers.

PHÆDRUS, an ancient Latin author, admired for the elegance of his language; he lived in the reign of Tiberius.

PHÆDRUS, Thomas, professor of eloquence at Rome, early in the 16th century, and called the Cicero of his time.

PHAER, Thomas, an English physician, who published various medical works, chiefly compiled from the French. He also translated a part of the Æneid; he died in 1560.

PHALARIS, a celebrated tyrant of antiquity, born at Crete; he was particularly cruel toward his enemies. He was put to death by his subjects, in his brazen bull that Perillus made, and in which he was the first to suffer death, 563 B. C.

PHARAMOND, was first king of France, and institutor of the Salique law, which prevents women from inheriting real estate. On this law is founded one which excludes females from inheriting the throne of France. He died in 428.

PHARNACES, son of Mithridates, king of Pontus, revolted against his father. Cæsar defeated him with such facility that he wrote to the senate only the following: "Veni, vidi, vici."

PHERECRATES, a Greek comic poet, who flourished about 330 B. C.

PHERECYDES, a philosopher, of Scyros, 560 B. C., and master of the great Pythagoras. There was another of the same name 456 B. C., author of "A History of Athens."

PHIDIAS, the most famous sculptor of antiquity, an Athenian, and cotemporary of the celebrated Pericles; he died in 432 B. C.

PHILANDER, William, a Frenchman, archdeacon of St. Antoninus. He wrote a commentary on Vitruvius, and another on Quintillian; he died in 1565.

PHILELPHUS, Francis, a learned Italian, author of several works, professor of eloquence at Venice, and secretary of an embassy to Constantinople. His son Marius was also a man of learning, and died in 1480.

PHILEMON, a comic poet, of Athens, flourished 274 B. C.; he is said to have died at 101 years of age.

PHILETUS, a Greek poet and grammarian, of Cos, preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus.

PHILIDOR, Andre Danican, the most skilful chess-player perhaps that ever was known. He was also an excellent musician, and produced many French dramatic pieces of considerable merit. He died in 1795, aged 69.

PHILIP, St., a native of Bethsaida, was the first whom Jesus called to become his disciple. He was a fisherman, and left a family at home. Another of the same name, who was a deacon in the church, converted a eunuch of Candace.

PHILIP II., king of Macedon, and father of Alexander the Great, was equally renowned as a legislator, politician, and warrior. He was assassinated at a banquet, by Pausanias, a captain of guards, 336 B. C.

PHILIP V., king of Macedon, succeeded to the throne 220 B. C. His jealousy of the Roman power, and his alliance with Hannibal proved his ruin. His dominions were invaded by the consul Lævinus, and he was conquered. He put to death his eldest son, Demetrius, and died 178 B. C.

PHILIP, Marcus Julius, an Arabian, who, from the rank of a common soldier, ascended the imperial throne of Rome, by the murder of the younger Gordian, in 244. He was assassinated in 249.

PHILIP I., king of France, succeeded his father, Henry I., in 1060. He was a wicked and ambitious prince. Dissatisfied with his queen, Bertha, he carried away Bertrande, wife of the count of Anjou, and married her. He was at war with England and the Flemings, and was defeated by both. He died in 1108.

PHILIP II., surnamed Augustus, king of France, succeeded his father, Lewis VII., in 1180. He was a wise and politic prince, an intrepid warrior, an enlightened legislator, and an impartial judge. In conjunction with Richard I., of England, he made a crusade to the Holy Land, with 300,000 men, but, though victorious, he returned with little glory. He afterwards invaded England, and was crowned king, at London, but the nobles throwing off their allegiance, he retired, and died in 1223.

PHILIP III., or the Hardy, was proclaimed king of France in 1270, while in Africa, on a crusade with his father Lewis IX. He defeated

the Saracens, and made a truce with them for 10 years; he died in 1285.

PHILIP IV., or the Fair, succeeded his father Philip III. He engaged in a long and bloody war with Edward I., of England, the emperor of Germany, and the count of Flanders, at the same time. In a battle with the Flemings, 25,000 of his enemies were killed, and an equestrian statue was erected to the monarch, in the church of Notre Dame, in honour of the victory; he died in 1314.

PHILIP V., surnamed the Long, king of France, the son of Philip the Fair, succeeded to the throne in 1316. He made war against the Flemings, renewed the alliance with Scotland, and banished the Jews from his kingdom. He permitted great cruelties against lepers, who were either put to death or confined; he died in 1531.

PHILIP DE VALOIS, first king of France, of the collateral branch of the Valois, ascended the throne in 1328. His elevation was disputed by Edward III., of England, and a terrible war ensued, in which, at the celebrated battle of Cressy, the French lost 80,000 men. Richard proposed to decide the war by single combat, but Philip declined. He died in 1350.

PHILIP I., son of the emperor Maximilian, and Jane, queen of Spain, obtained the Spanish throne. He possessed but moderate abilities, and died in 1506, aged 28.

PHILIP II., son of Charles V. and Isabella of Portugal, was made king of Sicily and Naples, in 1554. He was afterwards made king of England, by marriage with queen Mary; and two years after, ascended the Spanish throne, by the abdication of his father. He made war against France and England, and was unsuccessful. Though a man of great abilities, he was superstitious and cruel in the extreme; he died in 1598.

PHILIP III., son of Philip II. and Anne of Austria, became king of Spain at the age of 20. He cruelly banished all the Moors from his kingdom, and thus deprived himself of the arts and services of a million of his subjects. At the siege of Ostend, he lost 80,000 men, and the place was of no use to him when taken; he died in 1621.

PHILIP IV., son of Philip III. and Margaret of Austria, became king of Spain, in 1621. He renewed the war with Holland, and also declared war against France, in both of which he was unsuccessful. The Portuguese rebelled against him, and after many bloody attempts to reduce them, he acknowledged their independence. This weak and effeminate monarch died in 1665.

PHILIP V., duke of Anjou, son of Lewis, the dauphin of France, and Maria Anne, of Bavaria, ascended the Spanish throne, in 1700. His elevation was opposed by the archduke Charles of Austria, in which England, Holland, Savoy, Prussia, and Portugal joined him, and one of the most bloody wars on record ensued, in which France finally joined the Spaniards. A peace was signed between the allied powers at Utrecht, in 1713. He died in 1746.

PHILIP the Good, succeeded to the throne of Spain, in 1419. He joined the English against France, but afterwards abandoned them, and joined the duke de Berri of France, against his brother Lewis XI., and engaged in all the tumults of war. He lost the title of Good, by burning the town of Dinan, near Liege, and putting its inhabitants to the sword; he died in 1467.

PHILIP DE DREUX, bishop of Beauvais, in France. He became a famous general, and joining the crusades, behaved with great valour at the siege of Acre. He afterwards joined Philip Augustus against the English, and died in 1217.

PHILIP, duke of Swabia, was elected emperor of Germany, in 1198. He was a prince of great wisdom, and strong powers of mind; his memory is still respected in Germany. He died in 1208.

PHILIP the Bold, son of John, king of France, and duke of Burgundy, was a brave and virtuous prince, but unfortunately so profuse in his expenses, that his body was seized after death, by his creditors, and it was with difficulty his dutchess could redeem it. He died in 1404.

PHILIP of Orleans. See ORLEANS.

PHILIP, infant of Spain, was placed in possession of the dutchies of Parma and Placentia, and after having signalized himself in war, he devoted himself to the prosperity and improvement of his subjects; he died, universally regretted, in 1765.

PHILIP, governor of Jerusalem, in the time of Antiochus Epiphanes, behaved with great cruelty to the Jews, and compelled them to change their religion. He was put to death by his rival Lysias.

PHILIP the Solitary, a Greek author, about 1105.

PHILIP, of the Holy Trinity, a French ecclesiastic, who travelled into the Levant, Persia, and India, and afterwards visited all the convents in Europe; he died in 1671.

PHILIP, an Indian sachem, notorious for the bloody wars he waged with the early settlers of New-England, which had nearly exterminated the colonists. He was killed by them in 1675, and his forces destroyed.

PHILIPS, Thomas, a native of Ickford; he wrote the Life of Cardinal Pole, a work of great celebrity, in which he supports the principles of the Romish church, and thus brought upon himself a host of opponents. He died at Liege, in 1774.

PHILIPS, Fabian, a learned English antiquary, who was a zealous supporter of Charles I., and strongly protested against his execution. He died in 1690.

PHILIPS, Edward, a nephew of Milton, born in 1630. He published several works, one of which was a dictionary entitled "A New World of Words."

PHILIPS, Catherine, an English lady of great wit and accomplishments, chiefly distinguished for her skill in poetry; she died in 1664, aged 33.

PHILIPS, John, an eminent English poet, died in 1708.

PHILIPS, Ambrose, an English pastoral and dramatic poet, and political writer, died in 1749, aged 78.

PHILLIPS, George, was the first minister of Watertown, Mass., and died in 1664.

PHILLIPS, Samuel, a clergyman, at Andover, Mass., wrote some sermons, and died 1771.

PHILLIPS, John, LL. D., a native of Massachusetts, distinguished for his liberal endowment of an academy at Andover, and another at Exeter. His brother Samuel joined him in his laudable undertakings.

PHILLIPS, Samuel, LL. D., a member of congress in 1775, and afterwards lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts; he died in 1802. He was distinguished for his patriotism, integrity,

and liberality to different religious and literary institutions.

PHILLIPS, John, a lawyer, of Massachusetts, was president of the senate of that state, and first mayor of the city of Boston. He died in 1823.

PHILO, Judæus, an ancient Greek writer, on moral philosophy, and of a noble family among the Jews, flourished at Alexandria in the reign of Caligula. He was twice sent by the Jews of that city to Rome, to plead their cause against Apion, and on his second mission is said to have become a Christian.

PHILO, a grammarian, of Byblos, who translated Sanchoniathon, from the Phœnician into Greek.

PHILO, an architect, of Byzantium, 300 B. C. He is the author of a treatise on military machines, &c.

PHILOLAUS, of Cretona, an ancient philosopher of the Pythagorean school. He made the heavens his principal object of contemplation, and is generally supposed to have been the author of that system which Copernicus afterwards revived, and which is now known to be the true system of astronomy.

PHILOPŒMEN, of Megalopolis, celebrated as a general in the Achæan league, against the Spartans and Ætolians. He was poisoned by Dinocrates, 183 B. C.

PHILOPONUS, John, an Alexandrian, author of a Commentary on the Creation, and head of the tri-theists in the 7th century.

PHILOSTORGIUS, an ancient ecclesiastical historian, who flourished in Cappadocia about the year 420.

PHILOSTRATUS, Flavius, an ancient Greek sophist and critic, who wrote the Life of Apollonius Tyaneus, which is highly celebrated. He died in 244.

PHILOXENUS, a dithyrambic poet, at the court of Dionysius, of Syracuse. He died 380 B. C.

PHILPOT, John, a native of Hampshire, a warm advocate for the reformation, was made archdeacon of Winchester, by Edward VI.; but in the next reign, was convicted of heresy, and burnt at Smithfield, in 1555.

PHINEHAS, son of Eleazar, was commended for his zeal in the cause of God, for killing the Israelite and the Midianitish woman, who committed fornication in the camp of Israel, 1455 B. C.

PHIPPS, Constantine John, lord Mulgrave, an eminent English circumnavigator; he died in 1792, aged 46.

PHIPS, sir William, governor of the colony of Massachusetts, was born of obscure parents, in 1650, and died in 1695. He was knighted for his success in obtaining a large property from a Spanish wreck, which laid the foundation of his fortune.

PHLEGON, a native of Tralles, wrote several works full of erudition. He was the emperor Adrian's freedman.

PHOCAS, a Chalcedonian noble, who seized on the empire of the East by the murder of the emperor Maurice and his children, in 602. Heraclius, governor of Africa, conspired against him, and cut off his head, in 610.

PHOCAS, John, a monk of the 12th century, born in Crete. He built a small church on Mount Carmel, where he fixed his residence. He wrote a description of the Holy Land, &c.

PHOCION, a renowned Athenian general and philosopher, the disciple of Plato. He was condemned on a false accusation of treason, by his ungrateful fellow-citizens, and put to death, by poison, 318 B. C.

PHOCYLIDES, a Greek poet, of Miletus, about 540 B. C.

PHORMIO, a peripatetic philosopher, of Ephesus.

PHORMIO, an Athenian general, who displayed great bravery during the Peloponnesian war. He sold his property to supply the army but refused to be commander-in-chief.

PHOTINUS, bishop of Sirmium, was deposed for supporting that Christ was only a man; he died in 376.

PHOTIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, in the 9th century, and the greatest man of the age in which he lived. Of his works, the most considerable is his "Bibliotheca." He died in 886.

PHRAATES III., king of Parthia, was murdered by his two sons, 36 B. C.

PHRAATES IV., was raised to the Parthian throne by his father, whom he soon murdered; but he at last perished himself by the hand of his own son.

PHRANZA, George, a Greek author, who wrote a Chronicle of his own Times, to 1461.

PHREAS, or FREAS, John, an English writer of the 14th century.

PHRYNE, a celebrated courtezan, of Athens, the mistress of Praxiteles, 328 B. C.

PHRYNICUS, a Greek orator, of Bithynia, under Commodus.

PHRYNIS, a musician, of Mitylene, who is said to have added two strings to the lyre, 436 B. C.

PIA, Philip Nicholas, an eminent chymist, and chief surgeon of the hospital at Strasburg; he died in 1799.

PIAZZI, Jerome Bartholomew, a historian of the "Inquisition in Italy," of which court he was formerly a judge; but became afterwards a convert to the church of England, and died at Cambridge, in 1745.

PIAZETTA, John Baptist, a celebrated painter, of Venice, died in 1754.

PIBRAC. See FAUR.

PICARD, John, a French ecclesiastic. He acquired celebrity as an astronomer, and died in 1683.

PICART, Bernard, a very famous French engraver: he died in 1733, aged 60.

PICART, Michael, professor of philosophy and poetry, at Altorf, died in 1620.

PICCINI, Nicholas, an eminent musical composer, of Naples, died in 1800.

PICCOLOMINI, James, an Italian, made cardinal by Pius II., was author of a history of his own times, and died in 1479.

PICCOLOMINI, Alexander, an Italian, and archbishop of Patras, the author of dramatic pieces, &c., was the first who used the Italian language in philosophical subjects; he died in 1578.

PICCOLOMINI, Francis, of the same family, wrote Commentaries on Aristotle, and died in 1604.

PICHEGRU, Charles, a distinguished French general, born at Arbois, in 1761. He subjugated Holland; was exiled to Cayenne, whence he escaped to England. He returned to Paris, in 1804, where he was imprisoned, and died on the 6th of April.

PICHON, John, a French jesuit, and author, died in 1751.

PICHOT, Peter, a physician of eminence at Bourdeaux, in the 16th century.

PICHOU, N., a French poet, was assassinated in 1631.

PICKERING, John, LL. D., an eminent lawyer, of New-Hampshire, was chief judge of the supreme court of that state, and afterwards judge of the district court of the United States for the district of New-Hampshire; he died in 1805

PICTET, Benedict, a native of Geneva, and professor of divinity there, was a man of great ability, and a pious and vigilant pastor; he died in 1726.

PICUS. See MIRANDULA.

PIDOU, Francis, lord of St. Olon, a Frenchman, employed as ambassador to Madrid, and other courts; he died in 1720.

PIERCE, Edward, an eminent English painter, in the reign of Charles I. and II.; he died in 1715.

PIERCE, James, an eminent English presbyterian divine; but, in consequence of his becoming an Arian, he was expelled from his congregation, and died in 1730.

PIERINO, or PIRINO DEL VAGA, a celebrated Italian painter, and disciple of Raphael; he died in 1547, aged 47.

PIERIUS. See VALERIANUS.

PIERQUIN, John was 40 years minister at Chatel, in the diocess of Rheims, wrote several works, and died in 1742.

PIERSON, Christopher, a celebrated painter, of the Hague, died in 1714.

PIERSON, Abraham, a pious and learned minister, settled about 1640 at Southampton, L. I., and afterwards in Connecticut.

PIERSON, Abraham, a distinguished clergyman, of Connecticut, and first president of Yale college, died at Saybrook, in 1707.

PIETRO DI PETRI, a historical painter, of Rome, died in 1716.

PIETRO DE LA FRANCISCA, a Florentine painter and writer, died in 1473.

PIGALLE, John Baptist, an eminent sculptor, of Paris, died in 1785.

PIGANIOL DE LA FORCE, John Aymar de, a French geographer of some eminence, died in 1753.

PIGHIUS, Albert, a native of Kampen, and author of controversial works against the reformers, died in 1542.

PIGHIUS, Stephen Vinand, a very learned German annalist, born in 1520, and died in 1604.

PIGNONI, Simon, an eminent Florentine painter, died in 1612.

PIGNORIUS, Laurentius, a learned Italian, and an author, died in 1631.

PIGRAY, Peter, an eminent surgeon, employed in the armies of Henry IV. and Lewis XIII.; he died in 1613.

PIKE, Zebulon Montgomery, a brigadier-general of the army of the United States, was killed at York, in Upper Canada, in an attack upon that place, in 1813.

PILATE, Pontius, a Roman governor of Judea, under whose administration our blessed Saviour suffered death. Pilate was removed from his government, and exiled to Gaul, where he hanged himself, A. D. 37.

PILATRE DU ROSIER, Francis, a native of Metz, and one of the first who ascended in a balloon. In 1785, he and his friend, in an ascent from Boulogne, were killed, by falling to the earth from a height of 1500 feet.

PILES, Roger de, an eminent French painter, and biographer, born in 1635, and died in 1709.

PILKINGTON, Laetitia, an English wit and poetess, born in Dublin, in 1712, and died in 1750.

PILON, Germain, a native of Maine, known as an able sculptor and architect, died in 1590.

PILON, Frederic, an Irishman, who studied medicine, which he quitted for the stage. He afterwards became an author, and died in 1788.

PILPAY, an Indian bramin, gymnosophist, and moral fabulist, flourished 230 B. C.

PINÆUS, Severinus, an eminent surgeon, of Paris, and author of a very curious Latin book. He died in 1619, aged 69.

PINAS, John, an eminent painter, of Harlaem, in 1696. His brother James also acquired celebrity as a painter.

PINDAR, of Thebes, prince of lyric poets, born somewhat above 500 years B. C. The grandeur of his poetry and his deep erudition, made Plato call him the Wisest, and the Divine; Æschylus, the Great; and Athenæus, the Most Sublime.

PINEAU, Gabriel du, of Angers, gained great celebrity at Paris as a lawyer, by his genius and eloquence. He was so universally respected, that he acquired the appellation of Father of the People. He died in 1644.

PINEDA, John, a Spanish jesuit, who taught theology and philosophy in several colleges, and died in 1637. He wrote "Commentaries on Job," and a History of the Church.

PINELLI, John Vincent, an Italian nobleman, celebrated for his love of letters, and for the immense and valuable library that he formed; he died in 1601, aged 68.

PINET, Anthony du, a native of Besancon, who defended, in the 16th century the protestant tenets, which he embraced.

PINET, N., a merchant, of Paris, to whose intrigues was imputed the scarcity of grain in 1789. He was murdered the same year.

PINGERON, I. C., a native of Lyons, and an author, died in 1795.

PINGRE, Alexander Guy, librarian of St. Genevieve, celebrated as a philosopher and astronomer, was the author of various works, and died in 1796.

PINKNEY, William, LL. D., a distinguished lawyer, of Maryland, was born in 1765. He was minister of the United States to the court of St. James; attorney-general of the United States; a representative in Congress; minister to St. Petersburg, and to Naples; and a member of the senate of the United States from Maryland. In all these offices, he acquitted himself with distinguished ability. He died in 1822.

PINON, James, of Paris, distinguished at the bar for his eloquence and integrity. He died in 1641.

PINSON, Richard, a native of Normandy, in the service of Caxton. He excelled as a printer, and printed the Magna Charta, and other books and died in 1530.

PINTOR, Peter, a Spaniard, and physician to pope Alexander VII. He was an able writer, and died in 1503.

PINTURICCIO, Bernardino, the inventor, in Italy, of a new way of painting, in the 15th century; he died in 1513, aged 59.

PIPER, Francis le, an English painter of eminence, died in 1740.

PIPER, count, counsellor of state to Charles XII. of Sweden, was taken prisoner by the Russians, at the battle of Pultowa, and died in imprisonment, in 1716.

PIRANESI, John Baptist, a celebrated archi

tect and engraver, born at Venice, about 1711, and died in 1778.

PIROMALLI, Paul, a Dominican, of Calabria, sent missionary to the East. He was a learned man, and died in 1667.

PIRON, Alexis, a French poet, and very keen satirist. He wrote some dramatic pieces, and died in 1773, aged 84.

PISAN, Thomas, an astrologer, of Bologna. It is said he died in 1380, the very day he had foretold.

PISAN, Christina de, daughter of the preceding, was celebrated for her beauty and wit; she wrote "A History of Charles V.," and died in 1420.

PISANI, Victor, a Venetian general; he distinguished himself against the Genoese and Dalmatians, and died in 380.

PISCATOR, John Fischer, professor of theology, at Strasburg, was the author of valuable Commentaries on the Bible, and died in 1546.

PISISTRATUS, an Athenian general, who, though he seized the sovereign power of his country, respected the laws and privileges of his fellow citizens, and died 528 B. C.

PISO CNEIUS, a Roman consul, was accused of poisoning Germanicus, upon which he destroyed himself, A. D. 20.

PISSELEU, Anne de, a woman of great beauty, born in Picardy, wife of the duke of Etampes, and a courtezan to Francis I. She died in 1576.

PISTORIUS, John, a lawyer, of Nidda, who changed his profession and religion, and became counsellor to the emperor of Germany. He died in 1608.

PITAU, Nicolas, a native of Antwerp, eminent as a painter and engraver, died in 1671.

PITCAIRNE, Dr. Archibald, a physician and poet, born at Edinburgh, in 1652, and died in 1713. His writings are chiefly medical and mathematical.

PITCAIRNE, Dr. William, a very eminent English physician, president of the college, and F. R. S. He died in 1791, aged 80.

PITHOU, or PITHŒUS, a French gentleman, of eminence in the republic of letters, born in 1539, and died in 1596. He published several works, and was the first who made the world acquainted with the "Fables of Phædrus."

PITHOU, Francis, of Troyes, procureur-general of the chamber of justice under Henry IV. He was a learned and an amiable man, and died in 1621.

PITISCUS, Samuel, a learned man, born at Zutphen, author of various works, died in 1717.

PITISCUS, Bartholomew, the learned author of "Thesaurus Mathematicus," died in 1613.

PITKIN, William, a judge and chief justice of the superior court of the colony of Connecticut; he died in 1723.

PITKIN, William, son of the preceding, was a judge and chief justice of the supreme court of Connecticut, and governor of that colony. He died in 1769.

PITOT, Henry, a celebrated French mathematician, and friend of the great Reaumur; he died in 1771.

PITS, or PITSEUS, John, an English biographer, born in 1560, and died in 1616.

PITT, Christopher, an elegant English poet, and translator of "Vida," and "Virgil;" was born in 1699, and died in 1748.

PITT, William, earl of Chatham, a most illustrious English statesman, son of Robert Pitt, esq. He was born in 1708, and died in 1778. Of lord Chatham, his eloquence was one of the most striking characteristics, the music and majesty of his voice; the persuasive gracefulness and irresistible force of his action; and his power of eye; all carried conviction with his argument.

PITT, William, a celebrated statesman, second son of the preceding, was born in 1759. His father taught him to argue with logical precision, and to speak with eloquence and force. At the age of 22, he accepted the office of chancellor of the exchequer, and under this administration, the American war was concluded. He died in 1806.

PITTACUS, a native of Mitylene, and one of the seven wise men of Greece. He died 579 B. C.

PIUS I., St., succeeded to the popedom in 142, and suffered martyrdom in 157.

PIUS II., Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini. See ÆNEAS SYLVIUS.

PIUS III., Francis Thodeschini, succeeded Alexander XI. in the papal chair, in 1503, and died 21 days after.

PIUS IV., John Angelo, cardinal de Medicis, brother to the marquis de Marignan, and not of the Florence family, succeeded to the popedom in 1559, and died in 1565.

PIUS V., Michael Ghisleri, an Italian, of the Dominican order, was elected pope in 1566, and died in 1572. Under his auspices the celebrated battle of Lepanto was fought, in which the infidels were dreadfully defeated.

PIUS VI., John Angelo Braschi, was born in 1717, and succeeded Clement XIV., as pope, in 1775; he rendered his name famous by draining the Pontine marshes. Buonaparte entered his states, and made him purchase a peace by a contribution of several millions. He entered a second time, and made the pope a prisoner in his capital, carried him over the Alps to Valence, where he died in 1799, of excessive fatigue.

PIVATI, John Francis, a Venetian lawyer, known for his compilation of a Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences, 10 vols., in 1746.

PIX, Mary, a dramatic writer of no mean talents, in the reign of William III.

PIZARRO, Francis, a Spanish general, discoverer and conqueror of Peru, in conjunction with Diego Almagro, a Spanish navigator. Almagro, for revolting, was beheaded by Pizarro, who was assassinated by Almagro's friends, in 1541.

PIZZI, Joachim, a jesuit, of Rome, possessed genius as a poet, and vigour as a writer. He died in 1790.

PLACCIUS, Vincent, an able German philologer, and an author, died in 1699.

PLACE, Francis, an eminent English painter and engraver, died in 1728.

PLACENTINUS, Peter, a German Dominican, and an author, died in 1548.

PLACETTE, John de la, a French protestant minister, who, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, retired to Holland, and died in 1718.

PLANTIN, Christopher, a celebrated printer, of Antwerp, who carried that art to great perfection; he died in 1598, aged 65.

PLANUDES, Maximus, a monk, of Constantinople, of the 4th century; he wrote a curious Life of Æsop.

PLATER, George, a delegate to congress, from Maryland, judge of the court of appeals, and governor of that state; he died in 1792.

PLATINA, Bartholomew Sacchi, a learned Italian, and author of a History of the Popes, from St. Peter to Sextus IV.; he died in 1481, aged 60.

PLATO, a most illustrious philosopher of antiquity, died at Athens, 348 B. C., aged 81. His writings are very valuable; his language beautiful and correct; and his philosophy sublime.

PLATOFF, count, hetman of the Cossacks in the service of Russia; he assisted in overturning the seemingly invincible power of Buonaparte; he died, venerable in years and in honours, in 1818.

PLAUTUS, Marcus Accius, a comic writer, in Italy. He died about 184 B. C.

PLAYFAIR, John, D. D., born near Dundee, in 1749, was professor of mathematics at Edinburgh. He wrote on several subjects, and died in 1819.

PLAYFORD, John, born in 1613, published an "Introduction to the Skill of Music," which succeeded so well as to go through many editions. He died about 1693.

PLEMPIUS, Vopiscus Fortunatus, a native of Amsterdam, and professor of medicine at Louvain; he died in 1671.

PLESSIS RICHELIEU. See RICHELIEU.

PLINY, Caius Secundus, the Elder, one of the most learned of the ancient Roman writers, born at Verona, about A. D. 23. He was suffocated by the sulphurous smoke of Mount Vesuvius, in his friend's house near it, A. D. 79. He left a "Natural History," in 37 books.

PLINY, Cæcilius Secundus, the Younger, nephew of the preceding, born A. D. 62, and died in 113. He was an eminent lawyer and an eloquent speaker. He attained the dignity of consul, under Trajan, whose panegyric he pronounced in the senate.

PLOT, Dr. Robert, an eminent English philosopher and naturalist, died in 1696, aged 55.

PLOTINUS, an illustrious Platonic philosopher. He died in 270, aged 66.

PLOWDEN, Edmund, an eminent serjeant-at-law. He died in 1584, aged 67.

PLUCHE, Antony, a French writer on natural history. His "Spectacle de la Nature," is known to all the world. In English it is called "Nature Displayed." He died in 1761, aged 93.

PLUKENET, Leonard, a well known English botanist and author, died in 1705.

PLUMIER, Charles, a famous French botanist, employed by Lewis XIV. to visit the West Indies in search of curious plants. He died in 1706.

PLUQUET, Francis Andrew, a native of Bayeux, and professor of history at Paris. He was an able writer, and an elegant lecturer, and died in 1790.

PLUTARCH, a great philosopher and historian of antiquity, was born in Greece. His works have been divided into "Lives" and "Morals;" and treasures of learning, wisdom, and history may be found in them. He died about A. D. 140.

PLUVINEL, Antony, grand chamberlain to Henry IV., of France, and his ambassador to Holland; he died in 1620.

POCAHONTAS, an Indian princess, celebrated in the annals of Virginia, for her heroic attachment to the colonists. She married Mr. Rolfe, an English gentleman, and from them are descended some of the most respectable families in Virginia. She died in England, in 1616.

POCOCK, sir George, K. B., a gallant English admiral, who immortalized his memory by the capture of the Havana, and by many other important services; he died in 1792, aged 86.

POCOCKE, Dr. Edward, a most learned English critic and commentator, and famous, particularly, for his great skill in the oriental languages; he died 1691, aged 87.

POCOCKE, Dr. Richard, bishop of Meath, in Ireland, and celebrated for his travels, of which he published an account in a Description of the East, with observations on Palestine. He died in 1765, aged 61.

POERSON, Charles Francis, of Paris, an eminent painter, died in 1725.

POGGIO BRACCIOLINI, John Francis, a Florentine, of great parts and learning. He wrote "Moral Pieces, Orations, Letters," and a History of Florence. He died in 1459, aged 79.

POILLY, Francis, a French engraver of great reputation, died in 1693.

POINSINET, Anthony Alexander Henry, a French dramatic writer, died in 1769.

POIRET, Peter, a mystic enthusiast, of Metz, became minister of Heidelberg, and died in 1719.

POIRIER, Germain, a native of Paris, and a Benedictine, was a member of the national institute, and died in 1803.

POIS, Anthony le, professor to Charles III., duke of Lorraine; he was well skilled in antiquities, and died in 1578.

POIS, Nicolas le, brother of Anthony, eminent as a physician, and the author of valuable medical tracts, republished in 1736.

POISLE, John, a counsellor in the parliament of Paris, who acquired riches by his bribery and corruption, which procured his disgrace in 1582.

POISSON, Nicholas Joseph, a French priest, admired for his eloquence; he was the friend of Descartes, and died in 1710.

POISSON, Raymond, son of a mathematician at Paris, was one of the first comedians of the French stage, and died in 1690.

POISSON, Paul, son of the preceding, was eminent also as a comedian, and died in 1735.

POISSONNIER, Peter Isaac, a French physician, who acquired such reputation as a medical man, that he was sent to the court of Russia. He died in 1797.

POITIERS, Diana de, dutchess of Valentinois, was sole mistress of Henry II. of France, and of the kingdom for many years. She died in 1566.

POIVRE, N., went as missionary to China. After his return, he was employed by the government, and died in 1786.

POLAN, Amand, a native of Silesia, and professor of theology at Basil, died in 1610.

POLE, Reginald, cardinal, an eminent statesman, and archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of queen Mary; he died in 1558, aged 58.

POLEMBERG, Cornelius, an eminent Dutch painter, died in 1660.

POLEMON, a Greek philosopher, the disciple of Xenocrates, died 270 B. C.

POLENI, John Marquis, of Padua, eminent as a professor of astronomy, and mathematics, died in 1761.

POLI, Martin, a distinguished professor of chymistry at Rome, died in 1714.

POLIDORO, Da Caravaggio, an eminent Italian painter, was assassinated by his servant, in 1543, aged 48.

POLIER, Charles le, a native of Lausanne.

was tutor to lord Tyrone's children, and died in Ireland, in 1782.

POLIGNAC, Melchior de, a great statesman, of France, under Louis XIV., and a cardinal; he died in 1741, aged 79.

POLINIERE, Peter, a native of Coulonce, known as a mathematician, philosopher and chymist, was the first who read lectures, on those sciences at Paris. He died in 1734.

POLITI, Alexander, an Italian, professor of eloquence and Greek, at Pisa, he died in 1752.

POLITIANO, Angelo, a most ingenious and learned historian, critic and poet, born in Tuscany, in 1454, and died in 1494.

POLLIO, Caius Asinius, a celebrated Roman, the friend of Virgil and Horace, died A. D. 4.

POLLOCK, Thomas, an eminent citizen of North-Carolina, and for several years at the head of the colonial administration there; he died about 1722.

POLLUX, Julius, an Egyptian, in the reign of Commodus, and the author of "A Greek Vocabulary."

POLYÆNUS, a Macedonian, author of "Stratagems of illustrious Commanders in War." died in 164.

POLYBIUS, an ancient Greek universal historian, born in Arcadia, about 200 B. C. He died at 82 years of age.

POLYCARP, bishop of Smyrna, at the end of the 1st century, a disciple of St. John the Evangelist. He was burnt at Smyrna, A. D. 167.

POLYCLETUS, a sculptor, born at Sicyon. He flourished about 230 B. C.

POLYDORE. See VIRGIL.

POLYGNOTUS, a celebrated Greek painter, of Rhodes.

POLYHISTOR, or ALEXANDER CORNELIUS, author of a "Universal History," flourished about 80 B. C.

POMBAL, Sebastian Joseph Carvalho, marquis de, a famous Portuguese minister of state; he died in 1782, aged 85.

POMET, Peter, a druggist, of Paris, known to the world as the author of a "General History of Drugs;" he died in 1699, aged ".

POMEY, Francis, a jesuit, of Lyons, author of "A French and Latin Dictionary," and other works; he died in 1673.

POMFRET, John, an English divine, and a poet of considerable merit; he died in 1703, aged 36.

POMPADOUR, Jane Antoinette Poisson, marchioness of, a beloved mistress of Louis XV. She died in 1764, aged 44.

POMPEY, Cneius the Great, the renowned rival of Julius Cæsar. Being defeated by him, at the battle of Pharsalia, he fled to Egypt, where he was basely assassinated 48 B. C.

POMPIGNAN, John James le Franc, marquis of, a French poet, little inferior to Racine. He pronounced a discourse in favour of Christianity, before the French academy, in 1760, which drew upon him the ridicule of his associates. He died in 1784, highly esteemed.

POMPIGNAN, John George le Franc de, a learned French prelate, and brother of the preceding. He wrote various works, and died in 1790.

PAMPONATIUS, Peter, an eminent philosopher, born at Mantua, in 1462, and died in 1525. He was almost a dwarf, yet possessed an exalted genius.

POMPONIUS. See MELA.

POMPONIUS LÆTUS, Julius, a learned philosopher, born in 1425, and died in 1495.

PONA, John Baptist, an Italian, and the author of several works, died in 1589.

PONA, Francis, a physician, of Verona, and an author, died in 1652.

PONIATOWSKI. See STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS.

PONS, John Francis de, a French ecclesiastic, of an illustrious family, was a learned author, and died in 1732.

PONT, Lewis du, a Spanish jesuit, whose meditations have been published. He died in 1624.

PONT DE VESLE, Antony de Ferriol, count de, a comic writer, was made intendant-general of Marine, and died in 1774.

PONTANUS, John Jovian, a learned Italian, was preceptor and secretary to Alphonso of Arragon, and died in 1503.

PONTANUS, or DUPONT, Peter, a grammarian, of Bruges, though deprived of sight at the age of 3, he acquired great reputation as a teacher of belles lettres, at Paris, where he died in the 16th century.

PONTANUS, James, a Bohemian jesuit, who taught belles lettres in Germany with great reputation, and died in 1626.

PONTANUS, John Isaac, historiographer to the king of Denmark, was the author of various works, and died in 1640.

PONTAS, John, a learned French ecclesiastic, and author, died in 1728.

PONTCHASTEAU, Sebastian Joseph de Cambout, baron de, a French author, nearly allied to Richelieu. His acts of charity and devotion were singular. He died in 1690.

PONTEDERA, Julian, professor of botany at Padua, and author of various works, died in 1757.

PONTHIEU, Adelaide, a French lady, whose adventures during the crusades under St. Louis, have furnished a subject for a romance, a tragedy and an opera.

PONTOPPIDAN, Eric, a Danish divine, who became bishop of Bergen, in Norway, died in 1750.

PONTORMO, James, a Florentine painter of eminence, died in 1556.

POOL, Rachel Van, a Dutch female painter of eminence, died in 1750. Her husband, Julian Pool, was also eminent in portraits, and died in 1745.

POOLE, Matthew, an English non-conformist minister, and celebrated critic and casuist, died in 1679, aged 55. He was author of several useful works.

POPE, sir Thomas, an English statesman under Henry VIII., and Mary; memorable as the founder of Trinity College, Oxford; he died in 1558, aged 50.

POPE, Alexander, a celebrated English poet and epistolary writer, born in 1688, and died in 1744.

POPHAM, sir Home Riggs, a distinguished English naval officer. he died in 1820.

POPHAM, sir John, an eminent English judge, was born in 1531 chief justice of the King's Bench, in 1592; published "Reports" and "Cases" in the reign of Elizabeth, and died in 1607.

POPPLE, William, an English dramatic writer, died in 17[illegible].

PORDAGE, John, an English enthusiast, during the civil wars, died in 1670.

PORDENONE, John Anthony Licinio, a celebrated Italian painter, and rival of the great Titian, died in 1540. His nephew, called the

younger Pordenone, was also eminent in the art, and died in 1570.

POREE, Charles, a French jesuit, and very great genius, born in 1675, and died in 1741. He was eloquent; a beautiful poet; and had a peculiar faculty of inspiring his pupils with the love of learning and virtue. He wrote several orations, comedies and tragedies, in Latin.

PORPHYRY, of Tyre, a Platonic philosopher, of great fame among the ancients, born at Tyre, A. D. 233, and died at Rome, in 304.

PORSENNA, king of Etruria, famous for his siege of Rome, in order to restore the exiled king Tarquin the Proud; he died 506 B. C.

PORSON, Richard, professor of the Greek language, in the University of Cambridge, was born in 1759; had the reputation of being the best Greek scholar in England; yet his learning scarcely produced him a living. He died in 1808.

PORTA, Joseph, a native of Castel-Nuovo, celebrated as a painter, died in 1585.

PORTA, John Baptist, a Neapolitan, of great learning, who invented the camera obscura. He wrote several works, and died in 1515.

PORTA, Simon, or PORTIUS, a Neapolitan, distinguished for his learning, was professor of philosophy at Pisa, and died in 1554.

PORTE, Joseph de la, a French author of various works, died in 1779.

PORTE, Peter de la, a domestic in the service of Louis XIV. He was concerned in the court intrigues, sent to the bastile, and died in 1680.

PORTER, Francis, an Irishman, educated in France, afterwards divinity professor at Rome, and author of several works, died in 1702.

PORTER, John, a clergyman, of Bridgewater, Mass., and author of sermons; he died in 1802.

PORTES, Philip des, a French poet, who was liberally rewarded by the monarchs of France for his poetical works. He was an eminent friend of learned men, and died in 1606.

PORTEUS, Dr. Beilby, bishop of London, was born in 1731, and died in 1809. His single sermons and charges are numerous, and his "Lectures," at St. James' church, are well known.

PORTUS, Francis, a native of Candia, educated at the court of Hercules II., of Ferrara. He taught the Greek language, embraced the protestant faith, and died in 1581. His son, Æmilius, was also an able Greek scholar.

PORUS, a renowned king of India, conquered by Alexander the Great, who was so charmed by his undaunted valour and fortitude, that he restored him his dominions, and became his ally.

POSIDIPPUS, a comic poet, of Cassandra, flourished about 530 B. C.

POSIDONIUS, an astronomer, of Alexandria, lived in the age of Pompey. Another, a stoic philosopher, of Rhodes, lived 30 B. C.

POSSEVIN, Antony, a jesuit, of Mantua, was distinguished as a preacher, and employed by the pope in embassies to different courts; he died in 1611.

POST, Francis, an eminent painter, of Haerlem, died in 1680.

POSTEL, William, a French visionary, sent to the East by Francis I., to collect MSS. He was afterwards professor royal of mathematics, and died in a monastery, in 1581.

POSTHUMUS, Mar. Cass. Latienus, a Roman general, was made emperor, in 261, but was murdered, together with his son, by his rebellious soldiers, in 267.

POSTLETHWAYTE, Malachi, author of a much esteemed Commercial Dictionary, died in 1767.

POTAMON, a philosopher, of Alexandria, in the age of Augustus.

POTE, Joseph, a respectable printer and bookseller, at Eton, and editor of several learned and valuable works; he died in 1787.

POTEMKIN, Gregory Alexander, a Russian prince, descended from a Polish family. He was the favourite of the empress Catherine, and her war minister, and died in 1791.

POTENGER, John, an English poet, and miscellaneous writer, died in 1733, aged 86.

POTER, Paul, an eminent Dutch painter, died in 1654.

POTT, John Henry, a learned German chymist, author of several works published in 1738 and 1741.

POTT, John, a physician, was at the head of the administration of Virginia, in 1628, during the absence of the governor of the colony.

POTT, Percival, F. R. S., a very eminent English surgeon; he died in 1788, aged 75.

POTTER, Christopher, an English divine, was distinguished for his loyalty during the civil wars, and died in 1646.

POTTER, Francis, an English divine, eminent also as a painter, died in 1678.

POTTER, Dr. John, archbishop of Canterbury, a celebrated antiquary, critic, historian, and theological writer; he died in 1747, aged 73.

POTTER, Robert, prebendary of Norwich cathedral, was born in 1721. A great part of his life was employed in the translation into English of the three great writers of the Greek drama. His translations are justly admired. He died in 1804.

POUCHARD, Julian, a Frenchman, Greek professor in the royal college at Paris, died in 1705.

POUGET, Francis Ame, an able French divine, and doctor of the Sorbonne, died in 1723.

POULLE, Lewis, preacher to the king, and abbe of Nogent. He was celebrated for his eloquence, and also for his poetry; he died in 1781.

POUPART, Francis, a native of Mans, who studied philosophy at Paris, wrote several works, and died in 1709.

POURBUS, Peter and Francis, father and son, two celebrated Flemish painters; the former died in 1583, the latter in 1622.

POURCHOT, Edme, a Frenchman, and professor of philosophy at Paris, died in 1734.

POURFOUR, Francis, a French physician, and a skilful herbalist, died in 1741.

POUSSIN, Gaspar, a painter, whose landscapes are much admired, died in 1675.

POUSSIN, Nicolas, an eminent French landscape and historical painter, born in Normandy, in 1594, and died in 1665.

POWEL, David, a learned Welchman, the author of various works; he died in 1590.

POWELL, George, an eminent English actor, and a dramatic writer; he died in 1714.

POWELL, William Samuel, a learned English divine, and theological writer, born in 1717, and died in 1775.

POWELL, Foster, a celebrated English pedestrian; he died in indigence, in 1793.

POWELL, John Joseph, an English barrister, a writer of some eminence on "The Law of Morigages," &c.; he died in 1801.

POWHATAN, a powerful Indian chief in

Virginia, notorious for his hostility to the English. He was the father of Pocahontas; and, on her marriage, became reconciled to the whites, and died in 1618.

POWNALL, Thomas, an English antiquary, born in 1722, and died in 1805. He was called governor Pownall, having been governor of South Carolina, and other American colonies.

POYET, William, a native of Angers, and chancellor of France, in 1538. He was disgraced in 1545, and died in 1548.

POYNINGS, sir Edward, a gentleman, of Kent, employed in the government of Ireland by Henry VII., where he displayed great courage and wisdom. In the succeeding reign he was appointed governor of Tournay, in Flanders.

POZZO, Andrew, a native of Trent, eminent as a painter and architect, died in 1709.

POZZO, Modesta. See FONTE MODERATA.

PRADON, Nicolas, a French poet, who affected to rival Racine; he died in 1698.

PRATT, Ephraim, of Plymouth, Mass., noted for longevity. He died in 1804, aged 116. He could then number nearly 1500 descendants.

PRATT, Samuel Jackson, an English miscellaneous writer, author of poems, novels, and some dramatic works; he died in 1814.

PRATT, Benjamin, an eminent lawyer, of Massachusetts, and afterwards chief justice of the colony of New-York; he died in 1763.

PRATT, right hon. Charles, earl Camden, a most eminent English lawyer and statesman, born in 1713. In 1759, he was appointed attorney-general; in 1762, he was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law, appointed chief justice of the common pleas, and knighted. His lordship presided in that court with a dignity, weight, and impartiality never exceeded by any of his predecessors; and, when John Wilkes, esq., was seized and committed to the Tower, on an illegal general warrant, his lordship, with the intrepidity of a British magistrate, and the becoming fortitude of an Englishman, granted him a habeas corpus, and, on his being brought before the court of common pleas, discharged him from his confinement in the Tower, in 1763, in a speech that did him honour. His wise and spirited behaviour on this remarkable occasion was so acceptable to the nation, that the city of London presented him with the freedom of their corporation in a gold box, and desired his picture, which was put up in Guildhall, with this inscription:—

Hanc Iconem
Caroli Pratt, Eq.
Summi Judicis C. B.
In Honorem tanti Viri,
Angliæ Libertatis Lege
Assertoris fidi.
P. Q. L.
In Curia Municipali
Poni Jusserunt
Nono. kal. Mart. A. D. MDCCLXIV.
Gulielmo Bridgen, Ar. Præ. Urb.

The corporations of Dublin, Bath, Exeter, and Norwich, paid him the like compliment. He was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of lord Camden, baron Camden in the county of Kent; and July 30, 1766, he was appointed lord high chancellor of Great Britain. He conducted himself in this high office so as to obtain the love and esteem of all parties; but when the taxation of America was in agitation, he declared himself against it, and, strongly opposing it, was removed from his station, in 1770. He was appointed president of the council in 1782, and resigned this office in March, 1783, but soon after resumed it, and held it till his death, 1794.

PRAXAGORAS, a Greek historian, of Athens about 135.

PRAXEAS, author of a heresy, in the 2d century.

PRAXITELES, a famous Greek sculptor, about 364 B. C.

PREBLE, Edward, a captain in the American navy, distinguished for his services and successes against the emperor of Morocco and the Bey of Tripoli, in 1803-4; he died in 1807.

PREMONTVAL, Peter le Guay de, a member of the academy of sciences at Berlin, and author of various works; he died in 1767.

PRESTON, Dr. Thomas, an English dramatic writer, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, died master of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, in 1598.

PRESTON, John, master of Emanuel college, Cambridge, was an able writer in favour of the puritans, and died in 1628.

PRESTRE LE. See VAUBAN.

PRETI, Jerome, a native of Tuscany, distinguished as a poet, died in 1626.

PREVILLE, Peter Lewis Dubus de, a very eminent French comic actor, and the intimate friend of Garrick, was born in 1706, and died in 1800.

PREVOT D'EXILES, Antony Francis, a French writer, was educated among the jesuits, but entered the army. He translated Richardson's novels into French, and died in 1763.

PRIAM, the famous king of Troy, was slain by Pyrrhus 1184 B. C.

PRICÆUS, or PRICE, John, an Englishman, who became a Roman catholic, and Greek professor at Florence. He died in 1676.

PRICE, sir John, an Englishman, well skilled in antiquities. He wrote a defence of British history in answer to Polydore Virgil, and died in 1553.

PRICE, Rev. Dr. Richard, an eminent dissenting minister, universally known and celebrated for his great abilities in arithmetical calculations, and for very numerous and valuable writings, theological, moral, and scientific; he died in 1791, aged 68.

PRICHARD, Rees, a native of Llandovery, in Wales, was a poet, and rector of his native village; he died in 1644.

PRIDEAUX, John, an English prelate, who, from a kitchen boy, rose to the see of Worcester. He died in 1650.

PRIDEAUX, Dr. Humphrey, an English divine, historian, and critic, born in 1648, and died in 1724. He was the author of several works.

PRIE, N. de Bertolet, marchioness, an intriguing female, and favourite of Bourbon, the prime minister of France; she died in 1727.

PRIESTLEY, Dr. Joseph, a very celebrated dissenting clergyman, and a polemical and philosophical writer, he died in 1804 aged 71.

PRIEUR, Philip, professor of belles lettres in the university at Paris, died in 1680.

PRIMATICCIO, Francesco, an eminent Italian painter, who was extremely skilful in stucco and basso relievo, and excelled chiefly in battle pieces; he died in 1570, aged 80.

PRIMEROSE, Gilbert, a Scotch divine, and chaplain to James I.; he wrote various works, and died in 1642.

PRINCE DE BEAUMONT, madame le, a

French lady, long engaged in education, in England; she died in 1720.

PRINCE, John, an English divine, and an author, died in 1720.

PRINCE, Thomas, one of the early settlers of Plymouth, came from England, in 1621, and was afterwards governor of Plymouth colony. He died in 1673.

PRINCE, Thomas, an eminent American clergyman, settled at Boston; he was author of a Chronological History of New-England, and made large collections for a history of the country. He died in 1758.

PRINCE, Nathan, brother of the preceding, an eminent mathematician and classical scholar, died in 1748

PRINGLE, sir John, an eminent physician and medical writer, and president of the Royal Society, was born in 1707, and died in 1782.

PRIOLO, Benjamin, author of a Latin history of France, from 1643 to 1664; he was the friend and associate of the duke de Rohan, and died in 1667.

PRIOR, Matthew, an eminent English poet and statesman, born in 1664. After having occupied many high diplomatic posts and lucrative employments, he died fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1721.

PRISCIANUS, an eminent grammarian of antiquity, born at Cæsarea, but went to Constantinople, where he taught the principles of his art, and was in the highest repute, about the year 525.

PRISCILLIAN, a Spaniard, who became the chief of a sect in the 4th century, was beheaded in 384

PRITCHARD, Hannah, an eminent English actress, who excelled both in tragedy and comedy; she died in 1768, aged 57.

PRITZ, or PRITIUS, John George, a protestant divine, professor of divinity, at Gripswalde, and one of the ministers of Frankfort, died in 1732.

PROBUS, M. Aurel. Valer., a general, made emperor of Rome, in 276. He was successful against the Barbarians, but was murdered by his own soldiers, in 282.

PROCACCINI, Camillo, a celebrated painter, of Bologna, died in 1626. His brother Julius, who died the same year, was celebrated in the same art.

PROCLUS, an eminent philosopher among the later Platonists, born at Constantinople, in 410, and died in 485.

PROCLUS, St., the disciple of Chrysostom, and patriarch of Constantinople, died in 447.

PROCOPIUS, an ancient Greek historian, of Byzantium, who flourished in the 6th century. His history commences toward the end of the reign of Anastasius, emperor of the East, in 407, and is carried down to the year 649.

PROCOPIUS, a Greek historian, patronised by Belisarius and Justinian.

PROCOPIUS, a Greek sophist, of Gaza, A. D. 560.

PRODICUS, a sophist of Cos, about 396, B. C. Socrates and Euripides attended his lectures at Athens.

PROMETHEUS, the son of Japhet, and a great warrior, supposed to have been the first discoverer of the art of striking fire by flint and steel, which gave rise to the fable of his stealing fire from heaven. He flourished 1687 B. C.

PRONAPIDES, a Greek poet, said to have been the master of Homer.

PROPERTIUS, Sextus Aurelius, an eminent Roman elegiac poet, born about 59 B. C., and died 19 B. C.

PROSPER, St., a Christian writer, of the 5th century, the disciple of Augustine, was an able advocate of the faith.

PROTAGORAS, a Greek philosopher, banished from Athens, for supporting atheistical principles. He died about 400 B. C.

PROTOGENES, a famous painter, of Rhodes, cotemporary and companion of Apelles, about 300 B. C.

PROVENZALE, Marcello, an eminent Italian painter, died in 1639.

PRUDENTIUS, Aur. Clement., a Spaniard, distinguished as an advocate and a poet. His Latin poems were published in 1667.

PRUSIAS, a king of Bithynia, at whose court, Annibal took refuge. Prusias was put to death, 149 B. C.

PRYNNE, William, an eminent English lawyer and voluminous writer, much distinguished in the civil commotions under Charles I., born in 1600. He published several books against what he thought the enormities of the age, and concerning the doctrine and discipline of the church. His "Histriomastix," which came out in 1632, giving great offence to the court, he was committed prisoner to the Tower, and sentenced by the star-chamber to be fined 5000*l.* to the king, expelled the university of Oxford, and Lincoln's-Inn, degraded from his profession of the law, to stand in the pillory and lose his ears, to have his book publicly burnt before his face, and to remain prisoner during life; the former part of this sentence was severely put into effect. He was, however, afterwards restored to liberty, and held a seat in the house of commons till his death, in 1669. His greatest work goes under the title of "Records."

PRZIPCOVIUS, Samuel, a Socinian writer, expelled from Poland with his partisans, in 1658, on account of his opinions. He died in 1670.

PSALMANAZAR, George, the fictitious name of a very extraordinary person, born in one of the southern provinces of France, and designed for a friar; who, after various adventures, arrived at London, under the character of a Japanese converted to Christianity. He died in 1763.

PSAMMENITUS, a king of Egypt, after Amasis, 525 B. C.

PSAMMETICUS, a king of Egypt, who shared the sovereign power with eleven other princes. He died 616 B. C.

PSELLUS, Michael Constantius, a Greek writer, who flourished about 1105, was a good scholar, and an author.

PTOLEMY LAGUS, or SOTER, was one of the generals and favourites of Alexander the Great. He obtained Egypt as his share of the spoils, and died 285 B. C.

PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS, son of the preceding, was a zealous patron of learned men, and died 246 B. C.

PTOLEMY EVERGETES, son and successor of Philadelphus, was a benevolent prince, and died 221 B. C.

PTOLEMY PHILOPATER, son of Evergetes, died 204 B. C.

PTOLEMY EPIPHANES, succeeded his father Philopater, and was poisoned by his successor Philometor, 180 B. C.

PTOLEMY PHILOMETOR, the murderer of Epiphanes, was slain in battle, 146 B. C.

PTOLEMY PHYSCON, succeeded his bro

ther Philometor. He was tyrannical in his government, and died 116 B. C.

PTOLEMY LATHYRUS, succeeded his father Physcon, but was banished, and his brother Alexander placed on the throne, after whose death he regained his power, and died 81 B. C.

PTOLEMY AULETES, illegitimate son and successor of Lathyrus, died 51 B. C.

PTOLEMY DIONYSIUS, son of Auletes, married his sister Cleopatra, and murdered his benefactor Pompey. He was drowned, 46 B. C.

PTOLEMY, Claudius, a great geographer, mathematician, and astronomer, of antiquity, was born in Egypt, about A. D. 138, and flourished in the reigns of Adrian and Marcus Antoninus.

PUBLIUS SYRUS, a Syrian slave, set at liberty by his master, distinguished himself as a poet, 44 B. C.

PUCCI, Francis, a noble Florentine. After changing his religious opinions several times, he was taken, while a protestant, and burnt at Rome, as a heretic, in 1600.

PUFFENDORF, Samuel de, an eminent German civilian and historian, born in 1631, and died in 1694. Very numerous are the works of this learned and excellent man, but the most important, and what will immortalize his name is his treatise "De Jure Naturæ et Gentium;" it is indeed a body of the law of nature and nations well digested, and, as some think, preferable to Grotius' book "De Jure Belli et Pacis," since the same subjects are treated in a more extensive manner, and with greater order. His other works are chiefly polemic.

PUGATSCHEFF, Yemelka, a Cossack, who laid claim to the Russian throne, as the real Peter III. He was taken and beheaded in 1775.

PUGET, Peter Paul, one of the greatest painters that France ever produced, born in 1623, and died in 1694.

PULASKI, count, a noble and distinguished Pole, who, after making great, but unsuccessful efforts for the freedom of his own country, offered his services to the United States, during the revolution, and was appointed a brigadier-general in the American army. He was wounded at Savannah, and died soon after, in 1779.

PULCHERIA, St., daughter of Arcadius, ascended the throne with her brother. She was a patroness of learned men, was devout and exemplary in her conduct, and died in 454.

PULCI, Lewis, an Italian poet, of a noble family of Florence, died in 1487.

PULIGO, or PUGLIO, Dominico, an eminent Italian portrait painter, died in 1527.

PULMANNUS, Theodore, properly POELMAN, a Dutch scholar, and an able critic, died in 1580.

PULTENEY, William, earl of Bath, a celebrated English senator and statesman, born in 1682, died in 1764. He for many years lived in the very focus of popularity, and was respected as the chief bulwark against the encroachments of the crown: but, from the moment he accepted a title, all his favour with the people was at an end; and the rest of his life was spent in contemning that applause which he could no longer secure.

PULTENEY, Richard, a celebrated English physician, the author of several works; he died in 1801.

PUNTORMO, Giacomo, an Italian painter, whose pieces are much admired: he died in 1558.

PURBACH, George, a learned German, eminent as a divine and philosopher died in 1462.

PURCELL, Henry, a very eminent English musician and composer, born in 1658, and died in 1695.

PURCHAS, Samuel, a learned English divine, and compiler of a valuable collection of voyages; he died in 1628, aged 51.

PURVER, Antony, an Englishman, an extraordinary character, whose parents were quakers. He made a translation of the Bible from the original, after a labour of 30 years. He was highly respected as a quaker preacher, and died in 1777.

PUTEANUS, Erycius, properly VANDE-PUTTE, was born in Guelderland, and an eminent scholar. He succeeded his master in the professors' chair at Louvain, and died in 1646.

PUTNAM, Israel, a major-general in the American army, during the revolution, distinguished for his daring intrepidity in the early wars with the French and Indians, and during the whole revolutionary struggle. He died in 1790. His reputation as an officer, was beyond suspicion, and his services were highly appreciated by Washington and his countrymen.

PUTSCHIUS, Elias, an eminent grammarian, of Antwerp, died in 1606.

PUTTENHAM, George, born about 1530, was one of the gentlemen pensioners to queen Elizabeth. He died about 1600, leaving among other works "The Art of Poesie."

PUY, Peter de, a very learned French antiquary and historian; he died in 1652, aged 69.

PUY SEGUR, James de Chastenet, lord of, a celebrated French general, who served his country 43 years, and died in 1682.

PYE, Henry James, born in London, in 1745, was appointed poet Laureate, in 1790, and in 1792, one of the police magistrates; he died in 1813; and left many poems.

PYLE, Thomas, M. A., a learned divine, born in 1674; he wrote much esteemed paraphrases on various parts of the Old and New Testament. He died in 1757.

PYM, John, a celebrated English republican, distinguished for his virulence against Charles I. He died in 1643.

PYNAKER, Adam, a celebrated Dutch painter, died in 1673.

PYRRHO, an eminent philosopher, born at Elis, flourished in the time of Alexander, about the 110th Olympiad; he was a sceptic.

PYRRHUS, a king of Epirus, celebrated as the friend and ally of the Tarentines. He was killed at Argos, 272 B. C.

PYTHAGORAS, one of the greatest philosophers of antiquity, born at Samos, about 590, and died 497 B. C. His "Golden Verses" are well known, and have been frequently published.

PYTHEAS, a Greek philosopher, in the age of Aristotle. His discoveries about the different length of the days in various climates, appeared astonishing to the philosophers of his age.

PYTHEUS, a rhetorician, of Athens, known as the rival of the great Demosthenes.

Q

QUADRATUS, a disciple of the Apostles, and bishop of Athens, who composed an "Apology for the Christian Faith," and, presenting it to the emperor, stopped the persecution against the Christians, A. D. 125.

QUADRIO, Francis Xavier, a jesuit, who became a secular priest by consent of the pope, died in 1756.

QUAINI, Lewis, an Italian painter, died in 1717.

QUARLES, Francis, an English poet, born in 1592, and died in 1644. He wrote a comedy called "The Virgin Widow," and several other works.

QUATROMANI, Sertorio, an Italian writer, of respectable abilities and learning, died in 1606.

QUELLIN, Erasmus, an eminent painter, and disciple of Rubens, was born at Antwerp, in 1607, and lived to a very old age.

QUENSTEDT, John Andrew, a Lutheran divine, author of several theological works. He died in 1688.

QUENTAL, Bartholomew du, a Portuguese catholic priest, distinguished for his piety and learning; he died in 1698.

QUERENGHI, Anthony, an Italian poet, died in 1633.

QUERLON, Anne Gabriel Meusnier de, an eminent scholar of Nantes, and a noted periodical writer, died in 1780.

QUERNO, Camillo, an Italian poet, and buffoon to Leo X.; he died in 1528.

QUESNAY, Francis, a French physician, who, from obscurity, rose to eminence in his profession; he published several medical works, and died in 1774.

QUESNE, Abraham, marquis du, of Normandy. He entered into the naval service of France, where he distinguished himself by a series of valorous and successful engagements; he died in 1688.

QUESNEL, Pasquier, a celebrated priest of the oratory, in France, born at Paris, in 1634; he became the head of the sect of Jansenists; wrote many polemical books, and died at Amsterdam, in 1719.

QUESNOY, Francis, an eminent sculptor, died in 1644.

QUEVEDO DE VILLEGAS, Francisco de, an eminent Spanish author, born in 1570, and died in 1645. He was one of the best writers of his age, and excelled equally in prose and verse.

QUIEN DE LA NEUFVILLE, James le, a French author, whose death, in 1728, was caused by excessive application to study.

QUIEN, Michael de, a French Dominican. He was an able scholar, and well versed in oriental literature, and died in 1733.

QUILLET, Claudius, a French physician, and ingenious Latin poet, born in 1602, and died in 1661.

QUIN, James, a very celebrated English comedian, born in London, in 1693, and died in 1766. The prince of Wales, father to George III., appointed him to instruct his children in the true pronunciation of their mother tongue.

QUINAULT, Philip, a celebrated French dramatic poet, born at Paris, in 1635, and died in 1688.

QUINCY, marquis de, a French officer and engineer, author of "The Military History of Louis XIV." He died in 1720.

QUINCY, Dr. John, an eminent English physician and medical author, died in 1723.

QUINCY, Edmund, a judge of the supreme court of the colony of Massachusetts, and agent for that colony at the court of St. James, died in London, in 1738.

QUINCY, Josiah, an eminent lawyer, of Massachusetts, distinguished for his zeal and exertions in support of the rights of the colonies; he died in 1775.

QUINCY, Edmund, of Boston, author of an agricultural treatise, died in 1788.

QUINTILIAN, Marcus Fabius, an illustrious Roman lawyer, rhetorician, and critic, born at Rome, A. D. 42, and died at 89 years of age.

QUINTIN. See MATSYS.

QUINTINIE, John de la, a famous French gardener. He studied law, and practised with great reputation, but soon devoted himself entirely to agricultural pursuits. He died after 1700.

QUINTUS CALABAR, a Greek poet, who wrote a large "Supplement to Homer's Iliad," in which a relation is given of the Trojan war, from the death of Hector to the destruction of Troy.

QUINTUS CURTIUS, Q. Curtius Rufus, author of a Latin history of Alexander the Great, which has at once immortalized the hero and the historian. He lived A. D. 380, and was probably a Roman.

QUIRINI, Angelo Maria, a Venetian cardinal. He was noticed and caressed by the learned and good of the age, and respected for his benevolence, morality, and learning, and died in 1755. His works are numerous.

QUIROS, Fernand de, a Spanish navigator, who discovered the Society Islands, in 1605.

QUISTORP, John, a Lutheran divine, the friend of the great Grotius, died in 1646.

R

RABAN-MAUR, Magnentius, a French divine, of noble birth. His works on theology are numerous; he died in 856.

RABAUD ST. ETINNE, John Paul, a protestant minister. He was bold and eloquent in defence of Lewis XVI., and, for those sentiments, was guillotined in 1793.

RABEL, John, an eminent French portrait painter, died in 1603.

RABELAIS, Francis, a celebrated French physician and satirist, died in 1553, aged 70.

RABIRIUS, a Latin poet, who celebrated the victory of Augustus at Actium.

RABURN, William, governor of the state of Georgia, died in 1819.

RABUTIN. See BUSSY.

RACAN, Honorat de Bueil, marquis of, commended for his pastoral poetry; he died in 1670.

RACCHETTI, Bernard, an Italian painter died in 1702.

RACINE, John, an illustrious French dramatic poet; he died in 1699, aged 60.

RACINE, Lewis, son of the poet, an ecclesiastic and author; he died in 1763.

RACK, Edmund, an English author and poet, died in 1787.

RACLE, Leonard, a French architect, of considerable distinction, died in 1792.

RADCLIFFE, Alexander, an English military officer, known as the writer of some poetic works of low humour, died in 1700.

RADCLIFFE, Dr. John, an English physician, of uncommon eminence, born in 1650 and died in 1714. To him the university of Oxford is indebted for the library and infirmary which bear his name, and for an annual income of 600*l.* sterling, for two travelling fellowships.

RADEGONDE, St., a German princess, renowned for her personal charms, and devotedness to religious duties. At the age of 10, she renounced paganism for the Christian faith, by direction of Clotaire, who afterwards married

her, and then, yielding to her wishes, permitted her to retire to the seclusion of a monastery. She died in 587.

RADEMAKER, Gerard, a Dutch painter, died in 1711, aged 38.

RAGOTZKI, Francis Leopold, prince of Transylvania, wrote an interesting memoir on the revolutions of Hungary, and died in 1735.

RAGUEAU, Francis, professor of jurisprudence at Bourges, and an author, died in 1605.

RAGUENET, Francis, a learned ecclesiastic, of Rouen, contended for the superiority of the Italian, over French music, died in 1722.

RAIKES, Robert, a printer and philanthropist, born in 1735. In 1781 he planned the institution of Sunday Schools, and died at Gloucester, his native place, in 1811.

RAINALDI, Oderic, a priest of the oratory, died in 1670.

RAINAUD, Theophilus, a jesuit, who taught belles lettres and theology, died in 1663.

RAINE, Matthew, D. D., an English divine, master of the Charter-house school, died in 1810.

RAINOLDS, John, an English divine, and dean of Lincoln, died in 1607. He was one of the divines employed in the translation of the Bible under James I.

RALEIGH, sir Walter, an illustrious English navigator and historian, born in 1552. He did eminent services for queen Elizabeth, particularly in the discovery of the country now called Virginia, and in the defeat of the Spanish Armada, and lived in full happiness and honour during her reign; but his sun set at her death. He was much persecuted on the accession of James, and accused of high treason. Though reprieved, he remained long a prisoner in the Tower. He was afterwards commissioned by the king to go and explore the golden mines of Guiana. But the Spaniards killed his eldest son, and prevailed on James to condemn sir Walter. He was beheaded in 1618.

RALPH, James, a voluminous writer, in poetry, politics and history. He was an American by birth, but went over to England about 1729, and died in 1762. He wrote a history of England, commencing with the reign of the Stuarts, and many other works.

RAMAZZINI, Bernardin, an Italian physician and medical professor at Padua, a station filled by him with great applause though blind; he died in 1714.

RAMEAU, John Philip, an illustrious musician, and writer on the principles of that art; he died in 1767, aged 84.

RAMELLI, Felix, a native of Asti, an ecclesiastic, who became an eminent miniature portrait painter. He died in 1740.

RAMSAY, Charles Lewis, a Scotchman, author of a Treatise on Short-hand writing, 1681.

RAMSAY, Andrew Michael, a Scots historian, and political and moral philosophy writer, born in 1686, and died in 1743.

RAMSAY, Allan, a celebrated Scots pastoral poet, born in 1696, and died in 1763.

RAMSAY, David, M. D., an eminent physician, historian and statesman, of South Carolina, and a member of congress from that state, died in 1815. He was distinguished for his patriotism during the revolution, no less than for his writings in after life. He published a History of the Revolution in South Carolina; a History of the American Revolution; a Life of Washington, and several other valuable historical works.

RAMSAY Martha L, wife of the preceding, and daughter of Henry Laurens, president of congress; she died in 1811.

RAMSDEN, Jesse, an English artist, flourished in 1786. His improvements in various mathematical and optical instruments were very important to science.

RAMUS, Peter, an eminent French professor of philosophy, eloquence and mathematics, born in 1515, and fell in the massacre of Paris, in 1572.

RAMUSIO, John Baptist, a Venetian, ambassador to France, &c., and an author, died in 1557.

RANC, John, admired as a painter in Spain, died in 1735.

RANCE, Armand, John le Bouthillier de, a French ecclesiastic, well skilled in Grecian literature. In early life, an abandoned sensualist, but reformed, and died respected, in 1700.

RANDOLPH, Thomas, an able diplomatist in the reign of queen Elizabeth, died in 1590.

RANDOLPH, Thomas, an English dramatic poet, born in 1605, and died in 1634. His "Muse's Looking Glass," a comedy, is well known, and much admired.

RANDOLPH, Edward, an agent of Great Britain to the American colonies, and a violent enemy to their interests, died in 1695.

RANDOLPH, Peyton, an eminent lawyer, of Virginia, and first president of the American congress in 1774, died suddenly in 1775.

RANDOLPH, Edmund, an eminent lawyer, of Virginia, and an active friend of the revolution, was a member of congress in 1779, afterwards governor of the state of Virginia, attorney-general, and secretary of state of the United States. In the last office, he lost the confidence of Washington, and resigned in 1795. He died in 1813.

RANNEQUIN, N., a celebrated engineer, of Liege, died in 1708.

RANS, Bertrand de, of Rheims, a hermit in 1226, who imposed himself upon the people of Flanders, as the emperor Baldwin I., and suffered death for it.

RANTZAN, Josias, a Danish nobleman in the French service, died in 1645. Chiefly known as the active agent by whom the protestant religion was established in Denmark.

RAOUX, John, of Montpellier, eminent as a historical and portrait painter, died in 1734.

RAPHAEL, d'Arezzio, an Italian painter, whose historical pieces and portraits are admired, died in 1580.

RAPHAEL, Sanzio, an illustrious painter and architect, of Italy, born in 1483, and died in 1520. By the general consent of mankind, he is acknowledged to have been the prince of modern painters, and is often styled "the divine Raphael." As Raphael was the best painter in the world, so was he perhaps the best architect also: he was at least so admirable a one, that Leo X. charged him with the building of St. Peter's church at Rome.

RAPHELENGIUS, Francis, a learned Fleming, was Greek professor at Cambridge, and afterwards professor of Hebrew and Arabic, at Leyden, died in 1597.

RAPIN, Nicholas, a French poet, whose works were elegantly written, and who was the favourite of Henry III; he died in 1609.

RAPIN, Renatus, a French jesuit and critic, famous for his skill in classical learning, born in 1621, and died in 1687.

RAPIN DE THOYRAS, Paul de, an eminent historiographer, born in Languedoc, in 1661,

fled to England soon after the revocation of the edict of Nantz. He went afterwards to Holland, and entered into the military service, but returned to England with king William, under whom he served and distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, in Ireland, and at the siege of Limerick. He afterwards spent 17 years in writing his "History of England, down to the accession of William and Mary, in 1689." He died in 1725.

RASLES, Sebastian, a French jesuit, who was a missionary among the Indians, and acquired great influence over them. He was a man of learning, and wrote "A Dictionary of the Indian Language," which is still preserved. He died in 1724.

RASTAL, John, an eminent English printer and author, died in 1536.

RASTAL, William, an eminent English judge, in the 16th century, who published "An Abridgment of the Statutes of England."

RATER, Anthony, an eminent architect, of Lyons, died in 1794.

RATRAMNUS, a monk of the 9th century, who wrote on predestination, and on transubstantiation, was much quoted by the calvinists.

RATTE, Stephen Hyacinth de, an eminent French astronomer, and an associate of the French National Institute; he died in 1805.

RAULIN, Joseph, a French physician and medical author of some note, died in 1784.

RAWOLFE. See RAWWOLF.

RAVAILLAC, Francis, of Angouleme, the deliberate murderer of Henry IV., in 1610.

RAVENNAS, Agnellus, or Andreas, an author, who lived in the 9th century.

RAVENSCROFT, Edward, a dramatic writer, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

RAVESTEYN, John, a Dutch painter, who flourished about 1560.

RAVIUS, Christian, of Berlin, was one of the learned correspondents of queen Christina, and a professor of oriental languages at Utrecht, &c.; he died in 1667.

RAWLET, John, B. D., an English divine, died in 1686.

RAWLEY, William, D. D., chaplain to Charles I. and II., and also to the great Bacon, and the editor of his works; he died in 1667.

RAWLINS, Thomas, an English engraver, and author of dramatic pieces, died in 1670.

RAWLINSON, Thomas, was sheriff, and in 1706, mayor of London; he rendered his name memorable, by beautifying the Guildhall.

RAWLINSON, Thomas, a learned English antiquary, died in 1725.

RAWLINSON, Christopher, an eminent English antiquarian, and critical writer, born in 1677, and died in 1732.

RAWLINSON, Richard, an eminent English antiquary, died in 1755, aged 65.

RAWSON, Grindull, a very benevolent minister, of Blendon, Mass., died in 1715.

RAWWOLF, Leonard, of Augsburg, who travelled into Syria, Judea, and other eastern countries, engaged in botanical researches, died in 1606.

RAY, or WRAY, John, an eminent English divine, natural philosopher, natural historian and critic; he died in 1705.

RAY, Benjamin, an ingenious and learned English curate, but ignorant of the world; he died in 1760.

RAYMOND, Robert, lord, chief justice of the king's bench, and an eminent law reporter, died in 1733.

RAYNAL, William Francis, a French jesuit, who distinguished himself as a historian and political writer, but is chiefly known by his "History of the European Settlements in the East and West Indies."

RAYNARD, Theophilus, of Sospello, a jesuit, professor of belles lettres and theology, died in 1663.

RAYSSIGUIER, N., a French dramatic writer, of about 1730.

READ, Alexander, an eminent Scotch physician. He wrote on anatomical and medical subjects, and died in 1680.

READ, John, a distinguished lawyer, of Massachusetts, died in 1749.

READ, George, an eminent lawyer, of Delaware, was a member of congress from that state, and one of the signers of the declaration of American Independence. He was afterwards a member of the senate of the United States; and died in 1798.

REAL, Cæsar Richard de St., a celebrated French writer on Roman history, philosophy, politics and morals, died in 1692.

REAL, Gasper de, seigneur de Curban, author of a valuable work on the Science of Government; he died in 1752.

REAUMUR, Rene Anthony Ferchault sieur de, a French philosopher, born in 1683, and died in 1757. He wrote a great number of pieces upon the various branches of natural philosophy; and gave a new construction to the thermometer, which bears his name.

REBOULT, Simon, of Avignon, a historical writer, died in 1752.

RECORDO, Robert, the first English writer on algebra, died in 1558.

REDE, William, bishop of Chichester, in 1369; was eminent as a mathematician.

REDI, Thomas, a Florentine painter of eminence, died in 1728.

REDI, Francis, an Italian physician, natural philosopher, and poet, born in 1626, and died in 1697.

REDMAN, John, M. D., a distinguished physician, and first president of the college of physicians in Philadelphia, died in 1808.

REDWOOD, Abraham, of Newport, known as a patron of learning, died in 1788.

REED, Joseph, a dramatic writer of considerable merit, was born in 1723, and died in 1787.

REED, Joseph, a patriot of the revolution, an aid to general Washington, and afterwards adjutant general of the army; afterwards president of the state of Pennsylvania, died in 1781. In 1778, an attempt was made by a British officer to bribe him, to whom he nobly replied "That he was not worth purchasing; but poor as he was, the king of Great Britain was not rich enough to buy him."

REED, Isaac, an ingenious English miscellaneous writer, for many years editor of the European magazine, died in 1807. He published lady Montague's poems, an edition of Shakspeare, and several other works.

REESE, Thomas, an eminent American clergyman, author of an "Essay on the Influence of Religion on Civil Society," was pastor of a church in South Carolina, and died in 1796.

REEVE, Clara, a lady of considerable literary talents, died at Ipswich in 1807, aged 70. She wrote many works.

REEVE, Tapping, LL. D. an eminent lawyer, of Connecticut, for many years a judge, and chief justice of the supreme court of that state; he died in 1823.

REGA, Henry Joseph, professor of medicine, at Louvain, and author of various treatises of merit; he died in 1754.

REGIOMONTANUS, an illustrious German astronomer, whose real name was John Mullerus, died in 1476, aged 40.

REGIS, Peter Sylvian, a French philosopher, of the Des Cartes school, in 1665. He was a popular lecturer of that system, and published several philosophical works.

REGIUS, Urban, or LE ROY, a German, professor of poetry and rhetoric, was a convert to Luther's opinions; he founded a reformed church at Augsburg, and died in 1541.

REGNARD, John Francis, a celebrated French traveller, and one of the best comic writers after Moliere, born at Paris, in 1647, and died in 1709.

REGNAULT, Noel, a learned jesuit, of Arras, died in 1762.

REGNIER, Mathurin, a French satirical poet, and the first among the French who succeeded in satire; he died in 1613, aged 40.

REGNIER DES MARETS, Seraphin, a French abbe, and an eminent Spanish, Italian, and Latin poet and translator, born in 1632, and died in 1713.

REGULUS, Marcus Attilius, a renowned Roman general and admiral; he was put to death 251 B. C.

REID, Dr. Thomas, professor of moral philosophy in the university of Glasgow, and highly distinguished as a mathematician and metaphysician, born in 1709, and died 1796.

REIHING, James, of Augsburg, who, after violently opposing the tenets of Luther, warmly embraced them, and became professor of theology at Tubingen. He died in 1628.

REINBECK, John Gustavus, a protestant minister, of Germany, and author of treatises on Redemption, Marriage, Sermons, &c.; he died in 1741.

REINECCIUS, Reinier, professor of belles lettres, at Frankfort, where he died in 1595.

REINER, Wenceslaus Laurence, a painter, of Prague, whose landscapes and battles were finished in a very striking style; he died in 1743.

REINESIUS, Thomas, a learned German physician and antiquary, born in 1586, and died in 1667.

REINHOLD, Erasmus, an eminent astronomer and mathematician, of Germany, and professor at Wittemberg; he died in 1553.

REISK, John, rector of the college of Wolfenbuttel, and an author, died in 1701.

REISKE, John James, of Leipsic, eminent as a critic; he died in 1774.

RELAND, Hadrian, a learned orientalist, and professor at Utrecht, died in 1718.

REMBRANDT, Van Rein, a Flemish painter and engraver of great eminence, born in 1606, and died in 1668.

REMI, or REMIGIUS, St., archbishop of Rheims, the prelate who converted Clovis to Christianity; he died before 535.

REMI, Joseph Honore, of France. He was author of several valuable works, and acquired celebrity by his learning.

REMIGIO FLORENTINO, a learned Dominican, of Florence, died in 1580.

REMOND DE ST. MARD, Toussaint, a French writer, who died in 1757.

RENAU D'ELISAGARAY, Bernard, a mathematician, of France, who obtained distinction in the improving of the construction of vessels; he died in 1719.

RENAUDOT, Theophrastus, a physician, distinguished by being the first author of newspapers in France, in 1631; he died in 1653.

RENAUDOT, Eusebius, a celebrated French writer on oriental history and languages, born in 1646, died in 1720.

RENNELL, Thomas, an Englishman, famed as a limner, and wrote poetry; he died in 1788.

REPTON, Humphrey, a distinguished English writer on landscape gardening, born in 1752, and died in 1818.

RESENIUS, Peter John, counsellor, and professor of moral philosophy, at Copenhagen; he died in 1688.

RESSIUS, Rutger, a learned Greek professor, at Louvain, highly commended by Erasmus; died in 1545.

RESTOUT, Peter, a respected advocate, at Paris, died in 1764. He was distinguished by his learning and integrity.

RESTOUT, John, an eminent painter, of Rouen, died in 1768.

RETZ, John Francis Paul de Gondy, cardinal de. See GONDY.

REUCHLIN, John, a learned German, born in 1450, died in 1522, was the first who introduced the study of the Hebrew among modern Christians, and author of the celebrated work entitled "Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum."

REUVEN, Peter, a Dutch painter, died in 1718.

REVELY, Willey, a very ingenious English architect, who published a collection of drawings, which are universally known to the lovers of art, and admirers of classic antiquity. He was also the editor of the posthumous volume of Stuart's "Antiquities of Greece," and died in 1799.

REVET, Edward, a comic writer, in the reign of Charles II.

REY, William, of Lyons, eminent as a physician, died in 1756.

REYBRAC, Francis Philip de Laurens de, a learned and amiable French prelate, and also a poet; he died in 1782.

REYHER, Samuel, professor of mathematics and jurisprudence, at Kiel, died in 1714. He translated Euclid into German.

REYLOF, Oliver, of Ghent, eminent as a Latin poet: he died in 1742.

REYN, John de, of Dunkirk, a pupil of Vandyke, died in 1650.

REYNA, Cassiodorus, a Spaniard, who translated the Bible into Spanish, in 1569.

REYNEAU, Charles Rene, an eminent French mathematician, and distinguished by two popular productions; he died in 1728.

REYNER, Edward, an English non-conformist and author, in 1627.

REYNOLDS, Edward, was a member of the Westminster assembly, and one of the presbyterian ministers at the Savoy conference, yet he became bishop of Norwich. He was a strong calvinist, and died in 1676.

REYNOLDS, sir Joshua, a most eminent English painter, and many years president of the Royal Academy, born in 1723. The lectures that he delivered on the subject of his art will be preserved to latest posterity, as models of composition. His most famous paintings were "The Infant Hercules," "Count Ugolino," "Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy," and "Mrs Siddons as the Tragic Muse." He died in 1792.

REYNOLDS, John, governor of the colony of Georgia in 1754.

REYS, Antony dos, was chronologer of Portugal, and an ecclesiastic; he died in 1738.

RHADAMISTUS of Iberia, married Zenobia, and was put to death A. D. 52.

RHAZIS, Mohammed Ebn Zacharia Abubetrial, a celebrated physician of the 10th century, the Galen of the Arabians, and the first writer on the small-pox, born in 852, and died in 935.

RHENANUS, Beatus, author of a history of Germany, and a Life of Erasmus, died in 1547.

RHENFERD, James, professor of oriental languages and divinity at Francker, died in 1712.

RHESE, John David, of Anglesea, master of the Italian language; he died in 1609.

RHETICUS, George Joachim, a German astronomer, died in 1576.

RHODIGINUS, Ludovicus Cœlius, author of Antiquæ Lectiones, and other works, died at Padua, in 1525.

RHODIUS, John, an eminent physician, author of several medical works, died at Padua, in 1659.

RHODIUS, John, a Danish physician, and medical writer, born in 1587, and died in 1631.

RHODIUS, Ambrose, professor of physic and mathematics, at Anglo, in Norway, died in 1633.

RHODOMAN, Laurentius, historical professor at Wittemberg, and a writer of some celebrity; he died in 1606.

RHOTENAMER, John, an eminent painter, born at Munich, in 1564. The time of his death is unknown.

RIBADENEIRA, Peter, a jesuit, of Toledo, an elegant but superstitious writer, and professor of rhetoric at Palermo; he died at Madrid, in 1611.

RIBERA, Anastasius Pantaleon de, a Spanish satirical poet, who flourished about 1630.

RIBERA, Joseph, called also Espagnolet, an eminent Spanish painter, died in 1656.

RICARD, John Marie, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, who died in 1678.

RICARD, Dominic, an ecclesiastic, of Toulouse, who settled at Paris, where he published an elegant translation of Plutarch, and wrote the Sphere, a poem, in 8 cantos. He died in 1803.

RICAUT, or RYCAUT, sir Paul, an eminent English political writer and critic, but chiefly known by "The Present State of the Ottoman Empire," and a continuation of Knoll's "History of the Turks," from 1623 to 1700, when he died.

RICCATI, Vincent, a jesuit, professor of mathematics at Bologna, until the suppression of his order; he died in 1775.

RICCI, Matthew, a jesuit, who went as a missionary to China, where, by his address, he gained the favour of the emperor, and leave to build a church; he died there in 1610.

RICCI, Michael Angelo, a cardinal, born at Rome, and distinguished as an able mathematician; he died in 1682.

RICCI, Lawrence, an illustrious Florentine, who embraced the order of the jesuits, of which he was general at the time of its suppression. He was imprisoned by order of Clement XIV., and died in confinement in 1775.

RICCI, Sebastian, a distinguished Italian painter, who died at Venice, in 1734. His nephew, Mark, was eminent also as a landscape and historical painter; he died in 1730.

RICCIO, Dominico, an eminent painter, of Verona, died in 1517.

RICCIOLI, John Baptista, an Italian astronomer and mathematician, and teacher of rhetoric and philosophy, died in 1671.

RICCOBONI, Lewis, of Modena, a celebrated actor, dramatic writer, and critic, born in 1674, and died in 1753.

RICHARD I., king of England, surnamed Cœur de Lion, succeeded his father, Henry II., in 1189. In the beginning of his reign he left England for a crusade to the Holy Land, where, after displaying great bravery, he defeated the infidels under Saladin, and embarked for Europe. In his return he was shipwrecked, taken prisoner, and held in captivity by the emperor Henry VI., until he was discovered and ransomed by his subjects. He was killed while besieging Chalus, in 1199.

RICHARD II., succeeded his grandfather Edward III., on the throne of England, in 1377. His reign was disturbed by the rebellions of Wat Tyler, and afterwards of his nobles, under Henry of Lancaster, who defeated him and took him prisoner. He was deposed by parliament, and killed in Pontefract castle, in 1400.

RICHARD III., duke of Gloucester, and brother to Edward IV., obtained the throne by murdering his nephews, Edward V. and Richard duke of York. He was defeated and slain in the battle of Bosworth field, by Henry, earl of Richmond, his rival, in 1485.

RICHARD I., surnamed the Fearless, duke of Normandy, succeeded his father William, in 942; he died in 996.

RICHARD II., surnamed the Good, son of the preceding, succeeded his father as duke of Normandy; he died in 1027.

RICHARD, Thomas, a Benedictine monk in the abbey of Tavistock, known as the translator of "Boethius' Consolations of Philosophy," about 1525.

RICHARD, Martin, a native of Antwerp, although born with only a left arm, became a painter of eminence. He died in 1636. His brother David was also a painter of merit.

RICHARD DE ST. VICTOR, a Scotchman, prior of St. Victor's monastery, at Paris, died in 1173.

RICHARD, N., a native of Dundalk, archbishop of Armagh, died, universally respected, in 1359.

RICHARD, John, an ecclesiastic of Paris, died in 1586.

RICHARD, Rene, a French ecclesiastic, dean of St. Opportune, at Paris, died in 1727.

RICHARD, Charles Louis, a Benedictine author of sermons, &c., died about 1790.

RICHARDS, Nathaniel, a dramatic writer and a poet, in the reign of king Charles I.

RICHARDS, James, an American missionary at the island of Ceylon; he died in 1822.

RICHARDSON, John, an English clergyman, educated at Oxford, afterwards bishop of Ardah, in Ireland, died in 1654.

RICHARDSON, Jonathan, born about 1665, became a celebrated painter of heads, and wrote, in conjunction with his son, several works. He died in 1745. His son died in 1771.

RICHARDSON, Joseph, an English lawyer, poet, and dramatic writer, born in 1756, and died in 1803.

RICHARDSON, Samuel, an eminent English printer, and inventer of a peculiar species of moral romance, which restored the lost credit of novel writing. He wrote "Pamela," "Clarissa," and "Grandison," and many other books on different subjects. He was born in 1689, and died in 1761.

RICHARDSON, William, a native of Scotland, and professor of classical literature at Glasgow, died in 1814.

RICHELET, Cæsar Peter, a French writer, author of a Dictionary of the French language, died in 1698.

RICHELIEU, John Armand du Plessis de, a great cardinal and minister of state in France, born at Paris, in 1585, and died in 1642. He showed himself a patron of men of letters, and caused the arts and sciences to flourish in the kingdom.

RICHER, Edmund, an eminent French theological writer, possessed of great powers of mind and of a lively imagination. His writings drew on him the censures of the pope's legate, and persecutions, which ruined his health; he died in 1631.

RICHER, John, a bookseller, of Paris, known as the first compiler of the Mercure Francois; he died in 1665.

RICHER, Henry, a native of Longueil, who devoted himself to literary pursuits at Paris; he died in 1748.

RICHER D' AUBE, Francis, author of an Essay on the Principles of Right and Morals, died at Paris, in 1752.

RICHER, N., a French philosopher, who first observed the shortening of the pendulum, in 1672; a discovery, which, in the hands of Newton and Huygens, led to the most astonishing truths.

RICINIER, a Roman senator, who acquired great power as a general. He put to death Majorian, raised Severus to the throne, and afterwards dethroned Anthemius, his father-in-law.

RICIUS, Paul, a converted Jew, professor of philosophy, at Paris, and afterwards physician to the emperor Maximilian. He was highly esteemed by Erasmus and other learned men.

RICOBONI, Antony, of Revigo, professor of eloquence, at Padua, and died there in 1599.

RIDER, William, B. A., curate of St. Faith's, and many years under-master of St. Paul's school, published a "History of England," a "Commentary on the Bible," and other works, and died in 1785.

RIDGELY, Thomas, an eminent dissenting clergyman, author of a Commentary on the Assembly's larger Catechism, died in 1737.

RIDLEY, Nicolas, bishop of London, one of the principal instruments of the reformation, who suffered martyrdom for it in the reign of queen Mary, was born in 1500, and burnt at Oxford, in 1555.

RIDLEY, Thomas, a distinguished English civilian, was knighted, made master in chancery, and vicar-general to the archbishop of Canterbury: he died in 1626.

RIDLEY, Gloster, an English divine, dramatic and theological writer, born on board the Gloster Indiaman, at sea, in 1702, died at Poplar, in 1774.

RIDLEY, James, son of the preceding, was author of "The Tales of the Genii," and some other literary performances; he died in 1765.

RIDOLFI, Claudio, a historical and portrait painter, of Verona, died in 1644.

RIDPATH, George, a Scotchman, distinguished for his attachment to protestantism, and for his bold opposition to the religious innovations of James II.; he died in 1717.

RIEDESEL, John Herman, baron de, a learned German, ambassador from the Prussian court to Vienna, died in 1785.

RIEGLES, M., a native of Denmark, author of a valuable history of his country, died in 1802.

RIELEY, Henry, a physician, author of the "Anatomy of the Brain," published in 1695.

RIENZI, Nicolas Gabrini de, a man who, from a low situation, raised himself to sovereign authority in Rome, in the 14th century, was murdered in 1354.

RIGALITIUS, Nicolas, an ingenious Frenchman, distinguished for his great learning and industry; he was librarian to the king, and counsellor of the parliament of Metz; he died in 1654.

RIGAUD, Hyacynth, an eminent French painter, called the Vandyck, of France, born in 1663, and died in 1743.

RILEY, John, an English portrait painter, born in 1646. On sir Peter Lely's death he was made state painter, and died in 1691.

RIMINALDI, Orazio, an eminent historical painter, of Pisa, died in 1638.

RINALDO, Oderic, a native of Treviso; he continued "Baronius' Annals," and published, in Italian, an abridgment of the entire work.

RINCON, Antonio del, an admired Spanish painter, died in 1500.

RINGELBERGIUS, Joachim Furtius, an eminent writer on mathematics, born at Antwerp. His German name was Storck; he died in France, about 1536.

RINUCCINI, Octavia, an Italian poet, born at Florence, went to France, and is said to have there invented the opera; he died in 1621. His poetry and operas are deservedly admired.

RIOLAN, John, a physician, at Paris, author of several works on anatomy and medicine, died in 1605. His son John was also an eminent physician, and professor of anatomy and botany.

RIPLEY, George, an eminent English mathematician and alchymist, died in 1496.

RIPPERDA, John William, baron de, a native of Groningen, who, when ambassador at Madrid, so pleased Philip V., of Spain, that he persuaded him to settle there, created him a duke and peer of the kingdom, and intrusted him with the departments of war, finance, and marine. Being afterwards disgraced, he went to Morocco, where he became a favourite of the emperor, and a Mahometan; he died in 1747.

RISBECK, Gaspard, a German writer, author of Travels through Germany, and a History of Germany; he died in 1786.

RISDON, Tristram, author of a History of Devonshire, died in 1640.

RISLEY, Thomas, an English dissenting clergyman, died in 1716.

RITSON, Joseph, an English lawyer and antiquary, born in 1752, and died in 1803. He wrote songs, metrical romances, and some other books.

RITTENHOUSE, David, an American philosopher, who, in the early part of his life, mingled the pursuits of science with the active employments of a farmer and a watch-maker. In 1769 he was invited by the American philosophical society to join a number of gentlemen who were then occupied in making some astronomical observations, when he particularly distinguished himself by the accuracy of his calculations, and the comprehension of his mind. He afterwards constructed an observatory, which he superintended in person, and which was the source of many important discoveries, as well as greatly tending to the general diffusion of science in the western world. He succeeded the illustrious Dr. Franklin in the office of president of the philosophical society, and died in 1796, aged 64.

RITTERSHUSIUS, Conradus, a German civilian, and law writer, born in 1560, and died

in 1613. He was a man of consummate learning, greatly skilled in the Greek and Latin languages, and is said to have had Homer and Hesiod so perfectly by heart, as once, in a conversation with a learned young gentleman, to have expressed in the verses of Homer, all that he had occasion to say.

RIVALZ, Anthony, a painter, of Toulouse, whose portraits and historical pieces were much admired; he died in 1735.

RIVARD, Francis, an eminent professor of mathematics at Beauvais, and an author, died in 1778.

RIVARD, Anthony de, a French writer, eminent as a man of genius and information, the friend of Voltaire, d'Alembert, and Buffon. He died in Germany, in 1801. His writings are numerous.

RIVET DE LA GRANGE, Anthony, a Benedictine, of Poitou, author of a History of France, died in 1749.

RIVIERE, Henry Francis de la, a native of France, who embraced the profession of arms, but on account of an unfortunate marriage, retired to a monastery, where he died in 1743. He wrote two volumes of Letters.

RIVINUS, Andrew, a physician, and professor of poetry and philosophy at Leipsic, died in 1656.

RIVINUS, Augustus Quirinus, a professor of medicine, and a distinguished physician at Leipsic, died in 1722.

RIZZIO, or RIZZI, David, an Italian musician, attending the Piedmontese ambassador into Scotland, got into the queen's favour, and was made her secretary, and soon arrived at a very high degree of royal favour. However, in 1566, certain nobles conspired against him, and dispatched him with great brutality in the queen's presence, with 56 wounds.

ROBBINS, Chandler, D. D., of Plymouth, Mass., was eminent in the ministry; he died in 1799.

ROBERT DE COURTENAY, French emperor of the East, in whose reign the empires of Trebizond and Thessalonica were established; he died in 1223.

ROBERT, elector palatine, chosen emperor of Germany, in 1400. He died, just as a powerful combination had been formed to deprive him of the crown, in 1410.

ROBERT, king of France, surnamed the Wise, or the Devout, succeeded his father Hugh Capet, in 996. He refused the crown of the empire, and of Italy, preferring to reign over his native dominions, and to devote himself to the happiness of the French people He died in 1031.

ROBERT of France, count d'Artois, brother of St Louis, refused the empire of Germany, offered him by pope Gregory IX, and accompanied his brother to the Holy Land, where he behaved with great valour; he was killed at the battle of Massourah, in 1250.

ROBERT, count d'Artois, called the Good, or the Noble, son of the preceding, distinguished himself in an African expedition, and against the English and the Flemings. He was killed in a battle with the latter, in 1302.

ROBERT of Anjou, succeeded his father, Charles the Lame, on the throne of Naples, in 1309. He died respected by his subjects, and by foreign powers, in 1343.

ROBERT the Magnificent, duke of Normandy, was poisoned on his return from a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, at Nicola, in Bithynia. He was succeeded by his son William the Conqueror, in 1035.

ROBERT, surnamed Short Shanks, son of William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy, displayed great valour in the Holy Wars; but on his return, he found himself deprived not only of the throne of England, but of Normandy, by his brother Henry, who detained him a prisoner until his death, in 1134.

ROBERT BRUCE, a Scotch nobleman, who disputed the throne with John Baliol. By the aid of England he was deposed; but afterwards appearing among his countrymen, he was unanimously elected king, and maintained his elevation by his valour. He defeated the English at the famous battle of Bannockburn, and died in 1329.

ROBERT, Nicholas, an eminent painter, of Langres, whose birds and plants on vellum, were much admired; he died in 1684.

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, N., a French geographer of eminence, died in 1766.

ROBERTELLO, Francis, professor of rhetoric and philosophy, at Padua, and author of Commentaries on the Greek and Latin poets, died in 1567.

ROBERTS, Barre Charles, an eminent English scholar, died in 1810.

ROBERTS, Peter, an English divine, eminent as a writer on theological and other subjects, died in 1819.

ROBERTS, Charles, of Virginia, remarkable for longevity; he died in 1796, aged 116.

ROBERTSON, William, D. D., an eminent divine, born in Dublin, afterwards settled in Scotland, and died in 1783.

ROBERTSON, George, an eminent English landscape painter, died in 1788.

ROBERTSON, Dr. William, principal of the university of Edinburgh, and historiographer to his majesty, of Scotland, born in 1721, and died in 1793. His histories of "Charles V.," of "America," and of "Scotland," will long continue to be read with pleasure, and impress future ages with respect for the memory of the writer.

ROBERTSON, Joseph, an eminent English clergyman, author of a translation of Telemachus, and other works, died in 1802.

ROBERVAL, Gilles Personne, sieur de, author of a Treatise on Mechanics, was professor of mathematics at Paris, and died in 1675.

ROBESPIERRE, Maximilian Isidore, a revolutionary monster, of France, was born at Arras, of a poor family, in 1759. At an early period of the French revolution he became the chief of the jacobins, and at length obtained the supreme command in France. A confederacy was formed against him, and he was arrested in the national assembly, and executed in July, 1794.

ROBIN HOOD, captain of a notorious band of robbers, who infested the forest of Sherwood, in Nottinghamshire, and from thence made excursions to many parts of England in search of booty. He died in 1247.

ROBINS, Benjamin, an English mathematician of great genius and eminence, born in 1707, and died in 1751. He was engineer-general to the East India Company; wrote "New Principles of Gunnery;" and is considered as the real narrator of lord Anson's "Voyage round the World."

ROBINSON, Tankred, a distinguished physician, author of an Essay on Natural History, died in 1748.

ROBINSON, Anastasia, an eminent stage

singer, who became afterwards countess of Peterborough, by marrying the earl, and died in 1750.

ROBINSON, Robert, an English divine, who published a translation of "Saurin's Sermons," and an "Essay on the Composition of a Sermon," was born in 1735, and died in 1790.

ROBINSON, Mary, an elegant English poet, dramatist, and novelist, was born in 1758, and died in 1800.

ROBINSON, Richard, a native of Yorkshire, prebendary of York, afterwards bishop of Killala, and archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland, and created a peer, by the title of baron Rokeby; he died in 1794.

ROBINSON, Moses, a member of the United States senate, from Vermont, and governor of that state; he died in 1813.

ROBINSON, Jonathan, chief justice of the state of Vermont, and afterwards a senator in congress from that state; he died in 1819.

ROBINSON, John, a distinguished English clergyman, pastor of the English church at Amsterdam, and afterwards at Leyden, and died there, in 1625.

ROBINSON, Dr. John, a mathematician, professor of natural philosophy, and afterwards of chymistry, at Edinburgh, was born in 1739. He wrote "Elements of Mechanical Philosophy," and died in Edinburgh, in 1805.

ROCHEFORT, William de, a distinguished French writer, died in 1788.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, Francis, duke of, an ingenious French writer, born in 1613, and died in 1680.

ROCHESTER, John Wilmot, earl of, a very licentious wit and poet, in the reign of Charles II., born in 1648, and died in 1680.

ROCHON DE CHABANNES, Mark Anthony James, a French dramatic writer of merit, died at Paris, in 1800.

RODGERS, John, D. D., a distinguished American clergyman, pastor of a presbyterian church in New-York, died in 1811.

RODNEY, George Brydges, a most brave and successful English admiral, born in 1718, and died in 1792.

RODNEY, Cæsar, of Pennsylvania, one of the signers of the declaration of Independence.

RODOLPH, duke of Swabia, was elected king of Germany, in 1077, by some German insurgents. He was soon after killed in battle.

RODOLPH I., of Hapsburg, surnamed the Clement, emperor of Germany, made war with the king of Bohemia, and obtained with victory, the cession of several of his provinces; he died in 1291.

RODOLPH II. son of Maximilian II., king of Bohemia, Hungary, and the Romans, and elected emperor in 1576. He was a weak and irresolute monarch, and suffered his kingdom to be invaded by the Turks, and afterwards divided by his brother, without courage to oppose the one, or spirit to repress the other. He died in 1612.

ROE, sir Thomas, an eminent statesman, sent as ambassador by James I., to the court of the great mogul, to that of the grand signior, and afterwards to Sweden; during his absence, he made valuable collections of MSS. in the oriental languages, which he presented to the Bodlcian library. He was afterwards a member of parliament and a privy counsellor, and died in 1644.

ROEMER, Olaus, a Danish astronomer, who was appointed teacher of mathematics to the Dauphin of France, afterwards professor of astronomy at Copenhagen, and engaged in the service of Christian V.; he died in 1710.

ROENTGEN, N., a German artist, who was employed by Catherine of Russia, in erecting the palace of Petersburg, died at the close of the 18th century.

ROEPEL, Conrad, a painter, born at the Hague, whose fruit trees and flowers were much admired; he died in 1748.

ROESTRATEN, Peter, an eminent portrait painter, of Haerlem, flourished about 1698.

ROGER, first king of Sicily, conquered Apulia, Calabria, and afterwards waged successful war against the Eastern empire; he died in 1151.

ROGER, Charles, an eminent printer at Paris, in the 16th century.

ROGER, Joseph Louis, a physician, of Strasburg, died in 1761.

ROGER, prior of Hexham, author of a History of the Campaign of the Scotch Army under king David, about 1138.

ROGERS, John, an eloquent and zealous English divine, who suffered martyrdom at the stake, at Smithfield, in 1555, in the persecuting reign of Mary.

ROGERS, John, D. D., a distinguished English divine and controversial writer, canon and sub-dean of Wells, and afterwards promoted to the living of St. Giles, London; he died in 1729.

ROGERS, Woods, an English circumnavigator, and writer of his voyages round the globe; he died in 1732.

ROGERS, Nathaniel, a descendant of the martyr, was minister at Ipswich, Mass.; he died in 1655.

ROGERS, Ezekiel, first minister of Rowley, Mass., died in 1661.

ROGERS, John, a native of England, came to America when young, and in 1682 was chosen president of Harvard college; he died in 1684.

ROGERS, William, D. D., a baptist clergyman, professor of English and oratory in the University of Pennsylvania; he died in 1821.

ROGHMAN, Roland, a distinguished landscape painter, of Amsterdam, died in 1686.

ROHAN, Henry, duke of, peer of France, born in 1579. He distinguished himself as a warrior against Lewis XIII., and also as a political writer; he died of wounds received in battle, in 1638.

ROHAULT, James, a French philosophical and polite writer, born in 1620, and died in 1675.

ROLAND DE LA PLATIERE, I. M., a native of Villefranche, removed early in life to Rouen, where he was soon noticed for his knowledge of commerce and political economy, and for his writings. He was afterwards a minister of Lewis XVI., and a favourite of the people for a time, but was at length proscribed and fled from Paris. He committed suicide in 1793.

ROLAND, Mary Jane Philipon, wife of the preceding, was a woman of strong mind, and eminent for her knowledge of the arts, her wit and learning. During her husband's elevation she assisted him in the transaction of his business, and her house was the resort of the learned, the powerful, and the intriguing. She was guillotined as an accomplice of the Girondists, in 1793.

ROLAND D'ERCEVILLE, B. G., a learned and popular man, and president of the parliament of Paris, fell a victim to the revolution, in 1794.

ROLE, Michael, an eminent French mathe-

matician, author of a treatise on Algebra, and died in 1719.

ROLLIN, Charles, a Frenchman, famous for eloquence and skill in the belles lettres, and as an author, was born in 1661, and died in 1741.

ROLLINS, Reinhold Henry, a German philologist, author of Lives of Philosophers, Poets, &c., published in 1709.

ROLLO, a Norvegian chieftain, who obtained the sovereignty of Normandy with the title of duke of Normandy, in 912; he was the ancestor of William the Conqueror, and died about 932.

ROLLOCK, Robert, a native of Scotland, appointed by king James VI., the first principal, and professor of divinity, in the university of Edinburgh; he died in 1601.

ROLT, Richard, a miscellaneous and dramatic writer, died in 1770.

ROMAINE, Rev. William, an eminent and very learned English divine, born in 1714, and died in 1795, having published many valuable theological works.

ROMANELLI, John Francis, a painter, born at Viterbo, patronised by the pope, and elected head of the academy of St. Luke, died in 1662. His son Urban, was also eminent as a painter, and died in 1682.

ROMANO, Julia, an eminent Italian historical painter, and architect, and disciple of Raphael; he was born at Rome, in 1492, and died in 1546.

ROMANUS I., emperor of the East, was raised to distinction, by saving the life of the emperor Basil. He afterwards married a daughter of Constantine X., who raised him as his associate to the throne. After exhibiting great military talents, united with humanity and benevolence, he was banished to a monastery, by his son Stephen, and died in 948.

ROMANUS II., the Younger, emperor of the East, a worthless, and effeminate prince, who died in consequence of his debauchery and intemperance, in 963.

ROMANUS III., emperor of the East, raised himself to the throne, by marrying the daughter of Constantine the Younger, in 1028. He was poisoned, and strangled at the instigation of his wife, in 1034.

ROMANUS IV., surnamed Diogenes, was taken prisoner, by a Turkish general, in 1071, and generously set at liberty by him. On his return to Constantinople, he found his throne usurped by Michael, the son of his predecessor, who defeated him in a subsequent battle, took him prisoner, and put out his eyes, which caused his death, in 1071.

ROMANZOFT, N., marshal de, a Russian general, distinguished as one of the greatest warriors of the age in which he lived. He defeated the Turks at the battle of Ruth, leaving 100,000 of their army on the field; he died about 1787.

ROMBOUTS, Theodore, a successful historical painter, of Antwerp, died in 1637.

ROME, DE L'ISLE, John Baptist, a native of France, distinguished by his devotion to the study of mineralogy and natural history, and by his writings on those subjects; he died in 1790.

ROMEYN, Theodoricus, an eminent American clergyman, settled at Schenectady, New-York, and professor of theology in the reformed Dutch church; he died in 1804.

ROMEYN, John B., D. D., son of the preceding, pastor of a presbyterian church in New-York, where he died in 1825.

ROMILLY, John, an ingenious mechanic and clockmaker, of Geneva, author of the articles in the Encyclopedia, on clockmaking, and other writings, died in 1796. His son, John Edme, was a Calvinistic minister at Geneva and Loudon, and the friend of d'Alembert, Rousseau, and Voltaire; he died in 1779.

ROMILLY, Sir Samuel, a learned English pleader at the chancery bar, and a most enlightened and effective member of the house of commons, was born in 1757. On the death of his wife, he became delirious, and destroyed himself in 1818.

ROMNEY, George, a celebrated English painter, was born in 1734, and died in 1802.

ROMULUS, the founder, and first king of Rome, died 715 B. C., after reigning 38 years.

RONCALLI, Christofano, a historical painter, of Pomerania, died in 1626.

RONDELET, William, a distinguished French physician and anatomist, died in 1566.

RONSARD, Peter de, a French elegiac and epigrammatic poet, of a noble family, died in 1585, aged 61.

RONSIN, Charles Philip, an active and violent partisan of the French revolution, minister of war, and commander of the revolutionary army, he was guillotined in 1794.

ROODSEUS, John Albert, an eminent portrait painter, of Holland, died in 1674.

ROOKE, sir George, a brave English admiral, died in 1703.

ROOKE, Laurence, a distinguished English astronomer and geometrician, was professor of astronomy, and afterwards of geometry, at Gresham college, where he died in 1662.

ROOME, Edward, an English dramatic writer, diedin 1729.

ROORE, James, a native of Antwerp, distinguished as a historical painter, died in 1747.

ROOS, John Hendrick, an eminent portrait and landscape painter, of Ottenburg, born in 1631. His two sons and his brother, were also respectable artists.

ROOT, Jesse, a member of congress from Connecticut, and an officer in the revolutionary army, was afterwards chief justice of the supreme court of that state. He published two volumes of Law Reports, and died in 1822.

ROGUE, John de la, author of travels in Arabia Felix, Palestine, Syria, &c., died at Paris, in 1745.

ROSENMULLER, John George, a German divine and critic, professor of divinity at Erlangen; he died in 1815.

ROSA, Abba Cariera, a Venetian lady, celebrated for her talents in crayon painting and miniature, died in 1755.

ROSA, Salvator, a painter. See SALVATOR.

ROSAMOND, daughter of Walter de Clifford, lord Hereford, known in history as the beautiful mistress of Henry II., was poisoned by his queen.

ROSCIUS, Quintus, a Gaul by birth, a celebrated comedian, died 61 B. C.

ROSCOMMON, Wentworth Dillon, earl of, an English poet and critic, died in 1684, aged 51. He possessed the merit of being the only moral writer in the days of Charles II.

ROSE, George, an English statesman, president of the board of trade, and treasurer of the navy, was distinguished for his great industry and application to business, and for his writings on various subjects; he died in 1818.

ROSE, Samuel, an English lawyer, author of a Life of Goldsmith, and editor of Comyn's Reports and Digest; he died in 1804.

ROSEWELL, Thomas, an eminent dissenting clergyman in England, was educated at Oxford; he died in 1691.

ROSINUS, John, a learned German author, and preacher of the cathedral, at Naumberg, in Saxony, died in 1626.

ROSOI, Barnaby Firmin du, a French dramatic writer, distinguished himself at the revolution, by his writings in favour of the unfortunate king, for which he was condemned and executed in 1792.

ROSS, Alexander, teacher of an English grammar school, and chaplain to Charles I., and author of some religious tracts, died in 1654.

ROSS, Alexander, a Scottish bishop and voluminous writer. He wrote "A View of all Religions," and died in 1720, aged 80.

ROSS, David, an eminent English actor, died in 1790, aged 62.

ROSS, John, D. D., bishop of Exeter, died in 1792.

ROSS, George, a member of congress from Pennsylvania, in 1776, and a signer of the declaration of Independence.

ROSSI, John Victor, or JANUS NICIUS, ERITHRÆUS, a Roman, of noble birth, who devoted himself to literary pursuits; he died in 1647. His writings were voluminous.

ROSSI, Jerome, a native of Ravenna, physician to Clement VIII., died in 1607.

ROSSI, Bernard Marie de, a theological professor to the dominicans of Venice; he wrote on historical and antiquarian subjects, and died in 1775.

ROSSLYN, Alexander Wedderburn, earl of, an eminent English lawyer, appointed solicitor and attorney general, and created baron Loughborough, and made chief-justice of the common pleas, afterwards one of the ministry, and chancellor; he died in 1805.

ROSSO, Le, or MASTER ROUX a self-taught artist, of Florence, who acquired celebrity as a painter, died in 1541.

ROTARI, Peter, a celebrated portrait and historical painter, of Verona. He was patronised by the imperial family at St. Petersburg, in 1756. The time of his death is not known.

ROTGANS, Luke, a native of Amsterdam, who, after being engaged two years in the wars of Holland, retired to his country seat, to devote himself to poetry. His epic poem in eight books, is admired by the Dutch; he died in 1710.

ROTHENAMER, John, an eminent historical painter, of Munich, patronised by the emperor Rodolph II.; he died in 1604.

ROTHERAM, Dr. John, an English physician, and experimental philosopher, died in 1787.

ROTHERAM, John, an English divine and theological writer, died in 1788.

ROTHMAN, Christopher, astronomer to the landgrave of Hesse, died in 1592.

ROTRON, John de, a distinguished poet, dramatic writer, and magistrate of Dreux, who lost his life in consequence of administering to the necessities of the poor, during the prevalence of an epidemic disease, in 1650.

ROUBILLAC, Francis, a most eminent sculptor, whose chief works are in Westminster Abbey. He was born at Lyons, in France, but went over to England. He had also a turn for poetry, and wrote satires in French verse, died in 1762.

ROUCHER, J. A., a distinguished French poet, born at Montpellier, was guillotined for the freedom with which he spoke of the atrocities of the French revolution, in 1794.

ROUELLE, William Francis, lecturer on chymistry, in the royal botanical garden at Paris died in 1770.

ROUILLE, Peter Julian, a jesuit, of Tours, professor of theology and philosophy to his order, died at Paris, in 1740.

ROUS, Francis, a violent fanatic of the commonwealth, speaker of Barebone's parliament, and a favourite of Cromwell, who made him provost of Eton; he died in 1659.

ROUSE, John, author of a Chronicle of the Kings of England, and other works, died in 1491.

ROUSSEAU, James, a distinguished French painter, born at Paris, in 1630, and died in London, in 1693.

ROUSSEAU, John Baptist, an illustrious French poet, born at Paris, in 1669, died in 1741.

ROUSSEAU, John James, a celebrated philosopher, and most eccentric genius, born at Geneva, in 1711, and died in 1778.

ROUSSEL, William, a Benedictine, of Couches, in Normandy, who devoted himself to literary pursuits at Rheims, died in 1717.

ROUSSEL, Peter, a distinguished writer and physician, of France, died at Chateaudun, in 1803.

ROUX, Augustin, a native of Gascony, who took his degrees in medicine at Bourdeaux, author of Memoirs of Chymistry, &c.; he died in 1776.

ROWE, Nicholas, an English dramatic poet and translator, born in 1673, died in 1718. He wrote 8 plays, and gave the public an edition of Shakspeare's works, to which he prefixed an account of that great man's life.

ROWE, Elizabeth, an English lady, famous for her fine parts and writings, in verse and prose, born in 1764, died in 1737. She is chiefly celebrated for her "Friendship in Death, in 20 Letters from the Dead to the Living;" and her "Letters Moral and Entertaining."

ROWE, Thomas, the husband of the preceding, died in 1718, in the 28th year of his age. He commenced a translation of Plutarch's Lives, which he did not live to finish.

ROWE, Thomas, educated at Oxford, minister of Litchet, in Dorsetshire, afterwards a dissenting clergyman, died in 1698.

ROWE, John, a popular English preacher, settled in Staffordshire, and afterwards in London, died in 1677.

ROWLAND, Henry, author of a History of the Island of Anglesey, died in 1722.

ROWLAND, David S., an American divine, pastor of a congregational church at Windsor, Conn.; he died in 1794.

ROWLEY, Samuel, a dramatic writer, in the reign of Charles I. of England.

ROWLEY, William, an eminent dramatic writer, and an actor, cotemporary and in friendship with Shakspeare, Jonson, &c.

ROWLEY. See CHATTERTON.

ROWLEY, Dr. William, a physician, and a copious writer on medical subjects, unfortunately opposed himself to vaccination. He died in 1806, aged 63.

ROWNING, John, an able mathematician, author of a compendious system of Natural Philosophy, died in London, in 1771.

ROXANA, the daughter of Oxyartes, a Persian prince, and a prodigy of beauty, was married to Alexander the Great, and had a son after his death; both mother and son were put to death by Cassander, 323 B. C.

ROXBURG, William, M. D. an eminent botanical writer, of Ayrshire, went to India, where he became keeper of the Botanical Garden, at Calcutta. He died at Edinburgh, in 1815.

ROY, Julian le, a native of Tours, distinguished for his great mechanical knowledge, died in 1759.

ROYSE, George, D. D., an eminent English divine, chaplain to king William, provost of Orial college, and dean of Bristol, died in 1708.

ROYSE, John, A. M., a popular preacher, under Cromwell, died in 1663.

ROZEE, N., a lady of Leyden, who excelled in the use of her pencil, but finished her pictures with silk floss, instead of colours; she died in 1682.

ROZIER, Francis, D. D., an ecclesiastic, prior of Nanteuil, distinguished for his attachment to the study of agriculture, botany, chymistry, and natural history. Killed during the siege of Lyons, by the bursting of a bomb, when in bed, in 1793.

RUBENS, sir Peter Paul, prince of the Flemish painters, born in 1577. He was sent by Isabella, ambassador to England, to negotiate a peace with Charles I., in 1630. The king knighted him for painting the banqueting-house. He died in 1640.

RUBENS, Albert, son of the preceding, governor of the Low Countries, died in 1657.

RUCCELLAI, John, an ecclesiastic, of Florence, of illustrious birth, ambassador from Pope Leo X., to Francis I., afterwards governor of St. Angelo; he died in 1526.

RUCCELLAI, Bernard, a native of Florence, in the 15th century, author of "Bellum Italicum."

RUDBECK, Olaus, professor of medicine at Upsal, died in 1702.

RUDDIMAN, Thomas, an eminently learned Scotchman, author of a Latin grammar, with valuable notes; he was born in 1674, and died in 1757.

RUDING, Rogers, an English divine, author of "Annals of the coinage of Britain and its dependencies;" he died in 1820.

RUE, Charles de la, a Benedictine monk, eminent for his knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, died in 1739.

RUE, Charles de la, a French orator and poet, born at Paris, in 1643, and died in 1725.

RUFFHEAD, Owen, an English law and miscellaneous writer, and biographer of Pope, died in 1769.

RUFFI, Anthony de, a learned counsellor, of Marseilles, of which place he wrote a History; he died in 1689.

RUFINUS, a father of the church, the friend, and afterwards the antagonist of St. Jerome, died in 410.

RUFUS, Ephesius, an ancient Greek anatomical writer, whose works are lost, and an able physician.

RUGENDAS, George Philip, a celebrated painter, of Augsburg, died in 1742.

RUGGLE, George, an English writer, author of a comedy, in Latin, performed before James I., in 1614; he died in 1640.

RUGGLES, Timothy, a native of Massachusetts, was a brigadier-general under general Amherst, and a brave and meritorious officer. At the revolution he joined the British, and died in Nova Scotia, in 1798.

RUIHNKENIUS, David, a native of Pomerania, professor of belles lettres and history, and librarian in Leyden university, died in 1798.

RUINART, Thierry, a Benedictine monk, born at Rheims, died in 1709.

RULE, Gilbert, professor of philosophy, at Aberdeen, and principal of his college, and afterwards of the university at Edinburgh, died in 1705.

RULIERES, N. de, a learned Frenchman, author of an Account of the Revolution in Poland, and other works, died in 1791.

RULLAND, Martin, professor of medicine, at Lawingen, in Swabia, and physician to Rodolph II., died at Prague, in 1602.

RUMFORD, count. See THOMPSON, Benjamin.

RUMPHIUS, George Everard, a doctor of medicine in Hanau university, distinguished as a botanist: the time of his death is not known.

RUMSEY, James, an ingenious mechanic, of Virginia, who invented a mode of propelling boats by steam, in 1782. The experiments which were made, however, were not successful. He died at Philadelphia, about 1790.

RUNDLE, Thomas, bishop of Derry, and an excellent theological writer, died in 1743.

RUNNINGTON, Charles, an English sergeant at law, died in 1821. He published Hale's History of the common law, and several other valuable professional works.

RUPERT, Prince, a brave German general, died in 16[illegible]2, aged 63.

RURE[illegible]OND, John William de, a French fanatic, who thought himself inspired and commissioned by heaven, to restore the tenets of the anabaptists of Munster, was burnt about 1580.

RUSCELLI, Jerome, a native of Viterbo, eminent for his learning, died in 1565.

RUSH, Benjamin, M. D., LL. D., a distinguished American physician and statesman, was professor of chymistry, and of the theory and practice of medicine, and of clinical medicine, in the medical school in Philadelphia. He was also a member of congress, in 1776, and a signer of the declaration of Independence, and physician-general of the middle department of the revolutionary army. Few men have been greater ornaments to the country than Dr. Rush, and very few have acquired greater reputation both at home and abroad. His writings, particularly on professional subject[illegible] are highly valued. He died at Philadelphia in 1813.

RUSHWORTH, John, an English gentleman, editor of some very useful historical collections, died in 1690, aged 83.

RUSSEL, Alexander, physician to the English factory at Aleppo, distinguished for his abilities and learning both there and in England; died in 1770.

RUSSEL, lord William, an eminent English patriot, was beheaded in 1683.

RUSSEL, Francis, duke of Bedford, an English nobleman, distinguished for his endeavours to improve every branch of agriculture. He died in 1802, aged 37.

RUSSEL, Richard, an eminent English physician, died in 1768.

RUSSEL, Elizabeth, lady, wife of lord John, was distinguished by a well cultivated mind, and a taste for literature; she died about 1600.

RUSSEL, Patrick, M. D., and F. R. S., author of a valuable treatise on the plague, and of some estimable works on natural history; he died in 1805.

RUSSEL, William, LL. D., born in Scotland, in 1746, and died in 1793, having published several works

RUSSELL, Chambers, a judge of the supreme court of the colony of Massachusetts, and of the admiralty court of the province, died in England, in 1766.

RUSSELL, James, of Massachusetts, he sus-

tained various civil offices in that state, with great reputation, and died in 1793.

RUSSELL, Thomas, an eminent merchant, of Boston, died in 1796.

RUST, George, dean of Connor, and bishop of Dromore, Ireland, died in 1670.

RUTH, a woman of Moab, mentioned in the Scriptures, who by marrying Boaz, became the progenitor of the royal race of David.

RUTHERFORTH, Thomas, an English divine, and writer on natural philosophy, morals, and mathematics, died in 1771, aged 59.

RUTILIA, a Roman lady, wife of M. Anna Cotta, celebrated as a woman of great virtue.

RUTILIUS RUFUS, Publius, a Roman consul, banished through envy, about 105 B. C.

RUTILIUS, Claudius, a native of Toulouse, in the 5th century, wrote in elegiac verse.

RUTLEDGE, John, a member of congress in 1774, and afterwards governor of the state of South Carolina, was distinguished for his zeal and firmness in support of the rights of the colonies, during the revolution. He died in 1800.

RUTLEDGE, Edward, an eminent lawyer and patriot, of South Carolina, was a member of congress from that state, in 1774 and 1776, and a signer of the declaration of Independence. He was afterwards governor of South Carolina, and died in 1800.

RUYSCH, Frederic, a very eminent Dutch anatomist, born in 1638, and died in 1731.

RUYSDALL, Jacob, a celebrated Dutch landscape painter, died in 1681, aged 45.

RUYTER, Michael Adrian, a famous Dutch admiral, died in 1676, aged 69.

RYAN, Lacy, an English dramatic writer, but more eminent as an actor, born in 1694, and died in 1760.

RYCKHAERT, Martin, an eminent Dutch landscape painter, died in 1636.

RYCQUIUS, Justus, of Ghent, professor of eloquence at Bologna, where he died in 1627. He wrote "Capitolio Romano," a valuable work.

RYER, Peter du, a French dramatic writer, died in 1658, aged 53.

RYKIUS, Theodore, professor of history at Leyden, died in 1690.

RYLAND, John, a distinguished baptist preacher in England, author of "Elements of Mechanics," "Sermons," &c.; he died in 1792.

RYLAND, William Wynne, an eminent English engraver. He committed forgery, for which he suffered death in 1783.

RYMER, Thomas, an excellent antiquary and historian, died in 1713.

RYSBRAC, John Michael, an eminent statuary, who died in London, in 1770.

RYSBRAECK, Peter, an eminent landscape painter, of Antwerp, born in 1657. The time of his death is uncertain.

RYVES, sir Thomas, an eminent lawyer and miscellaneous writer in Latin, died in 1651.

RYVES, Bruno, a celebrated preacher, chaplain to Charles I.; he died in 1677.

RYVES, Eliza, an Irish lady, celebrated as a poetess and miscellaneous writer, died in 1797.

S

SA, or SAA, Emanuel, a Portuguese jesuit, was professor of theology at Coimbra and at Rome; he wrote several valuable works, and died in 1596

SA DE MIRANDA, Francis, a native of Coimbra, and professor of jurisprudence at the university. He wrote satires, comedies, &c. and died in 1558.

SAADAS GAON, a Jewish rabbi, author of a book on the Belief of the Jews, and other theological works, died in 943.

SAAS, John, a canon of the church of Rouen, and librarian, died in 1774. He wrote an Abridgment of the French Historical Dictionary, and other books.

SAAVEDRA, Michael de Cervantes, a celebrated Spanish writer, died in 1616, aged 67.

SAAVEDRA FAJARDO, Diego, a noble Spaniard, ambassador to Switzerland. He wrote "Idea of a Polite Prince," and other works, and died in 1770.

SABAS, a famous sectarist, flourished about 310.

SABATEI-SEVI, a Jewish impostor, born at Smyrna, in 1626. He presented himself at Jerusalem, as the promised Messiah, and invited the Jews to salute their deliverer. Multitudes were so infatuated as to believe his declarations, and receive him as the King of Kings. He was seized on his way to Constantinople, and imprisoned, and after embracing Mahometanism, died there in 1675.

SABBATHIER, Francis, a French miscellaneous writer, whose works are numerous; he died in 1807.

SABBATHIER, Peter, a native of Poitiers, of the order of Benedictines, who was employed for twenty years in making a collection of the Latin versions of the Bible, which was published in 1743, under the title of "Bibliorum Sacrorum Latinæ Versiones Antiquæ;" he died in 1742.

SABELLICUS, Mark Antony Coccius, a learned Italian, professor of belles lettres at Udina, and librarian to St. Marks at Venice, died in 1506.

SABELLIUS, a noted African, founder of a sect in the 3d century, which denied distinction in the Trinity.

SABEO, Faustus, a native of Bresse, in the Venetian territory, distinguished as a poet, died about 1558.

SABINA, Julia, wife of the emperor Adrian At the request of her husband she took poison, that she might not survive him, and died in 138.

SABINA, Aulus, a Latin poet in the age of Ovid. His works, which have all perished, were said to possess some merit.

SABINUS, Francis Floribus, a polite and learned Italian writer, author of Interpretations of the Civil Law, &c., died about 1547.

SABINUS, George, an excellent modern Latin poet. He settled at Frankfort on the Oder, where he was patronised by the elector of Brandenburg, and the emperor Charles V.; he died in 1560.

SABLIER, N., an eminent French writer, who published "Essai sur les Languages," and other works, and died at Paris, in 1785.

SABLIERE, Anthony de Rambouillet de la, a French poet, died in 1680.

SACCHI, Andrea, an illustrious Italian historical painter, died in 1661, aged 62.

SACCHINI, Antoine Marie Casper, a very eminent musician, born at Naples, in 1735, and died at Paris, in 1786.

SACHEVERELL, Dr. Henry, a divine of great celebrity in England, died in 1724, aged 52.

SACHTLEVEN, Herman, a native of Rotterdam, distinguished as a landscape painter, died in 1685. His relative, Cornelius, was also an eminent landscape painter.

SACKVILLE, Thomas, lord Buckhurst, and earl of Dorset, was celebrated as a poet, and died in 1608, aged 72.

SACKVILLE, Charles, earl of Dorset and Middlesex, a celebrated wit and poet, died in 1706, aged 69.

SACKVILLE, Edward, earl of Dorset, an English soldier, and an ambassador from England to the French court. He was afterwards president of the council, and lord privy seal, under Charles, and died in 1652.

SACKVILLE, George, viscount, a lieutenant-general in the British service, and afterwards secretary of state for the colonial department, and first lord of the board of trade, in the British cabinet, died in 1785.

SACY, Lewis de, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, author of a French translation of Pliny's Letters, and other works, died in 1727.

SADE, N. de, abbot of Ebreuil, and author of "Memoirs of the Life of Plutarch," died in 1789.

SADELER, John, an eminent designer and engraver, of Brussels, patronised by the duke of Bavaria, lived about 1550. His brother and a nephew were also eminent artists.

SADLEIR, sir Ralph, a statesman, born in 1507, and died in 1587.

SADLER, John, an English law writer, died in 1674.

SADLER, Anthony, an English clergyman, chaplain to Charles II. after the restoration, died in 1680.

SADOE, a famous Jew rabbi, and founder of the sect of the Sadducees; he flourished 220 B. C.

SADOLET, James, a polite and learned Italian writer and cardinal, died in 1547, aged 70.

SAGE, David le, a French poet, wrote epigrams, sonnets, elegies, &c., and died about 1650.

SAGE, Alian Rene le, an ingenious French dramatic poet and novelist, died in 1747, aged 80. He wrote "The Devil on two Sticks" and "Gil Blas."

SAGE, John, a Scotch clergyman, bishop of Edinburgh, died in 1711.

SAGITTARIUS, Gaspard, professor of history in the university of Halle, and historian to the duke of Saxony, an able supporter of the doctrines of the reformation, and a writer. He died in 1694.

SAGREDO, John, a noble Venetian, ambassador to various courts, and doge of Venice, wrote a "History of the Ottoman Empire," in 1677.

SAILLANT, N. du, a French officer, distinguished at the beginning of the revolution, for his efforts in support of the monarchy. He was murdered with his followers at Vans.

SAINT-AMAND, Mark Antony Gerard de, a French traveller and poet, died in 1660. His best piece is an Ode on Solitude.

SAINT ANDRE, Nathaniel, a Swiss, who went to England, and practised surgery and anatomy; he died in 1776.

SAINT-AULAIRE, Francis Joseph de Beaupoil, marquis de, a French poet, who lived to near 100 years, and wrote his best verses at 90; he died in 1742.

SAINT-CLAIR, Arthur, a native of Scotland, came to America, in 1755, and served in the British army under general Wolfe. At the beginning of the revolution, he joined the Americans, and was appointed successively a brigadier and major-general in their army, in which he served with reputation and success. He was afterwards a member and president of congress, and governor of the United States territory north-west of the Ohio. He died in 1818.

SAINT-CYR, Tannequil de Bouchet, a brave French officer under Charles IX. He was made governor of Orleans, and was killed at the battle of Moncontour, in 1569.

SAINT-CYRAN, John du Verger de Hourranne, abbot of, born at Bayonne, in 1581; he wrote many books, and died in 1643.

SAINT-EVREMOND. See EVREMOND.

SAINT-FOIX, Germain Francis Poullain de, a French writer, born in 1703. He wrote "Turkish Letters," "Historical Essays," "Comedies," &c., and died in 1776.

SAINT-GELAIS, Octavian de, a French divine and poet, bishop of Angouleme, died in 1502.

SAINT-GELAIS, Melin de, son of the preceding, a distinguished French poet, died in 1559.

SAINT-GENNIEZ, John de, a clergyman, of Avignon, and author of some poetical pieces of great merit, died in 1663.

SAINT GERMAIN, Robert, count de, a distinguished officer in the service of France and of Denmark. He was made a field marshal of Denmark, and was afterwards at the head of the French war department under Lewis XVI He died in 1777.

SAINT-GERMAIN, N., count de, an impostor, who pretended to have lived 2000 years, and to have set at the side of our Saviour at the marriage of Cana. He died in 1784.

SAINT-HYACINTHE, Themiseul de, a French writer, known by his quarrel with Voltaire, and author of some romances, and other works, died in 1746.

SAINT-JOHN, Henry, lord viscount Bolingbroke, a famous English philosopher, and politician, born in 1672, and died in 1751. He was secretary of war, and of state, to queen Anne.

SAINT-JUST, Louis Leon de, one of the most violent and cruel of the French revolutionists, the associate of Robespierre. He gained the friendship of that monster by advocating and supporting his sanguinary measures, and deservedly perished with him on the scaffold, in 1794. He wrote "Esprit de la Revolution."

SAINT-LAMBERT, Charles Francis de, a French poet and dramatic writer, the friend of Voltaire, died in 1802. He wrote the "Seasons," a poem, "Oriental Fables," &c.

SAINT-MARK, Charles Hugh le Fevre de, a French miscellaneous writer, died at Paris, in 1769.

SAINT-MARTIN, N., a French soldier and writer, author of a book "on Error and Truth," and a "Picturé of Natural Order;" he died in 1804.

SAINT-NECTAIRE, Magdalen de, a French heroine, famous for the defence of her castle against the superior forces of the enemy, in the wars of the protestants.

SAINT-NON, John Claude Richard de, a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and author of a "Voyage to Naples and Sicily," and "Julia," a comedy; he died in 1791.

SAINT-PAVIN, Denys Sanguin de, a French ecclesiastic and poet, author of epigrams, sonnets, &c., died in 1670.

SAINT-PHALIER, Frances Theresa Aumele de, a French lady, who wrote the "Confident Rival," a comedy, and some poetical pieces, died in 1757

SAINT PIERRE, Charles Irenæus Castel de, a French ecclesiastic, distinguished as a politician, and as a man of letters, author of a "Project for Universal Peace among the European Powers," and other works, died in 1743.

SAINT PIERRE, Eustace de, a famous patriotic citizen of Calais, who, in 1347, offered himself, the first of six, of the principal inhabitants, required by Edward III. to be given up to his discretion, as victims for their obstinacy in holding out the siege. By the entreaties of Edward's queen he spared their lives, and made them presents.

SAINT-PIERRE, Jacques Henri Bernardin de, a very pleasing French writer, died in 1814, aged 77. His "Studies of Nature," is deservedly a popular work.

SAINT-PREUIL, Francis de Jussac d'Emblèville de, a distinguished French officer, and governor of Arras, died in 1641.

SAINT-SIMON, Louis de Rouvroi, duke of, a French statesman, and ambassador to Spain, in 1721. His works have been published in 13 vols.

SAINT-VINCENT, John Francis Fauris de, president of the parliament of Provence, died in 1798.

SAINT-YVES, Charles, a skilful French oculist, author of a valuable Treatise on the Disorders of the Eyes, died in 1736.

SAINTE ALDEGONDE, Philip de Marnix, lord du Mont, an eminent German statesman and patriot, and divinity and civil law writer; he died in 1598, aged 60.

SAINTE-BEUVE, James de, a French ecclesiastic, and professor of divinity at the Sorbonne, died in 1677.

SAINTE-MARTHE, in Latin, Sammarthanus, the name of a family in France, which, from 1536 to the end of the 17th century, was fruitful in men of letters.

SAINTE-PALAYE, John Baptist de la Curne de, a French antiquary, author of a valuable work on "Ancient Chivalry," and of a "Universal French Glossary," in 40 volumes, died in 1781.

SALADIN, or SALAHEDDIN, a famous sultan of Egypt, equally renowned as a warrior and legislator; he died in 1193, aged 57.

SALARIO, Andrew, an eminent painter, born at Milan, in 1487, died at Florence, in 1559.

SALDEN, William, a native of Utrecht, was minister of the Hague church, and distinguished as a theological writer; he died in 1694.

SALE, George, a learned Englishman, who died at London, in 1736. He translated the Koran, from the original, with notes.

SALERNE, Francis, a French physician, who devoted himself to the elucidation of natural history. He wrote the "Natural History of Animals," &c., and died in 1760.

SALESBURY, William, author of a Welch Dictionary, poems, and other works: he lived in the beginning of the 17th century.

SALIAN, James, a jesuit, of Avignon, rector of the college of Besancon, died in 1640. He wrote several theological works.

SALIMBENI, Ventri, a distinguished historical painter, of Sienna, died in 1613.

SALINAS, Francis de, a native of Burgos, who, although destitute of sight, was distinguished for his knowledge of mathematics, Greek, Latin, and music. He wrote a Treatise on Music, and died in 1590.

SALINGUERRA, a chief of the Ghibelins, who seized upon Ferrara, in 1195, and defied the power of the pope, and of the duke of Este. He was afterwards taken, and died in prison, in 1240.

SALIS, Ulysses de, a noble Swiss, who distinguished himself as an officer in the Venetian and French armies, and in aid of his native country. He died in 1674.

SALISBURY, John, an English divine, in the reign of Stephen. His writings on subjects of antiquity and criticism, are curious and valuable.

SALISBURY, Robert Cecil, earl of, an eminent English statesman, the son of lord Burleigh, was born in 1550. He was chancellor of Lancaster, principal secretary of state, and prime minister of England, under Elizabeth; in which stations, as well as that of high treasurer, he behaved with uncommon prudence and sagacity. He died in 1612.

SALLENGRE, Albert Henry de, a learned writer, born at the Hague, in 1694. He became an advocate of the court of Holland, and commissary of the finances of the states-general, and died in 1723.

SALLO, Dennis de, a French writer, famous as the inventor of literary journals, born in 1626, and died in 1669.

SALLUST, Caius Crispus, a most celebrated Roman historian, born 85 B. C., and died at the age of 50.

SALMANASAR, king of Assyria, who put an end to the kingdom of Israel, by invading the country, and carrying the people into captivity. He died about 714 B. C.

SALMASIUS, Claudius, or SAUMAISE, a French historian and critic, of most uncommon abilities, and immense erudition, born in 1588, and died in 1653, leaving works very numerous and various.

SALMERON, Alphonsus, of Toledo, a zealous follower of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the jesuits, distinguished for his learning. He wrote Commentaries on the Scriptures, &c., and died in 1588.

SALMON, William, an eminent empiric, author of the "Complete Physician," and other works, died about 1700.

SALMON, Nathaniel, an English divine, biographer, and antiquary, died in 1742.

SALMON, Thomas, an English writer, who published a "Geographical Grammar," of some reputation, and died in 1743.

SALOMON, J. P., the greatest performer on the violin in Europe, was born in Cologne, in 1745, and died in London, in 1815. He brought into England the immortal Haydn, the most original, brilliant, and fertile musical genius the world ever produced.

SALONINA, wife of Gallienus, distinguished as a literary and benevolent princess; she was murdered with her husband, in 268.

SALTER, Samuel, D. D., an eminent English divine, prebendary of Norwich, died in 1778. He was distinguished for his eloquence, piety, and learning.

SALTER, John, major-general of the English forces, and lieutenant-colonel of the first regiment of foot. He was originally a private in the guards, and was commissioned by the great duke of Cumberland. He died in 1787, aged 78.

SALTONSTALL, Gurdon, an American clergyman, afterwards governor of the colony of Connecticut, a man of genius, and of strong discriminating powers of mind; he died at New-London, in 1724.

SALTONSTALL, Richard, a distinguished

magistrate, and judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, died in 1756.

SALVATOR, Rosa, an eminent Italian painter, engraver, and poet, born in 1615, and died in 1673.

SALVI, John, an eminent historical painter, born near Urbino, died in 1590.

SALVI, Nicholas, a celebrated architect, of Rome, died in 1751.

SALVIANI, Hippolitus, a physician at Rome, author of a Treatise on Fishes, and other works, including poems and comedies, died in 1752.

SALVIANUS, a clear, elegant, and beautiful writer, and one of the fathers of the church. He wrote a treatise called "De Providentia Dei," in eight books. He lived in the 5th century.

SALVIATI, Francis, an eminent painter, of Florence, died in 1563.

SALVIATI, Joseph, a distinguished Venetian painter, whose designs and colouring were much admired; he died in 1585.

SALVINI, Anthony Marie, an eminent Italian scholar, professor of Greek at Florence, died in 1729. He translated the works of many distinguished Greek and Latin writers into Italian, and wrote some elegant sonnets, &c.

SAMBUCUS, John, counsellor of state, and historiographer of the German empire, under Maximilian II. and Rodolphus II. He wrote "Lives of the Roman Emperors," "History of Hungary," and other works, and died in 1584.

SAMMARTHANUS. See SAINTE-MARTHE.

SAMPSON, William, an English dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I.

SAMPSON, Henry, M A., an English nonconformist divine, and afterwards a distinguished physician at London, died in 1705.

SAMSON, son of Manoah, of the tribe of Dan. He is celebrated in Scripture for his extraordinary strength, which he exerted against the enemies of his country. Being betrayed and taken prisoner, he perished with 3000 of the Philistines, in the temple of Dagon, 1117 B. C.

SAMUEL, a prophet in Israel, celebrated for his piety and devotion to the service of God. He anointed Saul, and afterwards David, as kings over Israel, and died about 1057 B. C.

SAMWELL, David, surgeon on board the Discovery, at the time of capt. Cook's death, and author of a minute account of that event, also of some Welsh poems; he died in 1799.

SANADON, Noel Stephen, a learned jesuit, born at Rouen, in 1676, and died in 1733. He wrote a translation of Horace, with notes.

SANCHEZ, Antonio Nunes Ribeiro, an eminent Portuguese physician and writer, born in 1699, and died in 1783.

SANCHEZ, Thomas, an illustrious jesuit, of Spain, was born in 1551, and died in 1610. He was a man of great learning.

SANCHEZ, Peter Anthony, a Spanish divine and theological writer, professor of divinity at Vigo, in Gallicia, died in 1806.

SANCHO II., surnamed the Strong, king of Castile. He dethroned and banished his brothers from the kingdoms of Gallicia and Leon, and afterwards deprived his sisters of their patrimony. He was assassinated in 1072.

SANCHO, Ignatius, an extraordinary negro, born in 1729, on board a ship in the slave trade, and died in 1780. He lived under the patronage of the late duke of Montague. He was a man of great talents, and was in habits of the most familiar literary intimacy with Garrick and Sterne.

SANCHONIATHON, an ancient Phœnician philosopher and historian, flourished 760 B. C.

SANCROFT, Dr. William, archbishop of Canterbury, born in 1616, and died in 1693.

SANCTORIUS, a celebrated medical professor, of Padua, who flourished in the beginning of the 17th century.

SANDRY, Paul, an English artist, distinguished for his aquarinta drawings, and a member of the royal academy; he died in 1809.

SANDRY, Thomas, brother to the preceding, was professor of architecture in the royal academy, and died in 1798.

SANDEMAN, Robert, a Scotchman, who, after preaching his peculiar doctrines in London, came to America, and founded a sect, called Sandemanians. He died in Connecticut, in 1772.

SANDERS, Robert, an English writer, author of the "Complete English Traveller," the "Newgate Calendar," and other works, died in 1783.

SANDERS, Nicolas, professor of divinity at Louvain, and afterwards nuncio from Gregory XIII. to Ireland. He died in 1581.

SANDERSON, Dr. Robert, bishop of Lincoln, a polemic writer and casuist, born in 1587, and died in 1663.

SANDERSON, Robert, F. A. S., an English writer, distinguished as the continuator of Rymer's Fœdera, from the 16th to the 20th volume, died in 1741.

SANDRART, Joachim, a famous German painter, died in 1676, aged 70.

SANDYS, Edwin, archbishop of York, born in 1519, and died in 1588. He was one of the nine protestant divines appointed by queen Elizabeth, who were to hold a disputation against so many of the Romish persuasion before both houses of parliament at Westminster, in 1559.

SANDYS, sir Edwin, second son of the preceding, and an author, was born in 1561, and died in 1629.

SANDYS, George, brother of the preceding, born in 1577, became a great traveller, and in 1615, published an account of his travels. He was called by Dryden the best versifier of the age. He died in 1643.

SANNAZARIUS, James, an excellent Latin and Italian poet, born at Naples, in 1458, and died in 1530.

SANSON, Nicolas, a celebrated French geographer, was born in 1600, and died in 1667.

SANSOVINO, James, an eminent sculptor and architect, of Florence, died at Venice, in 1570. His son, Francis, distinguished for his attainments in polite literature, wrote a chronology of the world to 1582, and several other works, and died in 1586.

SANTEUL, John Baptist de, a celebrated French poet, died in 1697, aged 67.

SANTI DI TITI, an eminent historical and portrait painter, of Florence, died in 1603.

SAPOR I., king of Persia, in 238. He extended his dominions by conquest, but was at last defeated and put to death in 273.

SAPOR II. succeeded his father Hormisdas, as king of Persia. He was a brave and successful warrior against the Romans, but a violent opposer of the Christians. He died in 380.

SAPPHO, a famous poetess of antiquity, who, for excellence in her art, has been called the tenth muse, was born at Mitylene, in the isle of Lesbos, 610 B. C. She loved Phaon, who was

so cruel to her, that she threw herself into the sea.

SARASIN, John Francis, a French writer, born in 1604, was secretary to the prince of Conti, and author of "The History of the Siege of Dunkirk," &c.; he died in 1654.

SARAVIA, Adrian, a protestant professor of divinity at Leyden, went to England, where he became canon of Canterbury, and died in 1611.

SARBIEWSKI, Matthias Casimir, a jesuit. See CASIMIR.

SARDANAPALUS, a dissolute king of Assyria, who, on a revolt of his subjects, set fire to his palace, and perished in the flames, 820 B. C.

SARGEANT, Nathaniel Peaslee, chief-justice of Massachusetts in 1739, died in 1791.

SARGENT Winthrop, a soldier of the revolution afterwards governor of Mississippi Territory, died in 1820.

SARISBURY, John, a famous English historian, critic, and philosopher, born in 1110, died in 1181.

SARJEANT, John, an English secular priest, who went to Lisbon, where he became a catholic, and wrote against his former faith; he died about 1670.

SARPI. See PAUL.

SARTO, Andrea del, a famous Italian painter, born in Florence, in 1478, and died in 1520.

SATURNINUS, a heretic of the 2d century. He supposed the world was created by angels, and regarded the connexion of the sexes as criminal.

SATURNINUS, Publius Sempronius, a Roman general, who assumed the imperial purple in 263, and was murdered by his soldiers in 267. Another of the same name was proclaimed emperor by the Alexandrians, and soon after killed himself.

SAUL, son of Cish, of the tribe of Benjamin, was anointed king of Israel, by the prophet Samuel, 1095 B. C. He killed himself after an unfortunate battle at Gilboah.

SAUNDERS, Charles, a dramatic writer, in the reign of Charles II. The time of his death is not known.

SAUNDERS, Richard, author of "Astrological Judgment and Practice of Physic," and other works; he died in 1680.

SAUNDERS, sir Edmund, chief justice of the king's bench, in the reign of Charles II., was originally a strolling beggar about the streets. He was noticed and taught to write by an attorney's clerk; and in a few years became an able attorney, and a very eminent counsel; he died in 1683.

SAUNDERS, John Cunningham, a very eminent and successful English oculist; he died suddenly in 1810, at the early age of 37.

SAUNDERS, William, a distinguished English physician, author of several valuable medical works, died in 1817.

SAUNDERSON, Dr. Nicolas, an illustrious professor of the mathematics in the university of Cambridge, born in 1682. At 12 months old he lost his eyes by the small pox; nevertheless he became a great mathematician; he died in 1739.

SAURIN, James, an eminent Flemish divine, theological and controversial writer, born in 1677, and died in 1730. He was possessed of great talents, to which were added, a fine address, a harmonious voice, and a most eloquent unaffected style.

SAURIN, Joseph, a French mathematician, born in 1659. He was a member of the academy of sciences, and received a pension from the king. He died at Paris, in 1737.

SAURIN, Bernard Joseph, son of the preceding, was an advocate of the parliament of Paris, a distinguished dramatic writer, and the friend of Voltaire and Helvetius. He died in 1781.

SAUSSURE, Nicolas de, a distinguished French writer on agriculture, died in 1790.

SAUSSURE, Horace Benedict de, a celebrated naturalist, was born at Geneva, in 1740, and died in 1799.

SAUVAGES, Francis Boissier de, a French physician, professor of botany and medicine, at Montpellier, died in 1767. He wrote several medical and botanical works, and his reputation was so great, that he was called the Boerhaave of Languedoc.

SAUVAL, Henry, an advocate in the parliament of Paris, and author of a work, entitled "The History of the Antiquities of Paris," died in 1670.

SAUVEUR, Joseph, a French mathematician, born in 1653. He was honoured by the royal family, had prince Eugene among his pupils, at the age of 20, and was made professor of mathematics to the royal college. He died in 1716.

SAVAGE, Richard, a celebrated English poet. He was the son of Anne, countess of Macclesfield, by the earl of Rivers. His mother was his enemy till his death, which was in 1743, in a jail at Bristol. His indiscretion was his ruin.

SAVARY, James, an eminent French writer upon the subject of trade, died in 1692, aged 70.

SAVARY, N., a celebrated French writer, author of "Travels in Egypt," a translation of the "Koran," with a "Life of Mahomet," and a "Dictionary and Grammar of the Arabian Language;" he died in 1788.

SAVERY, Roland, a celebrated French landscape painter, he died in 1639.

SAVILE, sir George, baronet; he acquired the deserved encomium of being an independent English patriot; and died in 1784, aged 59.

SAVILE, sir Henry, a most learned English divine, historian and critic, born in 1549, and died in 1622. He was tutor in the Greek tongue to queen Elizabeth.

SAVILE, sir George, marquis of Halifax, an eminent statesman, and political and moral writer, died in 1695, aged 65.

SAVONAROLA, Jerom, a famous Italian monk, born in 1452, and died in 1498.

SAVOT, Lewis, a French physician and antiquarian. He was physician to Lewis XIII., and wrote a "Discourse on Ancient Medals," and other works. He died in 1640.

SAWYER, sir Robert, an eminent English lawyer, and attorney-general. He was removed from his office, for opposing the arbitrary measures of king James, and died in 1692.

SAXE, Maurice, count de, marshal-general of the French armies, born at Dresden, in 1696, and died in 1750. He was one of the greatest and most successful generals of the age.

SAXO, Grammaticus, a Danish historian, who flourished in the 12th century, and died in 1208.

SAY, Samuel, an English dissenting minister, and poetical critic, successor to Dr. Calamy, at Westminster, died in 1743.

SAYLE, William, first governor of the colony of Carolina, died the year after his arrival in the country, in 1671.

SCÆVOLA, Mutius, surnamed Cordus, a young Roman, famous for his courage and intrepidity in the time of Tarquin the Proud.

SCALA, Bartholomew, an Italian statesman and historian, born in 1424, and died in 1497.

SCALA, Alexander, daughter of the preceding, was distinguished for her beauty, her private virtues, and her knowledge of classical literature. She died in 1506.

SCALIGER, Julius Cæsar, an Italian physician, and eminent Latin poet and critic, born in 1484, and died in 1558.

SCALIGER, Joseph Justus, son of the preceding, a great critical and historical writer, and chronologer, born in 1540, and died in 1609. He was perfectly skilled in 13 languages.

SCAMOZZI, Vincent, a native of Vincenza, the most celebrated architect of his time. He wrote in Italian, "Ideas on Universal Architecture," in 10 books, and died in 1616.

SCANDERBEG, or GEORGE CASTRIOT, king of Albania, a province of Turkey, in Europe, dependent on the Ottoman empire. He was born in 1404, and died in 1467.

SCAPULA, John, a lexicographer, who was employed in the printing house of Henry Stephens, at Lyons, acquired a considerable sum by publishing an abridgment of a work his employer was preparing for the press, in 1580. The time of his death is not known.

SCARBOROUGH, sir Charles, an eminent English physician and mathematician. He was physician to Charles II. and his two successors, and succeeded Dr. Harvey as lecturer on the subjects of anatomy and surgery. He died in 1698.

SCARELLA, John Baptist, an ecclesiastic, of Brescia, distinguished as the advocate of Newton's system, and as a writer on philosophical and theological subjects. He died in 1779.

SCARRON, Paul, an eminent French comic, or rather burlesque writer and satirist, born in 1610, and died in 1669. He was deformed, and of very irregular manners.

SCHAAF, Charles, a learned German professor of oriental languages at Duisbourg, and afterwards at Leyden. He died in 1729.

SCHACHT, Christian Paul, professor of medicine, botany, chymistry, and natural history, at Harderwyck, in Holland, his native place, died in 1800, aged 32.

SCHAGEN, Giles, a celebrated portrait and historical painter. He resided for some time at Paris, and died in 1668.

SCHAICK, Gonsen Van, was a brigadier-general in the United States army; he rendered important service by an attack upon some Indian settlements, in 1779, and died at Albany, in 1789.

SCHALKEN, Godfrey, an eminent Dutch painter, born in 1643, and died in 1706.

SCHATEN, Nicholas, a German jesuit, author of a "History of Westphalia," and other works; he lived at the close of the 17th century.

SCHEELE, Charles William, an eminent chymist, born at Stralsund, in 1742, and died in 1786. He wrote a valuable Treatise on Air and Fire.

SCHEELSTRATE, Emanuel de, canon of St. John Lateran, and of St. Peter at Rome, died in 1692. He wrote "Antiquitates Ecclesiæ Mustratæ," and other works.

SCHEFFER, John a German critic and antiquary, born in 1621, and died in 1679. He published several valuable works.

SCHEGKINS, James, professor of philosophy and medicine, at Tubingen, died in 1587. Although blind, he pursued his studies and wrote several works.

SCHEINER, Christopher, an eminent German mathematician and astronomer, memorable for having first discovered the spots on the the sun's disc, was born in 1575, and died in 1650.

SCHELHAMMER, Gouthier Christopher, professor of medicine, at Helmstadt, at Jena, and at Kiel, and physician to the duke of Holstein, died in 1716.

SCHELLINKS, William, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a painter of landscapes, history, and sea views; he died in 1678. His brother Daniel excelled as a landscape painter; he died in 1701.

SCHENCK DE GRAFFENBERG, John, a physician and medical writer, of Friburg, died in 1598. His son, John George, was also a physician, at the Hague; he wrote some medical works, and died about 1620.

SCHENCKIUS, John Theodore, professor of medicine at Jena, and a medical writer, died in 1671.

SCHERTLIN, Sebastian, a distinguished general and soldier, in the service of several sovereigns of Europe, particularly of Charles V., emperor of Germany, died in 1577, aged 82.

SCHEUCHZER, John James, a physician, of Zurich, and professor of mathematics and medicine there. His reputation was so great, that Peter of Russia made him liberal offers to settle in that country His writings were numerous and valuable; he died in 1733. John, his brother, was also professor of medicine at Zurich, and died in 1738.

SCHIAVONE, Andrea, a Venetian painter, born in 1522, and died in 1582.

SCHIAVONETTI, Lewis, born at Bassona, in Venice, in 1765. He at first studied painting, but afterwards took to engraving, in which he greatly excelled; he went to England, and died in 1810.

SCHICKARD, William, professor of Hebrew at Tubingen, died in 1635.

SCHIDONE, Bartholomew, an eminent painter, of Modena, died in 1616.

SCHILLER, Frederic, a very distinguished German dramatist and miscellaneous writer, born in 1759, and died in 1805.

SCHILLING, Drebold, author of a "History of the Wars of the Swiss against Charles, duke of Burgundy," lived in the 15th century.

SCHLICTINGIUS, Jonas de Bukowic, a native of Poland, who was banished by the diet of Warsaw, on account of his Socinian principles. His writings are chiefly theological. He died in 1661.

SCHMIDT, George Frederic, an eminent engraver, of Berlin, died in 1775.

SCHMIDT, Erasmus, professor of mathematics and of Greek, at Wittemberg, died in 1637.

SCHMIDT, Sebastian, professor of oriental languages at Strasburg, died in 1697.

SCHMIDT, John Andrew, a Lutheran divine, and professor of theology, at Mariendal, died in 1726.

SCHNEBBELIE, Jacob, born in Westminster, in 1760, was bred a confectioner, but quitted it for the study of drawing, in which he excelled; he died in 1792.

SCHOEPFLIN, John Daniel, an eminent German philosopher, historiographer, and antiquary, born in 1694, and died in 1771.

SCHOMBERG, Henry de, governor of la Marche, and a distinguished French officer un-

der Charles IX., died in 1599. His son of the same name, also succeeded him in the government of la Marche, and for his distinguished military services, was made a marshal of France, governor of Languedoc, and sent as ambassador to England and Germany. He died in 1631.

SCHOMBERG, Frederick Armand de, duke of, a distinguished German general, born in 1608, and was shot in battle, in 1690.

SCHOMBERG, Dr. Isaac, an English physician and medical writer, died in 1761.

SCHOMBURG, Alexander Crowcher, an eminent English writer on juridical antiquities, &c., born in 1756, and died in 1792.

SCHONER, John, a German philosopher, and professor of mathematics, at Nuremburg, wrote several mathematical works, and died in 1547.

SCHOOKIUS, Martin, professor of languages and philosophy at Utrecht, Groningen, Deventer, and Frankfort on the Oder, died in 1669.

SCHOONFIELD, John Henry, an eminent German painter, died in 1689.

SCHOOLJANS, Anthony, a native of Antwerp, distinguished as a painter, died in 1726.

SCHOREL, John, a celebrated Flemish painter, died in 1562, aged 76.

SCHOTTUS, Gaspard, a learned German jesuit, who resided at Palermo, and at Rome, died in 1666. His writings on various subjects were numerous and valuable.

SCHOTTUS, Andreas, a very learned Greek critic, of Germany, born in 1552, and died in 1629.

SCHREVELIUS, Cornelius, a laborious critic, and Greek lexicographer, of Holland, died in 1667, aged 52.

SCHULEMBOURG, Matthias John, count of, a distinguished general in the service of the king of Poland, and afterwards of the Venetians, died at Venice, in 1743.

SCHULTENS, Albert, a German divine, greatly distinguished as a Hebrew critic and orientalist; he died in 1741, aged 70.

SCHUBZE, John Henry, an eminent physician, and professor of medicine at Halle, author of a "History of Medicine from the Creation to the year of Rome 535," and other works; he died in 1745.

SCHURMAN, Anna Maria, a most extraordinary German lady, a prodigy of her sex, born at Cologne, in 1607, and died in 1678.

SCHURTZFLEISCH, Conrad Samuel, professor of history, poetry, and Greek, at Wittemberg, and counsellor and librarian to the duke of Saxe Weimar, died in 1708.

SCHUT, Cornelius, a distinguished painter, of Antwerp, the disciple of Rubens, died in 1660.

SCHUUR, Theodore Vander, an eminent painter, born at the Hague, in 1628, and died in 1705.

SCHUYLER, Peter, distinguished for his influence over the five nations of Indians, in the state of New-York, was mayor of the city of Albany, and in 1719, as the oldest member of the council, was at the head of the government of New-York.

SCHUYLER, Philip, a major-general in the American army, during the revolution, was a member of congress, and a senator of the United States from the state of New-York. He died in 1804.

SCHWARTZ, Bertholet, the inventor of gunpowder, was a monk of the order of Cordeliers, in the 13th century, born at Friburg. He was an able chymist, and is said to have made the important discovery while trying experiments on nitre. Roger Bacon is thought by some to have made the discovery previously, but to have concealed it from the world.

SCHWARTZ, Christopher, an eminent painter, of Ingoldstadt, who was called the Raphael of Germany; he died in 1594.

SCHWERIN, Christopher, count of, governor of Niess and Brieg, and a field marshal in the Prussian service, rose to the highest honours by his merit. He fell at the battle of Prague, in 1757.

SCHYNDAL, Bernard, an admired Dutch painter, born at Haerlem, died in 1716.

SCIOPPIUS, Gaspar, a learned German writer of the 17th century, called the Grammatical Cur, on account of his calumniating all men of eminence in learning; he died in 1649, aged 73.

SCIPIO, Publius Cornelius, a renowned Roman general, surnamed Africanus, for his conquests in that country. He was valiant, and generous to his prisoners. He died 180 B. C.

SCIPIO, Lucius Cornelius, brother to the preceding, obtained the surname of Asiaticus, from his conquests in Asia.

SCIPIO NASICA, of the same family as the preceding, was distinguished for his success in Spain, and for his virtues.

SCIPIO, Publius Æmilianus, obtained the surname of the second Africanus, from the final conquest of Carthage, 147 B. C. He afterwards destroyed Numantia, and enlarged the Roman dominions in Spain, and was found dead in his bed, 128 B. C.

SCIPIO, Publius, father-in-law of Pompey, was defeated in Africa by Julius Cæsar.

SCLATER, William, D. D., an English divine and poet, died in 1647. Another of the same name, was vicar of Pitminster, and a theological writer; he died in 1626.

SCOPAS, a sculptor and architect, of Paros, 430 B. C. His most admired works were a statue of Venus, and the Mausoleum of Artemisia.

SCORZA, Sinibaldo, a Genoese painter and engraver, who excelled in landscapes and animals. He died in 1631.

SCOT, Reynolds, a learned English gentleman, born in 1545, and died in 1599.

SCOTT, Dr. John, a learned and pious English divine, wrote "The Christian Life," and other works; he was born in 1638, and died in 1694.

SCOTT, Daniel, LL. D., an eminent English writer, chiefly on theological subjects, died in 1759.

SCOTT, Thomas, brother of the preceding, a distinguished dissenting minister, died in 1746.

SCOTT, Thomas, B. D., an English clergyman, for many years preacher to the English at Utrecht, was assassinated in 1626.

SCOTT, Samuel, a distinguished English painter, died in 1772.

SCOTT, sir Michael, a brave soldier and officer, in the service of Alexander III., of Scotland, died in 1291. He was distinguished for his learning.

SCOTT, David, a Scotchman, author of a "History of Scotland," a work of no great merit; he died in 1742.

SCOTT, John, a quaker, called the poet of Amwell, was born in 1730, and died in 1783. He published many poems.

SCOTT, Thomas, D. D., an English divine, chaplain to the Loch hospital, and rector of Aston Sanford, Bucks, distinguished for his Com-

mentary on the Bible, and other works; he died in 1821.

SCOUGAL, Henry, M. A., professor of moral philosophy and theology at Aberdeen, died in 1678, aged 28.

SCREVEN, James, a brigadier-general of the militia of the state of Georgia, was killed by an invading party from Florida, during the revolutionary war, in 1778.

SCRIBONIUS LARGUS, an eminent Roman physician, in the age of Augustus, and of Tiberius. Some of his works are still extant.

SCRIVERIUS, Peter, a poet and philologer, of Haerlem, died in 1653.

SCROGGS, sir William, an English officer during the civil wars, afterwards knighted, and made chief justice of the king's bench. He died in 1683.

SCUDDER, Henry, a presbyterian clergyman, of England, author of "The Christian's Daily Walk." He died before the restoration.

SCUDERIS, George de, a French dramatic writer and poet, died in 1665.

SCUDERI, Madeleine de, sister of the preceding, born at Havre de Grace, in 1607, became very eminent for her wit and her writings; she died in 1701.

SCULTETUS, Abraham, professor of theology at Heidelberg, and a deputy from the university to the Synod of Dort. He died in 1626.

SCYLAX, a geographer, of Caria, who was employed by Darius in visiting and making observations in India, 522 B. C. The invention of geographical tables is attributed to him.

SEABURY, Samuel, D. D., an episcopal clergyman, bishop of Connecticut, and the first diocesan in the United States, published two volumes of his sermons, and died in 1796.

SEAMAN, Lazarus, D. D., an English clergyman, distinguished for his exertions in favour of the parliament, during the civil wars. He was one of the divines of the Westminster assembly, and died in 1675.

SEBA, Albert, author of a valuable work on Natural History, was born in East Friesland.

SEBASTIAN, king of Portugal, succeeded his grandfather John III. on the throne, in 1557. He was unfortunate in his wars, and was finally killed in the battle with the king of Morocco, in 1578.

SEBASTIANO, called del Plombo, from an office given him by pope Clement VII. in the lead mines, was an eminent painter, born at Venice, in 1485, and died in 1547.

SECKENDORF, Guy Lewis de, a very learned German, born in 1626, and died in 1692. He wrote several books.

SECKER, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, born in 1693, and died in 1768. His catechetical lectures and sermons, published after his death, are masterly compositions.

SECONDAT DE MONTESQUIEU, John Baptist, son of the celebrated Montesquieu, was a counsellor in the parliament of Bourdeaux, and devoted himself to study and agriculture. He wrote a "Memoir on Electricity," &c., and died in 1796.

SECOUSSE, Denys Francis, a French writer, author of "Memoirs for the History of Charles the Bad," "Memoirs of Conde," &c., died in 1754.

SECUNDUS, John, a celebrated Latin poet, born at the Hague, in 1511, and died in 1536.

SECURIS, John, an English physician and medical writer, died about 1570.

SEDAINE, Michael John, a dramatic writer, and an architect, born at Paris, in 1719, and died in 1797.

SEDGWICK, Obadiah, an English clergyman, distinguished for his attachment to republican principles, died in 1657.

SEDGWICK, Theodore, LL. D., a distinguished jurist of Massachusetts, was a representative and senator in Congress from that state, and afterwards a judge of the supreme judicial court of the state; he died in 1813.

SEDLEY, sir Charles, an English wit and poet, born in 1639, and died in 1703.

SEDULIUS, Cœcilius, an ecclesiastic, of the 5th century, author of a poem on the life of Christ.

SEED, Jeremiah, an English divine, and theological writer, died in 1747.

SEE-MA-KOANG, a Chinese mandarin and philosopher, in the 11th century, who relinquished all his public employments for solitude, where he devoted himself to study. He wrote a History of China, commencing with the year 403 B. C., and other works.

SEGAR, sir William, garter king at arms, and author of "Honour, Civil and Military," and some heraldic MSS.; he died in 1633.

SEGHERS, Gerard, an eminent Dutch painter, of Antwerp, died in 1641. His brother Daniel, who was a jesuit, painted insects and flowers inimitably; he died in 1660.

SEGNERI, Paul, a popular preacher and active missionary of the society of jesuits. He was chaplain to pope Innocent XII., and died in 1694. His writings were chiefly theological.

SEGRAIS, John Renaud de, a celebrated French poet and novelist, died in 1701, aged 77. He was patronised by Mad. de la Fayette, in whose society he was treated with honourable distinction.

SEGUI, Joseph, a French clergyman, distinguished as a poet; he was abbot of Genlis, and canon of Meaux cathedral. He died in 1761.

SEGUIER, John Francis, a distinguished French botanist, and president of the academy of Nismes, died in 1784. His writings on botanical and other subjects, are numerous.

SEJANUS, Ælius, the son of Seius Strabo, a Roman knight; he aspired to the imperial purple, but failed, and was strangled in prison, A. D. 31.

SELDEN, John, an English antiquary, historian, and law writer, of most extensive learning; he died in 1654, aged 70. Grotius styles him "The glory of the English nation."

SELEUCUS NICANOR, a king of Syria, at the division of the provinces after the death of Alexander. He was assassinated 280 B. C.

SELIM I., son of Bajazet II., ascended the throne of Turkey, after poisoning his father, and destroying his elder brother. He marched against Egypt, and destroyed the power of the Mamelukes, and was equally successful against the Persians, but died while preparing to make war against the Christians, in 1520.

SELIM II., grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father Solyman II., on the throne, in 1566. He addicted himself to the pleasures of the seraglio, and died little respected, in 1574.

SELIS, Nicholas Joseph, a distinguished French poet, born in 1737, died in 1802. He was the author of a "Translation of Persius," "Relation of Voltaire's Disorder, Confession, and Death," and other works.

SELKIRK, Alexander, a Scotch adventurer,

born about 1680. He made several voyages to the South Seas, in one of which, having a quarrel with the commander, the latter set him on shore on the island of Juan de Fernandez, with a few necessaries, where he lived 3 years, when in 1709, he was taken off by captain Woods Rogers, of Bristol.

SELLER, Abednego, an English divine, and writer on religious subjects, died about 1720.

SELLIUS, Godfrey, a native of Dantzic, distinguished as a geographical and historical writer, died in 1767.

SEMIRAMIS, queen of Assyria, famous for her extensive conquests. Herson Ninyas caused her to be put to death, and ascended the throne. She flourished about 1215 B. C.

SENAC, John, physician to the king of France, counsellor of state, and superintendent of the mineral waters of the kingdom, died in 1770. He wrote several books on the subjects of anatomy and medicine.

SENAUDT, John Francis, a native of Antwerp, became a member and afterwards superior of the oratory, died in 1672. He wrote a "Treatise on the Use of the Passions," "Lives of Saints and Illustrious persons," &c.

SENECA, Lucius Annæus, a native of Corduba, celebrated as a pleader and orator in the Roman forum.

SENECA, Lucius Annæus, a celebrated Stoic philosopher and tragic poet, born at Corduba, in Spain, A. D. 12. He was preceptor to the tyrant Nero, by whom he was put to death A. D. 65.

SENECAI, or SENECE, Anthony Bauderon de, a French poet, died in 1737, aged 94.

SENNACHERIB, a Syrian king, whose army, when besieging Jerusalem, was struck with a pestilence and destroyed. He escaped, and was afterwards killed by his sons, 710 B. C.

SENNERTUS, Daniel, an eminent physician and medical writer, of Germany, died in 1637, aged 65.

SENNERTUS, Andrew, son of the preceding, professor of oriental literature at Wittemberg, died in 1689, aged 84.

SEPULVEDA, John Genes de, a Spanish writer, historiographer to Charles V., known for his attempted vindication of the cruelties of the Spaniards against the Indians, in answer to de la Casas, died in 1572.

SERAPION, John, an Arabian physician and medical writer, flourished about 890.

SERENUS SANMONICUS, the preceptor of Gordian, was a physician and poet, of the 3d century. He was put to death by Caracella. Another of the same name, wrote a Treatise on Conic Sections.

SERGARDI, Lewis, an ecclesiastic, of Sienna, author of some elegant Latin poems and satires, died in 1726.

SERGEANT, John, an American clergyman, and a missionary among the Indians, at Stockbridge, Mass., died in 1749.

SERGEANT, Jonathan Dickinson, an eminent lawyer, and member of congress during the revolutionary struggle, died at Philadelphia, in 1792.

SERGIUS, a Syrian, patriarch of Constantinople, and head of a sect called the Monothelites, died in 638.

SERLIO, Sebastian, an eminent architect, of Bologna, died in 1552.

SERRANUS, or DE SERRES, John, a learned French historical and theological writer, died in 1598, aged 50.

SERRARIUS, Nicholas, a learned jesuit, and teacher of philosophy at Wurtzburg, died in 1610. He wrote "Commentaries on the Bible," &c.

SERRES, Oliver de, a celebrated French agriculturist, and superintendent of the plantations of Henry IV. He was the first who introduced the white mulberry into France, and wrote a treatise on that tree, and on silk. He died in 1619.

SERTORIUS, Quintus, a Roman general, who, after serving under Marius and Cinna, retired to Spain, and declared himself independent. He was defeated by Pompey, and killed by some of his officers, 73 B. C.

SERVANDONI, John Nicolas, a distinguished painter and architect, of Florence, died in 1766.

SERVETUS, Michael, a most ingenious and learned Spaniard, was burnt at the stake, in 1553, aged 44. He was first a physician and then a divine.

SERVIUS, Honoratus Maurus, a Latin grammarian, author of a Commentary on Virgil in the 4th century.

SERVIUS TULLIUS, sixth king of Rome, celebrated for his laws, on the subjects of rank and property. He was murdered by his son-in-law, the second Tarquin, 534 B. C.

SESOSTRIS, a fabulous king of Egypt, who is said to have extended his conquests over various parts of the world. He is supposed to have destroyed himself, when oppressed with age and infirmity.

SESSA, an Indian philosopher, who is said to be the inventor of the game of chess. The king of India was so pleased with his wisdom, that he conferred on him the highest honours of his kingdom.

SESTO, Cæsare de, an eminent painter, of Milan, flourished about the beginning of the 16th century.

SETTLE, Elkanah, an English dramatic poet, died in 1724, aged 76.

SEVERUS, Lucius Septimius, a Roman emperor after Pertinax; he died in Britain, in 211. Two other emperors of the same name perished by the hands of their enemies.

SEVERUS, Cassius, a Roman orator, banished by Augustus, on account of the severity of his satirical declamations.

SEVERUS, Sulpitius, a historian, author of "Historia Sacra," and called the Christian Sallust; he died in 420.

SEVERUS, L. Cornelius, a Latin poet, in the age of Augustus.

SEVERUS, a heretic of the 2d century, who maintained the existence of a good and an evil principle.

SEVIER, John, an officer of the revolutionary army, afterwards a member of congress, and governor of Tennessee, died in 1815.

SEVIGNE, Marie de Rabutin, marquise de, a French lady, celebrated for her wit, and her wisdom. She left letters on various subjects, written in an inimitable style, and died in 1696, aged 70.

SEVIN, Francis, keeper of the MSS. in the library of the king of France, wrote several works, and died in 1741.

SEWALL, Samuel, a native of England, came to America in 1661, and after holding several important offices in Massachusetts, was made chief-justice of the colony, in 1718; he died in 1730.

SEWALL, Joseph, D. D., son of the pre-

ceding, minister in Boston, of respectable attainments, died in 1769.

SEWALL, Stephen, born in Massachusetts, in 1702, was a judge and chief-justice of the colony; he died in 1760.

SEWALL, Samuel, LL. D., an eminent lawyer, of Massachusetts, was a member of congress from that state, and chief-justice of the supreme court, and died in 1814.

SEWALL, Stephen, professor of the Hebrew language in Harvard college, died in 1804. He wrote a Hebrew Grammar, and a Dictionary of the Chaldee Tongue.

SEWALL, Samuel, brother of the preceding, was distinguished as an ingenious architect. He died in 1815.

SEWARD, Thomas, an English divine of most excellent character, born in 1708, and died in 1790.

SEWARD, Anna, an excellent English poetess, died in 1809, aged 66.

SEWARD, William, an English gentleman, who had a peculiar taste for making biographical sketches of eminent characters in different ages and countries. He died in 1799, aged 52.

SEWELL, William, a Dutch quaker, born in 1654, and died in 1720. He wrote a History of the Rise and Progress of the People called Quakers, and other books.

SEWELL, George, an English dramatic poet, physician, and miscellaneous writer, died in 1726.

SEXTUS EMPYRICUS, a Pyrrhonian philosopher, preceptor to the emperor Antoninus. His followers have received from him the name of Empyrics. Two of his compositions are extant.

SEXTUS, a Stoic philosopher, preceptor to Lucius Verus, and to Marcus Aurelius. He was nephew to Plutarch.

SCYDLITZ, Frederic William, baron de, one of the famous generals of Frederic the Great. After distinguishing himself in several battles, he died in 1773, and was honoured by the king with a statue at Berlin.

SEYMOUR, Edward, viscount Beauchamp, and duke of Somerset, uncle and guardian of Edward VI., and protector of the kingdom of Great Britain, was executed, on a false charge of high treason, in 1552. His brother Thomas, admiral of England, had suffered on the same charge, three years before.

SEYMOUR, Anne, Margaret, and Jane, distinguished for their poetical talents, were the daughters of Edward, duke of Somerset.

SEYMOUR, lady Arabella, daughter of the earl of Lennox; she married William Seymour, without the consent of the king, who caused them both to be conveyed to the tower; her husband made his escape, but she died in prison, in 1615.

SFONDRATI, Francis, a senator of Milan, and state counsellor, and ambassador of Charles V., afterwards took orders, and became a cardinal. He wrote the "Rape of Helen," and died in 1550. One of his sons became pope under the name of Gregory XIV.

SFORZA, James, styled the Great, count de Conignola, a renowned warrior, born in 1369; he was drowned in 1424.

SFORZA, Francis, natural son of the preceding, an able statesman, and renowned general, died in 1466.

SFORZA, Galeas-Marie, succeeded his father Francis, as duke of Milan, in 1466. By his ferocity and debauchery, he rendered himself unpopular and was assassinated in 1476.

SFORZA, Catherine, a natural daughter of the preceding, was distinguished for her bravery and presence of mind. After heroically defending her dominions, from repeated attacks, she was taken prisoner, and died about 1500.

SFORZA, Isabella, of the same family as the preceding, was distinguished for her learning; she lived in the 16th century.

SHADWELL, Thomas, an English dramatic writer, historiographer, and poet laureat, born in 1640, and died in 1692.

SHADWELL, Charles, a dramatic writer, in Ireland, of considerable talents, died in 1726.

SHAKSPEARE, William, the father of the English theatre, the great poet of nature, and the glory of the British nation, was descended from a reputable family at Stratford-on-Avon; he died in 1616, aged 52.

SHARP, Granville, a very learned and pious man, born at Durham, in 1735, and bred to the trade of a linen-draper. He was the zealous and effective advocate for the abolition of Negro slavery; promoted the distribution of the Scriptures; and was critically conversant with the Greek and Hebrew languages. He died in 1813.

SHARP, James, archbishop of St. Andrew's, born in 1618, and was assassinated, for his zeal in the cause of episcopacy, in Scotland, in 1679.

SHARP, Dr. John, archbishop of York, and eminent as a theological writer; he died in 1713, aged 69.

SHARP, Thomas, D. D., son of the preceding, was prebendary of Durham, and archdeacon of Northumberland. He died in 1758. His writings are on biblical literature.

SHARPE, Gregory, D. D., F. R. A. S. S., an eminent English divine, died in 1771. He was distinguished for his knowledge of oriental literature, and for his numerous writings.

SHARROCH, Robert, an eminent English divine, prebendary and archdeacon of Winchester, &c., died in 1661. His writings on different subjects were much esteemed.

SHAW, Dr. Thomas, an English divine and antiquary, and author of travels or observations relating to several parts of Barbary and the Levant; he died in 1751, aged 59.

SHAW, Dr. Peter, an English physician, and editor of Bacon's philosophical works, died in 1763.

SHAW, Cuthbert, an English poet, of very humble origin, but of superior attainments, and inferior to no writer of ancient or modern times; he died in 1771.

SHAW, John, an English clergyman, died in 1689.

SHAW, Samuel, an English non-conformist divine and teacher, author of some religious, dramatic, and other works, died in 1696.

SHAW, Stebbing, an English divine, born in 1762, and died in 1803. He published several books.

SHAW, George, an eminent English naturalist, and principal keeper of natural history in the British Museum, died in 1813. He wrote several books, on Zoology, &c.

SHEBBEARE, Dr. John, a native of England, bred an apothecary, and became eminent as a political writer, and died in 1788, aged 79.

SHEFFIELD, John, duke of Buckingham, a celebrated general, critic, and poet, born in 1650, and died in 1721.

SHELDON, Gilbert, archbishop of Canterbury, born in 1598, and died in 1677. It appeared by his private accounts, that in 14 years he had

bestowed 66,000 pounds sterling, in public and private charities.

SHELLEY, George, a celebrated English penman and writing master, died in 1736.

SHENSTONE, William, an eminent English elegiac and pastoral poet, and a miscellaneous writer, died in 1763, aged 49.

SHEPARD, Thomas, an English non-conformist divine, became minister of Cambridge, Mass., and was author of many useful works; he died in 1649.

SHEPARD, Thomas, son of the preceding, minister at Charlestown, Mass., died in 1677.

SHEPREVE, John, an eminent English scholar and poet, was professor of Hebrew at Oxford; he died in 1542.

SHERARD, or SHERWOOD, William, an eminent botanist and antiquarian, of England, who spent the greater part of his life abroad in pursuit of his private studies, and founded a professorship of botany at Oxford; he died in 1728.

SHERBURNE, sir Edward, an English writer, and a distinguished loyalist in the civil wars, died in 1702.

SHERBATOF, prince, a Russian nobleman, author of the "Russian History," a "Journal," and the "Life of Peter the Great," and other works.

SHERIDAN, Dr. Thomas, an Irish divine and schoolmaster, died in 1738.

SHERIDAN, Thomas, son of the preceding, an eminent actor, a lecturer on oratory, and an orthoepist, died in 1788, aged 67.

SHERIDAN, Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley, son of the preceding, distinguished as a dramatist, a wit, and an orator, died in 1816, aged 65.

SHERIDAN, Frances, mother of the preceding, an ingenious novelist and dramatic writer, died in 1767, aged 43.

SHERLOCK, Dr. William, an eminent English divine; he wrote many controversial books and pamphlets, and died in 1707, aged 66.

SHERLOCK, Dr. Thomas, bishop of London, son of the preceding, a controversial writer, died in 1761, aged 83.

SHERLOCK, Richard, an English divine and theological writer, died in 1689.

SHERMAN, John, a native of England, who came to America in 1634, was a distinguished preacher and mathematician; he died in 1685.

SHERMAN, Roger, an eminent lawyer, of Connecticut, was a member of the first American congress, one of the committee that drew up the declaration of Independence, and a signer of that instrument. He was also a judge of the superior court, and a senator in congress, from Connecticut. He died in 1793.

SHERRINGHAM, Robert, an able divine, author of the "King's Supremacy Asserted," and other works, died soon after the restoration.

SHERWIN, John Keyse, an English engraver of uncommon abilities, died in 1790.

SHIPLEY, Jonathan, an English prelate, dean of Winchester, and bishop of St. Asaphs. He was the author of some poems, particularly on the death of queen Caroline, some sermons, &c., and died in 1788.

SHIPPEN, Edward, the first mayor of Philadelphia, and one of the first settlers of the state of Pennsylvania.

SHIPPEN, Edward, LL. D., a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, was a judge and afterwards chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania; he died in 1806.

SHIPPEN, William, M. D., professor of anatomy in the Pennsylvania university, died in 1808. During the revolutionary war, he was appointed director-general of the medical department in the army.

SHIRLEY, sir Anthony, a native of England, who, after travelling in the Low Countries, and visiting America, went to Spain, where he became a grandee of the kingdom, and admiral of the Spanish fleet. He was the author of several volumes of Travels, and died in 1640.

SHIRLEY, Robert, brother of the preceding, went with sir Anthony into Persia, where he settled, and became a favourite of the emperor, who gave him his niece in marriage, and sent him as his ambassador to Poland and England. He died in 1627.

SHIRLEY, Thomas, of the same family as the preceding, was physician to Charles II., and a philosophical writer; he died in 1678.

SHIRLEY, James, an English dramatic writer and poet of eminence, born in 1594, and died in 1669. In 1646 he published a volume of poems and 37 plays.

SHIRLEY, William, governor of the colony of Massachusetts, and afterwards of the Bahama islands, died near Boston, in 1771.

SHORE, Jane, the wife of a goldsmith, in London, and known in history as the beautiful and accomplished mistress of the voluptuous Edward IV. She outlived her beauty and popularity, and died in poverty, obscurity, and wretchedness, in the reign of Henry VIII.

SHOVEL, sir Cloudesley, a gallant English admiral, born about 1650, and perished by shipwreck, in 1705.

SHOWER, John, an English non-conformist divine, author of Sacramental Sermons, and other works, died in 1718.

SHREWSBURY, Elizabeth, countess of, for 17 years keeper of the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, died in 1607.

SHUCKFORD, Samuel, an English clergyman, was chaplain to the king, and wrote a "History of the World, Sacred and Profane," and other works; he died in 1754.

SHUTE, Josias, an eloquent and admired English preacher, died in 1643.

SHUTE, Samuel, governor of the colony of Massachusetts, in 1716. He returned to England, and died there, in 1742.

SHUTE, Daniel, D. D., minister of Hingham, Mass., and a member of the convention that adopted the constitution of the United States, he died in 1802.

SHUTER, Edward, an excellent low comedian on the London stage, died in 1776.

SIBBALD, sir Robert, an eminent Scotch physician, was professor of medicine at Edinburgh, and projector of the college of physicians, and of the botanical garden at that place. He died in 1720.

SIBRECHTS, John, an eminent landscape painter, of Antwerp, died in 1703.

SIBTHORPE, Robert, prebendary of Peterborough cathedral, distinguished for his zeal in favour of Charles I., died in 1662.

SIBTHORPE, Dr. John, a very learned naturalist, and regius professor of botany in the university of Oxford, died in 1796.

SICINIUS DENTATUS, a warrior, surnamed, for his valour, the Roman Achilles. He fought and won 121 battles, and was murdered by Appius Claudius, 405 B. C.

SICIOLANTE, Girolamo, a distinguished Italian landscape and historical painter, died in 1558.

SIDNEY, Henry, an English statesman, the favourite of Edward VI., and his ambassador to France, and afterwards employed in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth; he died in 1586.

SIDNEY, sir Philip, an eminent English statesman, general, and poet, born in 1554, and died in 1586, of a wound received in battle. As he lay bleeding on the field, and was about to drink some wine which his attendants had brought him, he saw a wounded soldier, who was carried by, look wishfully at it, he immediately ordered it to be given to him, adding "Poor fellow! thy necessity is greater than mine."

SIDNEY, Algernon, an English patriot and political writer, was beheaded in 1683, aged 66. He left behind him, "Discourses upon Government," a valuable work.

SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS, a Roman, raised to the see of Auvergne against his will. He was a pious and exemplary prelate, wrote some epistles, poems, &c., and died in 1488.

SIDONIUS, C. Collius Apollinaris, a very ingenious and learned ecclesiastic and epistolary writer on sacred and profane history, born at Lyons, in 430, and died in 487.

SIGEBERT, king of the East Angles, was a munificent prince, and is mentioned with great praise by the venerable Bede, for his learning and piety. He abdicated his throne, and was afterwards assassinated, in 642.

SIGEBERT, son of Clotaire I., inherited the kingdom of Austrasia. He was a valiant prince, and was successful against the Huns and other enemies. He was assassinated in 575.

SIGEBERT the Younger, son and successor of Dagobert, in the kingdom of Austrasia, died in 650, aged 20.

SIGISMUND, king of Burgundy, was taken prisoner by Clodomir, a son of Clovis, who threw him, with his wife and family, into a well, to perish, in 523.

SIGISMUND, son of Charles IV., king of Hungary, in 1386, and emperor of Germany, in 1410. He prevailed upon the pope to call the council of Constance, in 1414, to settle the difficulties of the church, at which he presided, and at which were present 18,000 ecclesiastics, and 16,000 nobles; he suffered that council to burn John Huss, and Jerome of Prague, after he had given them a safe passport.

SIGISMUND I., king of Poland, surnamed the Great, was elected to the throne in 1507. After restoring the ancient glory of Poland, and establishing order, he defeated the Muscovites, and the Teutonic knights, and died in 1548, aged 82.

SIGISMUND II., son and successor to the preceding, surnamed Augustus, died in 1572, without issue, and was the last of the race of Jagellons.

SIGISMUND III., son of John III., king of Sweden, ascended the throne in 1578. He died after a long but troublesome reign, in 1632.

SIGNORELLI, Luca, a very fine Florentine painter, died in 1521, aged 82.

SIGONIUS, Carolus, a learned Italian historian and antiquary, died in 1584, aged 59.

SILHUNETTE, Stephen de, comptroller-general, and private minister of France, died in 1767. He wrote "General Ideas on the Chinese Government," and some other works.

SILIUS ITALICUS, Caius, a Roman author of an indifferent poem on the 2d Punic war, died A. D. 74, aged 75.

SILVA, John Baptist, a native of Bourdeaux, and an eminent physician of Paris, died in 1744. He was author of a Treatise on Bleeding, and other works.

SILVESTER I., was made pope in 314. He laboured to establish order and tranquillity, in the church, and died in 385.

SILVESTER II., Gerbert, a native of Auvergne, distinguished for his learning, was tutor to Otho III., and to Robert, the son of Hugh Capet, became archbishop of Rheims and of Ravenna, and pope, after Gregory V., in 999. He died in 1003.

SILVESTER, Israel, an eminent French engraver, died at Paris, in 1691.

SILVESTER, Louis, an eminent French painter, ennobled by the king of Poland, died in Paris, in 1760.

SIMEON STYLITES, the founder of a sect of devotees, called Stylites. He died in 461, aged 69, after having spent 47 years on the top of a column 60 feet high, exposed to the inclemencies of the air and the seasons, and often supporting himself for days on one foot.

SIMEON METAPHRASTES, secretary of state to Leo, and to Constantine Porphyrogenitus, in the 10th century, and author of the "Lives of the Saints," &c.

SIMIANE, Charles John Baptist de, marquis of Pianeze, died in 1677. He wrote a Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion.

SIMLER, Josias, an eminent and able protestant divine, of Switzerland, author of an "Abridgment of Gesner's Bibliotheca," and other works, died at Zurich, in 1576. John, of the same family, distinguished as a portrait painter, died in 1748.

SIMMO. Samuel Foart, an eminent English physician, settled in London, where he became governor of St. Luke's hospital, and afterwards physician to the king; he died in 1811. He wrote a Treatise on Consumptions, and other works.

SIMON MACCABÆUS, high-priest and ruler of the Jews, 143 B. C. After displaying his valour in repelling the Tyrians and Sidonians, in obtaining a confirmation of the independence of his nation from the king of Syria, and defeating the troops of Antiochus Soter, he was murdered 135 B. C.

SIMON, surnamed Zelotes, an apostle of our Saviour, suffered martyrdom in Persia.

SIMON, called the brother of Christ, was made bishop of Jerusalem, A. D. 62. He was crucified under Trajan, in 107.

SIMON MAGUS, or the MAGICIAN, a Samaritan impostor, who pretended that he was the Son of God sent to the Jews, and the Holy Ghost to the Gentiles. He died A. D. 66.

SIMON, Claude Francis, a painter, of Paris, author of "The Knowledge of Mythology," and some comedies, died in 1767.

SIMON, Thomas, an eminent English engraver in the age of Charles I. His brother Abraham, was celebrated as a modeller in wax.

SIMON, Richard, a French critic, and historian, born in 1638, and died in 1712.

SIMON of Durham, a monk of Whitby, and afterwards of Durham, in the reign of Edward III. He wrote a Chronicle, which was published by Hearne, and died about 1356.

SIMONET, Edmund, a jesuit, born at Langres, in 1662, was professor of philosophy and theology at Rheims, and at Pont-a-Mousson; he wrote Institutes of Theology for the use of Schools, and died in 1733.

SIMONIDES, a Greek poet and philosopher, who flourished about 480 B. C.

SIMONNEAU, Charles, a French engraver, of some celebrity, died at Paris, in 1728.

SIMONNEAU, Lewis, an eminent engraver, author of the history of Printing and Engraving, and the history of other Arts.

SIMPLICIUS, a peripatetic philosopher, of Phrygia, who flourished about 450, and wrote commentaries upon several parts of Aristotle's works.

SIMPSON, Edward, D. D., an English divine, author of "Universal Chronology" in Latin, died in 1652.

SIMPSON, Christopher, author of a "Compendium of Practical Music," died in 1662.

SIMPSON, Thomas, an eminent professor of mathematics in the academy at Woolwich, and F. R. S., died in 1761, aged 51.

SIMPSON, John, a Scottish divine, and divinity professor at Glasgow; he was deposed and excommunicated for denying the doctrine of the Trinity, and died at Edinburgh, in 1744.

SIMPSON, Robert, a distinguished mathematician, was professor of mathematics at Glasgow. He published a Treatise on Conic Sections, a valuable edition of Euclid, and other works, and died in 1765.

SINGLIN, Anthony, a French ecclesiastic, distinguished for his piety and learning, died in 1664. His writings were on theology.

SIRANI, John Andrew, an eminent painter, of Bologna, was a pupil of Guido; he died in 1670. His daughter Elizabeth excelled as a historical painter; she died in 1664.

SIRI, Vittorio, an Italian writer, who settled at Paris, and became historiogra the king of France, died in 1685.

SIRIES, Violante Beatrice, a native of Florence, who acquired opulence and celebrity by her portraits, died about 1760.

SIRLET, Flavius, a celebrated engraver on precious stones, died at Rome, in 1737.

SIRMOND, James, a French jesuit, and a voluminous theological writer, born in 1559, and died in 1651.

SITGREAVES, John, an officer in the revolutionary army, afterwards attorney, and judge of the district court of the United States for North Carolina; he died in 1801.

SIXTUS I., pope after Alexander I., in 119, died in 127.

SIXTUS II., an Athenian, pope after Stephen, in 267. He suffered martyrdom, in the reign of Valerian.

SIXTUS III., pope after Celestinus I., in 432. He attempted to effect a reconciliation among the churches of the East, and died about 440.

SIXTUS IV., Francis Albecola, son of a fisherman, of Genoa, professor of divinity at Padua, provincial of the order of Cordelier a cardinal, and pope after Paul II. He was a patron of learning, and an author, and died in 1482.

SIXTUS V., Felix Beretti, pope, born in 1521; his father, Francis Beretti, a poor vine-dresser, unable to maintain him, put him out to a farmer; he was noticed by a Franciscan friar, for his conversation and behaviour, and admitted as a lay-brother. He rose by degrees to be inquisitor at Venice, but quarrelling with the senate, he was obliged to quit the territories of the republic. He was afterwards made pope, and died in 1590.

SIXTUS, a Cordelier of Sienna, was an able divine, and a favourite with Pius V. He died in 1569.

SKELTON, John, poet-laureat, in the reign of Henry VIII., and rector of Diss, in Norfolk. He was learned and ingenious, and died in 1529.

SKELTON, Philip, an eminent Irish divine, distinguished for his piety, learning, eloquence, and benevolence. He is said to have sold his library, in a time of famine, to supply his indigent parishioners with bread. He wrote several theological works, and died in 1787.

SKELTON, Samuel, minister in Salem, Mass., died in 1634.

SKINNER, Stephen, an eminent English antiquary, and etymologist, died in 1667, aged 45.

SLEIDAN, John, an excellent German historian, and political writer, died in 1556, aged 50.

SLINGELAND, John Peter Van, a celebrated Dutch painter, died in 1691.

SLOANE, sir Hans, baronet, an eminent physician and naturalist, born at Killileagh, in Ireland, in 1660, and died in 1752, having formed a valuable museum of the rarest productions of nature and art.

SLODTZ, Rene Michael, an eminent French sculptor, member of the French academy, and sculptor to the king, died at Paris, in 1764.

SLOUGHTER, Henry, governor of the colony of New-York, died shortly after his arrival in the country, in 1691.

SLUYS, James Vander, a Dutch painter, born at Leyden, in 1660, and died in 1736.

SMALBROKE, Richard, bishop of St. David's, and afterwards of Litchfield and Coventry, died in 1749. He wrote a "Vindication of our Saviour's Miracles," a work of great merit.

SMALCIUS, Valentine, a celebrated Socinian writer, died at Cracow, in 1622.

SMALLEY, John, D. D., an eminent American clergyman, settled at Berlin, Connecticut, died in 1820, aged 86.

SMALLWOOD, William, a brigadier-general in the American army, during the revolution, and afterwards a member of congress, and governor of the state of Maryland; he died in 1692.

SMALRIDGE, Dr. George, bishop of Bristol, and a very elegant theological writer, born in 1666, and died in 1719.

SMART, Christopher, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, born in 1722, and died in 1771. He published a translation of Horace in prose, and other works.

SMEATON, John, a celebrated English mechanic and engineer, died in 1792, aged 68.

SMELLIE, Dr. William, a Scotch physician, and writer on midwifery, died in 1763.

SMELLIE, William, a Scottish printer, F. R. S. E., secretary to the society of Scottish antiquaries, and an author, died in 1795.

SMIBERT, John of Boston, an eminent portrait painter, in the 18th century.

SMITH, sir Thomas, a learned English statesman, historian and critic, and secretary of state in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth; he died in 1597, aged 65.

SMITH, Miles, a learned English divine, bishop of Gloucester, died in 1624. He was well skilled in oriental languages, and assisted in translating the Bible, to which he wrote the preface.

SMITH, John, an English divine, and a man of great learning, died in 1652.

SMITH, John, an excellent mezzotinto engraver, in the reign of William of England.

SMITH, Dr. Thomas, a learned English divine, historian, biographer, and critic, died in 1710.

SMITH, John, an English divine, particularly versed in septentrional literature, and in antiquities; he died in 1715.

SMITH, Edmund, an English poet, and author, died in 1710

SMITH, William, an able scholar and divine, dean of Chester, died in 1787. He published an elegant translation of Thucydides, and of Longinus, besides other works.

SMITH, Adam, LL. D., and F. R. S., of London and Edinburgh, one of the commissioners of the customs in Scotland, and formerly professor of moral philosophy, in the university of Glasgow; he died in 1790, aged 67.

SMITH, Charlotte, an excellent English poetess, and a writer of novels of distinguished merit, died in 1806, aged 56.

SMITH, George, a distinguished landscape painter, of Chichester, and an author, died in 1776, aged 62.

SMITH, John, one of the early settlers of Virginia, and for some time at the head of the colony, was distinguished for the variety of his adventures and employments, and for his bravery as a soldier. He was eminently serviceable in protecting and defending the settlement of Virginia from destruction by the Indians, and was only saved himself, when taken prisoner by the timely interference of Pocahontas; he died in 1631.

SMITH, Thomas, was for a short time governor of South Carolina, about 1693.

SMITH, William, an eminent lawyer, and judge of the supreme court of the province of New-York, died in 1769.

SMITH, William, son of the preceding, was also distinguished as a lawyer. He became chief justice of New-York, and afterwards held the same office in Canada.

SMITH, Thomas, minister of Portland, Mass., died in 1795.

SMITH, Josiah, of South Carolina, a distinguished divine, died at Philadelphia, in 1781.

SMITH, Samuel, an American historian, author of a "History of the Colony of New Jersey," died in 1776.

SMITH, Isaac, a patriot and officer of the American revolution, and a judge of the supreme court of New Jersey, died in 1807.

SMITH, William, D. D., a native of Scotland, and provost of the College of Philadelphia, died in 1803.

SMITH, Robert, D. D., an eminent clergyman of Pennsylvania, died in 1785.

SMITH, John Blair, a distinguished American clergyman, settled at Philadelphia, was afterwards, the first president of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; he died in 1799.

SMITH, Samuel Stanhope, D. D. LL. D., an eminent presbyterian clergyman, who was the founder, and first president of Hampden Sidney college, Virginia, and afterwards professor of moral philosophy and theology at Princeton college, and president of that institution; he died in 1819.

SMITH, Israel, a representative and senator in congress from Vermont, chief justice of the supreme court, and subsequently governor of that state, died in 1810.

SMITH, Robert, D. D., an episcopal clergyman, and first bishop of the episcopal church in South Carolina, died in 1801.

SMITH, Nathaniel, an eminent lawyer, was a member of congress from Connecticut, and a judge of the supreme court of that state; he died in 1822.

SMITH, John, D. D., professor of Greek and the oriental languages, in Dartmouth college, New Hampshire, died in 1809.

SMITH, George William, lieutenant governor and afterwards governor of the state of Virginia, died in 1811.

SMITH, Elihu H., a distinguished physician and poet, of New-York, died in 1798, aged 27.

SMITH, James, a lawyer, of Pennsylvania, member of the memorable congress of 1776, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence.

SMITH, Elizabeth, an English lady, of distinguished talents and learning, died in 1806.

SMITZ, Lewis, an eminent painter, of Dort, died in 1675.

SMITZS, Gaspar, a Dutch portrait painter, died at Dublin, in 1689.

SMOLLETT, Dr. Tobias, a physician, historian, novelist and poet, born in Scotland, in 1720, and died in 1771.

SMYTH, James. See MOORE.

SNELL, Rodolphus, professor of Hebrew and mathematics, at Leyden, and a writer on mathematical and philosophical subjects, died in 1613. His son Willebrord, who succeeded him in the chair of mathematics, in 1613, first discovered the true laws of refraction of light, and attempted to measure the earth in the mode since adopted by Picard and Cassini; he died in 1626.

SNORRO, Sterlesonius, a native of Iceland, minister of state to one king of Denmark, and to three kings of Norway; was killed by an enemy, in 1241. He wrote a Chronicle of the Kings of Norway, &c.

SNOY, Renier, a Dutch physician, and ambassador to Denmark, and Scotland, wrote a "History of Holland," and died in 1537.

SNOY, Lambert, author of a Genealogical History of the Low Countries, died in 1638.

SNYDER, Simon, governor of the state of Pennsylvania, died in 1819.

SNYDERS, Francis, a famous Flemish painter, died in 1657, aged 78.

SOANEN, John, an eminent French ecclesiastic, was bishop of Senez; he was afterwards deposed by the pope, and died in exile, in 1740.

SOBIESKI, John III., king of Poland, the most renowned warrior of his time. His victories obtained over the Tartars, and the Turks, procured him the crown. He was a friend of learning, and of learned men, and died in 1696, aged 66.

SOCINUS, Lælius, founder of the Socinian sect, born at Sienna, in 1525, and died in 1562.

SOCINUS, Frustus, nephew of Lælius, and head of the sect which goes by his name, was born at Sienna, in 1539, and died in 1604.

SOCRATES, the greatest of all the ancient philosophers, born at Attica, 467 B. C., was put to death by the Athenians, on a false charge of Atheism, 400 B. C.

SOCRATES, a native of Constantinople, wrote an Ecclesiastical History to the year 400.

SOLANDER, Dr. Daniel Charles, an eminent naturalist, who went round the world with capt. Cook, was born in Sweden, in 1736, and died in 1782.

SOLE, Anthony, an eminent landscape painter, of Bologna, died in 1677. His son Joseph, was also an eminent landscape and historical painter, and died in 1719.

SOLIGNAC, Peter Joseph de la Pimpie, chevalier of, the secretary and friend of Stanislaus, king of Poland, and author of a "History of Poland," died in 1773, aged 86.

SOLIMENE, Francis, an illustrious Italian

painter and poet, born at Naples, in 1657, and died in 1747.

SOLINUS, Caius Julius, a Latin grammarian, born at Rome, about the middle of the 3d century.

SOLIS, Antonio de, an ingenious Spanish historian and dramatic poet, died in 1686.

SOLOMON, son of David, was king of Israel after his father. He is celebrated for his wisdom, for his piety in early life, and the temple which he erected at Jerusalem, in honour of the God of Israel. He wrote the books of Proverbs, and Ecclesiastes, and the Canticles, and died 975 B. C., aged 52.

SOLOMON BEN VIRGA, a Spanish physician, and rabbi, of the 16th century, author of a History of the Jews, from the destruction of the temple to his own time.

SOLOMON, Ben Job Jalla, a native of Africa, son of a prince of the country, who was taken and brought to America as a slave. He was ransomed by general Oglethorpe, sent to England, and from thence to his own country. While in Great Britain he was employed in translating Arabic MSS. and was much noticed by the great.

SOLON, one of the seven sages of Greece, born at Athens, about the 35th Olympiad, and died in Cyprus, 558 B. C., aged 80. He distinguished himself early, by the greatness of his courage, and the brightness of his parts, which advantages raised him to the government of his country.

SOLYMAN I., emperor of the Turks, in 1402. He was a brave prince, but addicted to pleasure, which hastened his end. He was dethroned and assassinated by his brother, in 1410.

SOLYMAN II., surnamed the Magnificent, succeeded his father Selim I., in 1520. His reign was useful, splendid, and victorious, and was rendered so by his bravery and valour. He died in 1566, aged 76.

SOLYMAN III., emperor of Turkey, was an indolent, superstitious prince, and died in 1691.

SOMBREUIL, Francis Charles Virot de, a French general, who perished on the scaffold, together with his eldest son, in 1793, on account of his attachment to Lewis XVI. His second son, Charles, escaped, and after distinguishing himself in the Prussian armies, was taken prisoner, and shot, in 1795.

SOMERS, John, lord-chancellor of England, an able and eloquent pleader at the bar, an honest statesman, and a patriot of the noblest and most extensive views. He was born in 1652, and died in 1716.

SOMERVILLE, William, an English poet, died in 1743, aged 51.

SOMMERY, N. Fontette de, a French lady, distinguished for her talents and writings, died in 1792. Her house was the resort of philosophers and learned men, who sought her society and conversation.

SOMMIER, John Claude, a French ecclesiastic, author of a "History of the Holy See," for which he was made archbishop of Cæsarea, died in 1737.

SOMNER, William, an eminent English antiquary, born in 1606, and died in 1669.

SOPHOCLES, an ancient Greek tragic poet, born at Athens, 500 B. C., and died 410 B. C. He was archon, or chief magistrate of Athens.

SOPHONISBA, daughter of Asdrubal, and wife of king Syphax. On his death she married Massinissa, and being compelled to abandon him by Scipio, she poisoned herself, 203 B. C.

SORANUS, an Ephesian physician, who settled at Rome, under the emperors Trajan and Adrian. Some of his works are extant.

SORBAIT, Paul, imperial physician, and professor of medicine at Vienna, wrote "Commentaries on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates," and other works, and died in 1691.

SORBIERE, Samuel, a French medical and miscellaneous writer, born in 1615, and died in 1670.

SORBONNE, Robert de, an eminent French divine, and founder of a college for divinity and philosophy, at Paris; he died in 1274, aged 73.

SOREL, Agnes, the mistress of Charles VII., of France, was distinguished for her beauty, strength of mind, and the influence she possessed over her lover, whom she incited to deeds of glory. She died in 1450.

SORGH, Hendrick, an eminent Dutch painter, died in 1684.

SORRI, Peter, an Italian painter, who died in 1622.

SOSIGENES, a famous Egyptian astronomer, inventor of the Julian calendar, flourished about 46 B. C.

SOSTRATES, an architect, of Cnidos, who built the celebrated tower of Pharos, flourished about 273 B. C.

SOTADES, a Grecian poet, of Maronæa, in Thrace, was thrown into the sea in a leaden chest, for ridiculing Philadelphus, of Egypt, in a satirical poem.

SOTHEL, Seth, a proprietor and governor of North Carolina, and afterwards governor of South Carolina, died in 1694.

SOTO, Dominic, a learned Dominican, confessor to Charles V., died in 1560. He wrote several theological works.

SOUBISE, John de Parthenai, lord of, a distinguished leader of the protestants, and celebrated for his brave defence of Lyons, died in 1566.

SOUBISE, Benjamin de Rohan, duke of, a distinguished leader of the protestants, in the religious wars of France, died in 1640.

SOUCHAI, John Baptist, a French ecclesiastic and writer, canon of Rodez, counsellor to the king, and professor of eloquence in the royal college, died in 1746.

SOUCIET, Stephen, a French jesuit, librarian to the college of Louis the Great, and author of "Astronomical Observations in China and India," and other works, died in 1744. His brother Stephen Augustin, who died about the same time, was professor of theology, in the college of Louis the Great, and a poet.

SOUFFLOT, James Germain, an eminent French architect, died in 1780.

SOUTH, Dr. Robert, an English divine, and theological writer, of great learning, died in 1716, aged 83.

SOUTHERN, Thomas, an eminent English dramatic writer, died in 1746, aged 81.

SOZOMEN, Hermias, an ecclesiastical historian of the 5th century, born in Palestine, and died about 450.

SPAGNOLETTO, Joseph Ribera, an eminent painter, born near Valentia, in 1589. He settled at Naples, where he was patronised by the great, and died in 1656.

SPAGNOLI, Baptist, a general, of the Carmelites, distinguished for the wisdom of the regulations he introduced into his order, for his studious habits, and for his poetical writings, died in 1516.

SPAIGHT, Richard Dobbs, a member of con-

gress, and of the convention which formed the federal constitution, and afterwards governor of North Carolina, killed in a duel, in 1802.

SPALLANZANI, Lazarus, an Italian writer, considered as one of the greatest naturalists of the age; he died in 1799.

SPANHEIM, Frederic, professor of divinity, at Geneva, and afterwards at Leyden, and a distinguished preacher, died in 1649.

SPANHEIM, Ezekiel, an eminent writer on history and antiquities, born at Geneva, in 1629, and died in 1710.

SPANHEIM, Frederic, brother to the preceding, was a celebrated preacher at Utrecht, professor of divinity at Heidelberg, and afterwards of divinity and sacred history, at Leyden. He died in 1701.

SPARROW, Anthony, a pious and learned English divine, made archdeacon, of Ludbury, and afterwards bishop of Exeter and Norwich; he died in 1685.

SPARTACUS, a Thracian shepherd, the conqueror of some of the Roman armies, was defeated by Crassus, 71 B. C.

SPARTIANUS, Ælius, a Latin historian, author of the "Lives of the Roman Emperors, from Cæsar to Diocletian."

SPEED, John, an English chronologist, historian, and antiquary, died in 1629, aged 74

SPELMAN, sir Henry, an eminent English historian and antiquary, died in 1641, aged 80.

SPENCE, Ferrand, an English writer, of the 17th century.

SPENCE Joseph, an English poet and critic of eminence, was drowned in a canal in his garden, in 1768.

SPENCER, William, an English writer, published an edition of Origen against Celsus, in 1658, with annotations, and a Latin version.

SPENCER, Dr. John, a very ingenious and learned English divine and critic, born in 1630, and died in 1695.

SPENCER, Joseph, a brigadier and major-general of the American army, during the revolution, and a member of congress in 1779, died in 1789.

SPENER, Philip James, a Lutheran divine, founder of the sect called Pietists, held some ecclesiastical dignities at Berlin, and died in 1705, aged 76.

SPENSER, Edmund, a celebrated English poet, died in 1598, aged 45.

SPERLING, Otto, a distinguished physician, of Hamburgh, went to Copenhagen, as physician to the king of Denmark. He wrote a "Catalogue of the Plants of Denmark," and died in prison, in 1681.

SPERLING, John, professor of medicine, at Wittemberg, and a writer on medical subjects, died in 1658

SPERONE, Speron, an Italian dramatic and miscellaneous writer, died in 1588, aged 88.

SPIELMAN, James Reinhold, an eminent physician, and professor of medicine and chymistry at Strasburg, died in 1782. He published Elements of Chymistry, and other works.

SPIERINGS, Henry, an eminent landscape painter, of Antwerp, born in 1633.

SPIERS, Albert Van, an admired historical painter, of Amsterdam, died in 1718, aged 52.

SPIGELIUS, Adrian, a native of Brussels, professor of surgery and anatomy at Padua, died in 1625. His works were published at Amsterdam, in 1645.

SPILBERG, John, an eminent portrait and historical painter, of Dusseldorf, died in 1691. His daughter, Adriana, excelled as a painter in crayons.

SPILBERG, George, a Dutch admiral, who defeated the Spaniards in the South Seas, about 1616.

SPINCKES, Nathaniel, of Northamptonshire, an eminent non-juring divine, died in 1727, aged 73.

SPINELLO, Aretino, a Tuscan painter of great repute, born in 1328, and died in 1420. His son Paris was also an eminent painter, and is said to have painted Lucifer, in his picture of the fallen angels, in so hideous a form, that he was frightened at his own work, and affected in his senses ever after. He died in 1422, aged 56.

SPINOLA, Ambrose, a famous Spanish general, died in 1630, aged 61.

SPINOZA, Benedict de, born at Amsterdam, in 1638, was first a Jew, then a Christian, and lastly an atheist. He died in 1677.

SPIRA, Francis, an eminent Venetian lawyer, in the 16th century. He was supposed to favour the tenets of the reformation, and compelled to make a recantation to save his life, which had such an effect upon his spirits, as to hasten his end. He died in 1548.

SPON, Charles, an ingenious and learned French physician, died at Lyons, in 1684. He wrote Latin verses with ease and elegance, and corresponded with most of the learned men of Europe.

SPON, James, son of the preceding, a celebrated physician, historian, and antiquary, born at Lyons, in 1647, and died in 1696.

SPONDANUS, John, or DE SPONDE, a learned man, born in Biscay, in 1557, author of a Commentary on Homer's Writings, and other works, died in 1595.

SPONDANUS, Henry, brother of the preceding, a French civilian and annalist, died in 1643, aged 75.

SPOTSWOOD, John, archbishop of St. Andrews, and an author, was born in Scotland, in 1565, and died in 1639.

SPOTSWOOD, Alexander, governor of the colony of Virginia, died in 1740.

SPRAGG, Edward, a valiant English naval officer, who distinguished himself in the wars with the Dutch, and with the Algerines, was drowned in an engagement with Van Tromp, about 1673.

SPRANGHER, Bartholomew, an eminent painter, of Antwerp, was patronised at Rome, by Pius V., and in Germany, by the emperor Rodolphus, by whom he was ennobled. He died in 1623.

SPRAT, Dr. Thomas, bishop of Rochester, a historian and poet, died in 1713, aged 77. He wrote the "History of the Royal Society," and other works.

SPRING, Samuel, D. D., a distinguished American clergyman, pastor of a presbyterian church, in Newburyport, Mass., died in 1819.

SPROAT, James, D. D., an able and exemplary clergyman, of Philadelphia, died in 1793.

SPURSTOW, William, D. D., an English divine, and a member of the Westminster assembly of divines, died in 1666.

SQUARCIONE, Francis, an Italian painter of great celebrity, died in 1474.

SQUIRE, Dr. Samuel, bishop of St. David's, a poetical, historical, and antiquarian writer, died in 1766.

STAAL, madame de, a French lady of great wit, wife of an officer of the horse guards, and author of comedies, memoirs, &c., died in 1750.

STABEN, Henry a celebrated Flemish historical painter, died in 1658.

STACKHOUSE, Thomas, a learned and pious, but necessitous English divine, who first became noticed by a treatise "On the Miseries of the Inferior Clergy." He died in 1752, aged 72, leaving many other works.

STADIUS, John, professor of history at Louvain, and afterwards of mathematics and history at Paris, died in 1579.

STAEL, Anne Louisa Germaine Necker, baroness de, was daughter of M. Necker, the celebrated French financier, born in Paris in 1766. She wrote several books, and died in 1817.

STAFFORD, Antony, a learned English writer, author of the "Life and Death of Diogenes," and many other works: he died in 1641.

STAHL, George Ernest, an eminent German chymist, and professor of chymistry at Halle; went to Berlin, where he was physician to the king, and counsellor of state; he wrote many valuable works, and died in 1734.

STAHREMBERG, Conrad Balthasar, count de, governor of Vienna, celebrated for his brave defence of that city against the Turks, in 1683. He died at Rome, in 1687.

STAHREMBERG, Guido Balde, count de, an Austrian general of great gallantry and merit, died at Vienna, in 1737

STALBENT, Adrian, a distinguished painter, of Antwerp, died in 1660.

STAMPART, Francis, an eminent painter, born at Antwerp, and settled in Vienna, died there in 1750.

STANDISH, Miles, one of the little band of Pilgrims, who first came to New England, and captain of the military forces of the infant colony of Plymouth, in the wars with the Indians, he died in 1656.

STANHOPE, George, an English divine and theological writer, died in 1728, aged 68.

STANHOPE, James, earl of, born in 1673, distinguished himself in the army, and was afterwards made secretary of state under George I., ambassador to Vienna, first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer; he died in 1721.

STANHOPE, Philip Dormer, earl of Chesterfield, one of the most celebrated wits of his age, an eminent statesman, political, epistolary, and miscellaneous writer, died in 1773, aged 79.

STANHOPE, Charles, Earl, born in 1753, was a man of science and ingenuity; he died in 1816. His inventions were valuable.

STANISLAUS, Leczinski, king of Poland and elector of Saxony, a most unfortunate, but virtuous prince. He wrote several books, and died in 1766.

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS PONIATOWSKI, was the son of a Polish nobleman, born in 1732, died in 1798. He was elected king of Poland, in 1764, and deposed by Catherine, empress of Russia, in 1795.

STANLEY, sir Thomas, an elegant English writer, author of some poems, &c.

STANLEY, Thomas, an English gentleman of prodigious learning, son of the preceding, born 1644, and died in 1678, leaving several valuable books.

STANLEY, John, an English musician, who was blind from the age of 2 years. He was organist of several churches, and at last master of the King's band. He died in 1786, aged 73.

STANNINA, an eminent historical painter, of Florence, was patronised by the king of Spain and died in 1403.

STANYHURST, Richard, a native of Dublin, distinguished as a divine, philosopher, poet, and historian. He was chaplain to the archduke Albert of Austria, and died at Brussels, in 1618.

STAPLETON, Walter, an English prelate, was bishop of Exeter, and treasurer of England. He founded Exeter college, Oxford, and was beheaded during an insurrection in London, in 1326.

STAPLETON, Thomas, an English clergyman, prebendary of Chichester, in the reign of Mary, and afterwards regius professor of divinity at Louvain, and canon of St. Peter's, died in 1598.

STAPYLTON, sir Robert, an English dramatic writer, died in 1669.

STARK, John, a general in the American army, during the revolution, distinguished for his activity, enterprise and courage, and for his important services in the war, died in 1822, aged 94.

STAROVOLSKI, Simon, author of a Geographical Account of Poland, and of the lives of 100 illustrious Polish writers, lived in the 17th century.

STATIRA, daughter of Darius, and wife of Alexander. She was murdered by Roxana, 323 B. C.

STATIUS, Publius Papinius, an ancient Roman poet, born at Naples, about the beginning of the reign of Claudius; he lived 91 years.

STAUNTON, sir George Leonard, was born at Galway, in Ireland, and bred to surgery and physic. He went to the West Indies, took to the law, and got rich. He was afterwards attorney general at Grenada, secretary to lord Macartney, when governor of Madras; and at length was created a baronet by the king. He died in 1801.

STAVELY, Thomas, an English lawyer and writer, author of the "History of the Churches," &c., died in 1683.

STEBBING, Dr. Henry, an English divine, and theological writer, died in 1763.

STEDMAN, John Gabriel, a native of Scotland, born in 1745, became an author, and died in 1797.

STEELE, sir Richard, an English writer, and politician, was born in Ireland, but educated at London with Addison; he wrote many fine books, and died in 1729.

STEEN, John, a Dutch painter, born at Leyden, died in 1689.

STEENWICK, Henry, an eminent Flemish painter, died in 1603

STEEVENS, George, an ingenious critic and clasical scholar, was born at Stepney, in 1735, and died in 1800.

STEFANESCHI, John Baptist, an eminent historical, and miniature painter, of Florence, died in 1659.

STEINBOCK, Magnus, an illustrious Swede, who distinguished himself in the wars, under Charles XII., by his valour. In the absence of his master from Sweden, he governed the kingdom with uncommon wisdom and moderation. He died in 1717.

STELLA, James, an eminent French painter, born at Lyons, in 1596, and died at Paris, in 1647.

STELLINI, James, an Italian ecclesiastic, distinguished for his learning, was professor of divinity at Padua, and died in 1770.

STENO, Nicholas, a distinguished Danish anatomist, became an ecclesiastic in Italy, and was appointed by the pope, apostolical vicar of Germany, and bishop of Titiopolis, in Greece; he died in 1686.

STEPHANUS BYZANTINUS, an able Greek grammarian and lexicographer, who lived in the 5th or 6th century.

STEPHEN, St., the first Christian martyr. He was stoned to death by the Jews, A. D. 33, on a charge of blaspheming God and Moses.

STEPHEN I., succeeded to the papal chair after Lucius, in 253. He suffered martyrdom in the persecution of Valentinian, in 257.

STEPHEN II., was chosen pope in 752. Being attacked by the king of Lombardy, he appealed for assistance to Pepin, king of France, who defeated the Lombards, and took from them 25 towns, which he gave to the pope, and thus laid the foundation of the temporal power of the Holy See. Stephen died in 757.

STEPHEN III., succeeded to the papacy in 768, and died in 772.

STEPHEN IV., was elected pope after Leo III., in 816, and died the next year.

STEPHEN V., pope after Adrian III., in 885, died in 891.

STEPHEN VI. was elected pope in 896. He caused the dead body of his predecessor, Formosus, to be dug up, dressed in the pontifical robes, tried, and decapitated, for having been his enemy, which so disgusted the Romans, that they revolted, and strangled him, in 897.

STEPHEN VII., successor to Leo VI., died after a pontificate of two years, in 933.

STEPHEN VIII., was elected pope in 939. He was insulted and disfigured by the Romans, and died in 942.

STEPHEN IX., brother of Godfrey, duke of Lorraine, was chosen pope in 1057, and died the following year.

STEPHEN of Muret, Saint, devoted himself to religious solitude, for 50 years, on the mountains of Muret, where he founded a monastery, and died in 1124.

STEPHEN I., St., king of Hungary, succeeded his father, Geisa, in 997. He introduced Christianity into his kingdom, made wise and wholesome laws for the benefit of his people, and died respected and regretted, in 1038.

STEPHEN, a waivode of Moldavia, who in the 16th century expelled the lawful sovereign, of that country, and usurped his throne; he was, in consequence of his tyranny, murdered in his tent, with 2000 of his followers.

STEPHEN, king of England, usurped the throne from Matilda, the lawful sovereign, who opposed him with various success; and after distracting the kingdom with civil wars, for a long time, he made an agreement by which he reigned peaceably the residue of his life, and left the crown to Henry, the son of Matilda, to the exclusion of his own son. He died in 1154.

STEPHENS, Henry, a celebrated French printer, the founder of the family of that name, was born at Paris, and died at Lyons, in 1520.

STEPHENS, Robert, son of the preceding, one of the best printers of his time, was born at Paris, in 1503, lived in intimacy at Geneva, with Calvin and others, whose works he printed, and died there in 1559.

STEPHENS, Henry, son of Robert, born at Paris, in 1528, and died in 1598. He was also a printer, and considered the most learned of all his learned family.

STEPHENS, Paul, son of Henry, distinguished as a man of learning, continued his father's business at Geneva, and died in 1627.

STEPHENS, John, an English catholic, who espoused the cause of the exiled James II. After an act of amnesty had passed, he returned to London, where he distinguished himself as a writer. He died about 1726.

STEPHENS, Robert, an eminent English antiquary, died in 1732.

STEPNEY, George, an English poet, statesman, and political writer, died in 1707, aged 44.

STERNE, Lawrence, an eminent writer, born in Ireland, in 1713, author of "Tristram Shandy," "Sentimental Journey," and other works. He died in London, in 1768.

STERNHOLD, Thomas, an English poet, celebrated for his version of king David's Psalms, in conjunction with Hopkins; he died in 1549.

STESICHORUS, a Greek poet and statesman, born in the 37th Olympiad, and lived above 80 years.

STEUBEN, Frederic, William baron de, one of the distinguished foreigners, who volunteered their services in the cause of liberty, during the American revolution, was a major-general in the American army, during that period, and a brave, skilful, and valuable officer. He had been an aid-de-camp of Frederic the Great, of Prussia, his native country, and possessed a knowledge of the military tactics of Europe, highly serviceable to the revolutionary army. He died at Steubenville, N. Y., in 1794.

STEVENS, William Bagshaw, an English clergyman, author of "Retirement," a poem, "Indian Odes," &c., died in 1800.

STEVENS, George Alexander, an English dramatic writer, died in 1784.

STEVENS, Alexander, an eminent architect, died in 1796. The bridge over the Liffey, the aqueduct at Lancaster, and the locks in the grand canal of Ireland, are lasting monuments of his skill and ingenuity.

STEVENS, Palamedes, an English painter of considerable merit, died in 1638. His brother Anthony, was a celebrated portrait painter, and died in 1680.

STEVENS, Joseph, minister of Charlestown, Mass., died in 1713.

STEVENS, Benjamin, D. D., an able minister of Kittery, Mass., died in 1791.

STEVIN, Simon, a distinguished Dutch mathematician, and mathematical writer, died in 1635.

STEWART, sir James, a Scotch baronet, author of a valuable "Treatise on Political Economy," and other works, died in 1789.

STEWART, Matthew, professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, and a mathematical writer, died in 1785.

STIFELIUS, Michael, a protestant divine, of Germany, author of a Treatise on Algebra," and another on the calendar, died in 1567. He predicted that the destruction of the world would happen in 1553, but lived to witness the fallacy of his calculations.

STILES, Ezra, D. D., an eminent American clergyman and classical scholar, for many years president of Yale college, died in 1795.

STILL, John, bishop of Bath and Wells, a very early dramatic writer, died in 1607, aged 32.

STILLINGFLEET, Dr. Edward, bishop of Worcester, born in 1735, and died in 1699, greatly distinguished by numerous polemic writings, particularly "Origines Sacræ:" a book of inestimable value.

STILLINGFLEET, Benjamin, grandson of the preceding, a distinguished naturalist and poet, born in 1702, and died in 1771.

STILLMAN, Samuel, D. D., a distinguished baptist minister, settled at Boston, Mass., died in 1807.

STITH, William, an American historian, president of the college of William and Mary, Virginia, until about 1740.

STOBÆUS, John, a learned Greek writer, who lived in the 5th century.

STOCK, Christian, a German orientalist, of great learning, was a professor at Jena; He died in 1733.

STOCKADE, Nicholas de Helt, an eminent portrait and historical painter, of Nimeguen, lived about 1614.

STOCKTON, Richard, an eminent lawyer, and judge of New-Jersey, was a member of congress from that state in 1776, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence; he died in 1781.

STODDARD, Solomon, an eminent clergyman, of New-England, settled for nearly 60 years at Northampton, Mass., and died in 1729.

STOFFLER, John, an eminent teacher of mathematics at Tubingen, wrote some books on that science and on astrology, and died in 1531.

STOFFLET, Nicholas, a French private soldier, who at the beginning of the revolution, armed himself and his followers, in support of royalty, and supported himself against the forces of the convention. During two years he fought 150 battles, and his bravery generally ensured success. He was at last prevailed on to lay down his arms, and afterwards on some frivolous pretext taken and shot, in 1796.

STONE, John, an eminent English painter, in the reigns of the two Charles'. He died in 1653.

STONE, Edmund, a selftaught mathematician, author of a "Treatise on Fluxions" and other mathematical works; he died about 1750.

STONE, Nicholas, a distinguished English statuary, died in 1647.

STONE, Samuel, an English divine who came to this country to escape persecution. He was one of the first ministers in Hartford, Con. and died there in 1633.

STONE, John Haskins, a brave and zealous officer of the revolution, afterwards governor of the State of Maryland, died in 1804.

STONE, Thomas, a member of congress in 1776, from Maryland, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence, died in 1787.

STONE, David, a representative and senator in congress from North Carolina, and afterwards a judge and governor of that state. He died in 1818.

STONEHOUSE, sir James, an eminent English physician, and afterwards a popular and eloquent preacher, died in 1795. In the early part of his life, he was an infidel; but he renounced and wrote against his sceptical opinions.

STORACE, Stephen, a distinguished musician and composer for the English theatre, was born in 1763, and died in 1796.

STORCK, Nicholas, a native of Saxony, who in connexion with Muncer founded the sect of the Anahaptists in Moravia; he died at Munich about 1530.

STORCK. See RINGELBERGIUS.

STORCK, Abraham, a Dutch painter, whose sea pieces and marine views were much admired; he died in 1708. His brother was a good landscape painter.

STOUFFACHER, Werner, one of the illustrious band of Swiss heroes, who overturned the Austrian government of Switzerland, and restored their country to its original Independence.

STOUGHTON, William, chief justice, and afterwards lieutenant governor of the colony of Massachusetts, died in 1701.

STOW, John, an eminent English historian and antiquary, died in 1605, aged 80.

STRABO, a native of Cappadocia, celebrated as a geographer and historian, died at the beginning of the emperor Tiberius' reign.

STRADA, Famianus, a very ingenious and learned Italian jesuit, died in 1649.

STRADA, John, or STRADANUS, a Flemish painter, born in 1536, and died in 1604. His hunting and historical pieces are much admired.

STRAETEN, N. Vander, a celebrated Dutch landscape painter, born in 1680.

STRAFFORD, Thomas Wentworth, earl of, See WENTWORTH.

STRAHAM, William, a very eminent printer, was born at Edinburgh, in 1715, and died in 1785.

STRAIGHT, John, an English divine and poet, was prebendary of Salisbury cathedral; he died in 1740.

STRANGE, sir Robert, a celebrated historical engraver, born in the island of Pomona, in Orkney, in 1721, and died in 1792.

STRAUCHIUS, Giles, professor of divinity at Wittemberg, and afterwards professor of theology and rector of the university of Dantzic, died in 1682.

STREATER, Robert, an eminent English historical painter, died in 1680.

STREEK, Jurian Van, an admired Flemish painter, died in 1678. His son, Henry, excelled as a historical painter; he died in 1713.

STRIGELIUS, Victorius, a teacher of theology, and afterwards a professor of morality at Heidleberg, died in 1569.

STROBELBERGER, John Stephen, an eminent German physician and medical writer, died in 1630.

STRONG, Joseph, a native of Carlisle, who, although blind from his infancy, was distinguished for uncommon skill in mechanics. He died in 1798.

STRONG, Nathan, D. D., an eminent American clergyman, pastor of a congregational church in Hartford, Conn., distinguished for his talents, eloquence, piety, and learning, died in 1816.

STRONG, Caleb, LL. D., a native of Massachusetts, was born in 1744. He was distinguished in early life for his energy and zeal in defence of the rights of the colonies, and after a variety of public employments, was chosen a member of the senate of the United States, and governor of the state of Massachusetts. He was conspicuous for the vigour of his intellect, the decision and energy of his character, and for his patriotism and integrity, and died in 1820.

STRONG, Simeon, LL. D., a judge of the supreme court of the state of Massachusetts, died in 1805.

STROZZI, Titus and Hercules, father and son, were Latin poets, at Ferrara. The father died in 1502, the son, in 1508.

STROZZI, Cyriaco, a peripatetic philosopher, born at Florence, in 1504, and died in 1565.

STROZZI, Julius, an Italian poet, author of a poem on the origin of Venice, and another heroic poem; he died in 1686.

STROZZI, Nicholas, a distinguished poet and dramatic writer, of Florence, died in 1654.

STRUDELL, Peter, an eminent German painter, died in 1717.

STRUENSEE, count, a physician, who by his abilities, became the favourite and prime minister of the king of Denmark. He was ruined by the intrigues of the queen mother, and perished on the scaffold, in 1772.

STRUTT, Joseph, an English artist, well known for the assiduity with which he traced antiquity; he died in 1787, aged 53.

STRUVIUS, George Adam, professor of jurisprudence at Jena, and counsellor to the duke of Saxony, died in 1692.

STRUVIUS, Burcard Gotthelf, son of the preceding, was employed at Jena, in his father's profession, and was equally esteemed. He wrote a "History of Germany," and numerous other works, and died in 1738.

STRUYS, John, a Dutchman, celebrated as a traveller. He wrote an account of his travels, and died about 1680.

STRYPE, John an industrious English divine, biographer, and historian, died in 1737, aged 94.

STUART, Robert, lord Castlereagh, marquis of Londonderry, an eminent English statesman and minister, for many years at the head of the British cabinet, and the representative of the nation at the continental meetings of the allied sovereigns: died in Ireland, in 1822.

STUART, Gilbert, an eminent historian, of Scotland, born in 1742, and died in 1786.

STUART, James, commonly called Athenian Stuart, a very celebrated traveller, and delineator of Athenian architecture, died in 1788, aged 76.

STUBBE, Henry, a learned English controversial writer, and physician, was drowned near Bath, in 1676.

STUBBS, George, an English divine, and able writer, author of the "New Adventure of Telemachus," and some elegant verses, lived about 1720.

STUBBS, George, a celebrated painter and anatomist, died in 1806.

STUCKIUS, John William, a native of Zurich, distinguished as an antiquary, and as a writer on antiquities, died in 1607.

STUDLY, John, an English poet, and soldier, killed at the siege of Breda, while serving under prince Maurice, in 1587.

STUKELY, William, an English divine and antiquary, of much celebrity, died in 1765.

STUNICA, James Lopez, a Spanish divine, and philologer in the university of Alcala, died at Naples, in 1530.

STURGES, Jonathan, LL. D., an eminent lawyer, and a strong advocate for the rights of the colonies; he was a member of the first congress in 1774, and afterwards a judge of the supreme court of the state of Connecticut, and died in 1819.

STURMIUS, James, a learned German, who was employed as ambassador to the imperial court and to England. He contributed to the reformation in Strasburg, and died in 1553.

STURMIUS, John an eminent German grammarian and rhetorician, called the Cicero of Germany, died in 1589.

STURMIUS, Leonard Christopher, an eminent architect, of Altorf, published a course of architecture, and died in 1719.

STURMIUS, John Christopher, professor of philosophy and mathematics, at Altorf, died in 1703. His mathematical and philosophical writings are very numerous.

STUVEL, Ernest, an admired painter, of Hamburgh, died in 1712.

STUYVESANT, Peter, the last governor of the colony of New-York, while in the possession of the Dutch, he surrendered the colony to the English, in 1664.

SUARD, J. B. Anthony, a French writer, and editor of a journal opposed to the revolution, was distinguished particularly for his translations from the English; he died in 1817.

SUAREZ, Francis, a Spanish jesuit, was professor at Alcala, Salamanca, and Rome, and afterwards professor of divinity at Coimbra, in Portugal. He wrote on metaphysics, morality, and theology, and died in 1617.

SUBLEYRAS, Peter, a portrait and historical painter, of Languedoc, died in 1759.

SUBTERMANS, Justus, a celebrated painter, of Antwerp, died in 1681.

SUCKLING, sir John, an English poet and dramatic writer, died in 1641.

SUE, John, a celebrated French surgeon and medical writer, died at Paris, in 1782.

SUE, John Joseph, brother of the preceding, was professor of anatomy at Paris, and a writer on anatomy and surgery. He died in 1792.

SUETONIUS, Caius Tranquillus, a historian and biographer, born at Rome, and flourished in the reign of Vespasian.

SUETT, Richard, an English comedian of merit, died in 1805.

SUEUR, Nicholas le, or SUDORIUS, counsellor and president of the parliament of Paris, was assassinated by robbers, in 1594.

SUEUR, Thomas le, of the order of Minims, was a celebrated teacher of theology, philosophy, and mathematics at Rome, and preceptor to the duke of Parma, was born in Champagne, in 1703, and died at Rome, in 1770.

SUEUR, Eustache le, one of the best French historical painters of his time, died in 1655.

SUFFREN, John, a French jesuit, confessor to Mary de Medicis. He wrote "Annee Chretienne," a work of great merit, and died in 1641. A French admiral Suffren, of the same family, died in 1789.

SUGER, Abbe, abbot of St. Denis, and minister under Lewis VII., and Lewis the Gros, was distinguished for his talents; he died in 1152.

SUICER, John Gaspard, a most learned divine, and author, born at Zurich, in 1620 and died in 1705.

SUIDAS, author of a useful Greek Lexicon, flourished between 975 and 1025; his native country is not known.

SULLIVAN, sir Richard Joseph, an English writer, and member of parliament, and author of an Analysis of the "Political History of India," and several other works, died in 1806.

SULLIVAN, John, LL. D., a distinguished patriot and soldier of the revolution, was a major-general in the American army during that period, and afterwards a member of Congress, and a judge of the United States district court for New Hampshire. His services as an officer were numerous and important, he died in 1795.

SULLIVAN, James, LL. D., brother of the preceding, was an eminent lawyer, and a judge in the state of Massachusetts, and afterwards a member of congress, and governor of that state; he died in 1808.

SULLY, Maximilian de Bethune, baron of Rosni, duke of, a marshal of France, prime minister to Henry IV., and one of the ablest and

most honest statesmen that France ever had He died in 1641, aged 82.

SULPICIA, a Roman poetess, who lived under the reign of Domitian, and has been called the Roman Sappho.

SULPICIUS, Severus, an eminent ecclesiastical historian, born in Aquitaine, in the 5th century.

SULZER, John George, an eminent Swiss philosopher and ecclesiastic, professor of mathematics at Berlin, died in 1779. He wrote "Moral Contemplations on the Works of Nature," &c.

SUMMERFIELD, John, A. M., a very eloquent and popular preacher of the methodist episcopal church, died at New-York, in 1825, aged 27, having been a preacher 8 years.

SUMNER, Increase, a judge of the supreme court, and governor of the state of Massachusetts, died in 1797.

SUMOROKOF, Alexander, the founder of the Russian theatre, and a poet. He died in 1777, aged 50.

SUPERVILLE, Daniel de, a protestant minister at the Walloon church, in Rotterdam, and a theological writer, died in 1728.

SURENHUSIUS, William, professor of Hebrew at Amsterdam, in the 18th century.

SURIAN, John Baptist, a pious and benevolent prelate, and an eloquent preacher, of Provence, became bishop of Vence, and died in 1754.

SURIUS, Lawrence, an ecclesiastic, of Cologne, and a theological writer, died in 1578.

SURVILLE, Margaret Eleanor Clotilde de, a French poetess of the 15th century. Her language is now almost obsolete, but her writings display great vigour of mind, and a fertile imagination.

SUTCLIFFE, Matthew, a learned English divine, and controversial writer, was dean of Exeter, and founder of Chelsea college; he died about 1610.

SUTTON, Thomas, a patriotic English gentleman, died in 1611, aged 79.

SUTTON, Samuel, an English soldier and ingenious mechanic, died in 1752.

SUWAROFF, Alexander, count Riminiski, a Russian general, celebrated for his inhumanity, was born in 1730, and died in 1800.

SUZE, Henriette de Coligne, countess de la, a celebrated French elegiac poetess, died in 1673.

SWAMMERDAM, John, an eminent Dutch naturalist, died in 1680.

SWANEFELD, Herman, an eminent Flemish landscape painter, whose works are scarce and valuable, died in 1680.

SWEDENBORG, hon. Emanuel, an eminent mathematical, philosophical, and mystical writer, died in 1772, aged 84. He was the founder of a sect which has become very numerous, and is called the New-Jerusalem church.

SWIETEN, Gerard Van, an eminent German physician and medical author, died in 1772, aged 72.

SWIFT, Dr. Jonathan, dean of St. Patrick's, in Dublin, an illustrious political, satirical, and miscellaneous writer, and poet, died in 1745, aged 78. He was author of several singular books.

SWIFT, Deane, a near relation of the preceding, and author of an "Essay on the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr. Jonathan Swift," died in 1783.

SWIFT, Job, D. D., a congregational minister, of Bennington, Vermont, died in 1804.

SWIFT, Zephaniah, LL. D., a distinguished lawyer, of Connecticut, was a member of congress from that state, and afterwards a judge and chief-justice of the supreme court. He published a "Digest of the Laws of Connecticut," and other valuable professional works, and died in Ohio, in 1823.

SWINBURNE, Henry, a judge of the prerogative court of the archbishop of York, author of a "Treatise on Testaments and Last Wills," &c., died in 1620

SWINBURNE, Henry, an English traveller, author of "Travels in Spain," and "Travels in the Two Sicilies" died in 1803.

SWINDEN, Tobias, an English divine, author of a curious "Inquiry into the Nature and Place of Hell," died about 1720.

SWINNOCK, George, an eminent English non-conformist divine, and writer, died in 1677.

SWINTON, John, B. D., a celebrated English antiquary, died in 1777.

SYBRECHT, John, a Flemish landscape painter, died in 1703.

SYDENHAM, Thomas, an excellent English physician, and medical writer, died in 1689.

SYDENHAM, Floyer, a learned and diligent man, but for want of patronage, he lived long in indigence, a disgrace to English opulence and humanity, and died in 1787. His fate is connected with the literary fund of Great Britain, which has since risen to great celebrity.

SYDNEY. See SIDNEY.

SYLBURGIUS, Frederick, a learned German, born in 1546. He wrote some Greek poems published editions of Herodotus, Aristotle, &c., and died in 1596.

SYLLA, Lucius Cornelius, a renowned Roman general and dictator, but the scourge of his country, died 78 B. C.

SYLVESTER, Matthew, an English dissenting clergyman, settled in London, and died there in 1708.

SYLVESTER, Joshua, an English poet, died in 1618.

SYLVIUS, Francis, professor of eloquence, and principal of the college of Tournay, at Paris, died in 1530.

SYLVIUS, Lambert, or VANDER BOSCH, a Dutch writer, author of the "Theatre of Illustrious men," "History of his age," and other works, died in 1688.

SYLVIUS, Francis de le Boe, professor of medicine, at Leyden. In his lectures, he ably demonstrated the truth of Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood. He died in 1672.

SYLVIUS, James, or DUBOIS, an eminent French physician and professor, died in 1555.

SYMMACHUS, Q. Aur. Avianus, a citizen and senator of ancient Rome, and consul in the year 391. He was a pagan, and a warm opposer of the Christian religion.

SYMMES, William, D. D., a minister, of Andover, Mass., died in 1807.

SYMNUS, Thomas, a minister, of Bradford, Mass., and author of sermons, died in 1725.

SYNCELLUS, a monk, of Constantinople, in 792, author of a chronography in Greek and Latin.

SYNESIUS, of Cyrene, an ancient father and bishop of the Christian church, who flourished at the beginning of the 5th century. He wrote about 150 epistles on philosophical and polemical subjects, which are in high esteem with the learned.

SYNGE, Edward, an eminent Irish prelate, bishop of Raphoe, and archbishop of Tuam; he

died in 1741. His father, uncle, and two sons, were bishops in Ireland.

SYPHAX, a king of Numidia, who revolted from the Romans to the Carthaginians, and to Asdrubal, whose daughter he had married. He was defeated by Massinissa, and died in prison, 201 B. C.

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TABOR, John Otho, a native of Lusatia, became counsellor to the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt; he wrote several works on law, and died at Frankfort, in 1674.

TABOUROT, Stephen, called Sieur des Accords, a French writer, born in 1549, and died in 1590.

TACCA, Peter James, a native of Carrara, distinguished as an eminent sculptor, died at Florence, in 1640. His son, Ferdinand, was also an excellent sculptor.

TACHARD, Guy, a French jesuit, sent as a missionary to Siam, in 1686. He wrote an account of his voyages to that place, and died in 1694.

TACITUS, Caius Cornelius, a celebrated Roman historian, orator, and statesman, who flourished under Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. He was born A. D. 56, but the time of his death is uncertain.

TACITUS, Marcus Claudius, emperor of Rome, in 275, was a wise, benevolent, and patriotic monarch, and died in 276.

TACKANASH, John, an Indian minister, of Martha's Vineyard, cotemporary and colleague with Hiacoomes, died in 1684.

TACONNET, Touissant Gaspard, an eccentric character, of Paris, known as a player and dramatic writer, died in 1774.

TACQUET, Andrew, a Dutch jesuit, eminent for his knowledge of mathematics, died in 1660.

TAFFI, Andrew, an artist, of Florence, eminent for his designs in Mosaic, which he learned and introduced from some Greeks. He died in 1294.

TALBERT, Francis Xavier, an ecclesiastic, and canon of Besancon, author of several elegies, and some poetical pieces; he died in 1803.

TALBOT, John, earl of Shrewsbury, a brave and warlike Englishman, who distinguished himself in Ireland, and in the wars with France. He was called the Achilles of England, and died in 1453.

TALBOT, Peter, a native of Ireland, almoner to Catherine, wife of Charles II., and archbishop of Dublin, died in 1682.

TALBOT, Richard, earl of Tyrconnel, brother to the preceding, was made viceroy of Ireland by James II., and died in 1692.

TALBOT, Charles, earl and duke of Shrewsbury, was distinguished as the warm promoter of the revolution. He was afterwards viceroy of Ireland, and high-treasurer of England, and died in 1717.

TALBOT, William, an English divine, was dean of Worcester, and successively bishop of Oxford, Sarum, and Durham; he died in 1730.

TALBOT, Charles, lord, son of the preceding, an eminent lawyer and statesman, was lord chancellor of England; he died in 1737.

TALHAIARN, a Welsh bard of the 6th century, who retired to the solitude of a hermitage, where he was visited and reverenced as a saint.

TALIACOTIUS, Gaspar, or TAGLIACOZEI, a professor of medicine and surgery, at Bologna, famous as an anatomist, and chiefly celebrated, by his skill in restoring lost parts of the face, particularly the nose. He died in 1553, aged 64.

TALIESIN, a celebrated Welsh bard of the 6th century. Some of his compositions are still preserved.

TALLARD, Camille D'Hostum, count de, usually styled marshal Tallard, a brave French general, who was taken prisoner by the duke of Marlborough, in 1704. He died in 1728, aged 76.

TALLIS, Thomas, one of the greatest musicians that England ever bred, died in 1585.

TAMERLANE, or TIMURBEG, or TIMUR the Lame, cham of the Tartars, who became formidable toward the end of the 14th century. He was the son of a shepherd, and raised himself by his courage and prudence. He obtained so many victories, that he boasted that he had three parts of the world under his power. He died in 1405.

TANAQUIL, wife of Tarquin the Elder, persuaded her husband to settle at Rome, where he was elected king.

TANEVOT, Alexander, first commissary of the finances of France, died in 1773. He wrote two tragedies, besides fables, songs, epistles, &c.

TANNER, Thomas, bishop of St. Asaph, and a learned antiquary, died in 1735, aged 61, leaving a very valuable work, which employed him 40 years.

TANSILLO, Luigi, an eminent Italian poet, author of "Tears of St. Peter," and other works, died about 1596.

TANUCCI, Bernard, marquis de, a native of Tuscany, was professor of jurisprudence at the university of Pisa, and prime minister of Naples. For 50 years, he sustained that office with dignity, ability, and integrity, after which he resigned, and died in 1783.

TAPLIN, William, a veterinary surgeon, and author of several publications connected with his profession; he died in 1807.

TAPPAN, David, D. D., a distinguished American clergyman, and professor of theology in Harvard college, Mass., died in 1803.

TARGE, I. B., professor of mathematics, and author of a General History of Italy, and other works, died at Orleans, in 1788.

TARIN, Peter, a French physician, and medical writer, whose works are much esteemed, died in 1761.

TARLETON, Richard, a celebrated English jester and actor, and a dramatic writer, died in 1589.

TARPA, Spurius Mœtius, a learned Roman, who was appointed with others, by Augustus, to examine the compositions of cotemporary poets.

TARPEIA, daughter of Tarpeius, the governor of Rome under Romulus; she betrayed the city to the Sabines, and was killed by the bucklers of the enemy, which were thrown upon her as they entered the city.

TARQUIN the Elder, fifth king of Rome, was elected on the death of Ancus Martius. He was a benevolent prince, highly distinguished for his improvements of the city, and for the dignity and importance he attached to the senate and magistrates. He was assassinated 578 B. C.

TARQUIN the Second, or the Proud, king of Rome, a tyrant and usurper, died at the age of 90.

TARRAKANOFF, N., princess of, daughter of Elizabeth, empress of Russia. She was seized at the age of 12, carried to Rome, and after

wards brought back to St. Petersburg in chains, and confined in a prison, where she was drowned by the sudden rise of the Neva, in 1777.

TARRANTIUS, Lucius, a Roman, the friend of Cicero.

TARTAGLIA, Nicholas, an eminent mathematician, of Brescia, and author of an Italian translation of Euclid, &c.; he died in 1557.

TARTINI, Joseph, an admirable musician, distinguished for his performances on the violin, died at Padua, in 1770.

TARUFFI, Emilius, a distinguished landscape painter, of Bologna, died in 1694.

TASKER, William, an English divine and poet, died in 1800, aged 60. He was author of several works.

TASMAN, N., a Dutch navigator, who discovered New Holland and New Zealand, in 1642.

TASSO, Bernardo, an Italian poet, author of Amadis, in 100 cantos, and some letters which are highly regarded by the Italians; he died in 1575.

TASSO, Torquato, the prince of Italian poets, son of the preceding, died in 1595, aged 51. His works show him to have been a philosopher, orator, logician, critic, and poet, and excellent in every kind of composition. His life was a chain of miseries and woes.

TASSONI, Alexander, a distinguished Italian poet, author of "the Rape of the Bucket," a mock heroic poem, admired in Italy for its elegance and delicate humour. He died in 1635.

TATE, Nahum, a dramatic poet, born at Dublin, in 1652, succeeded Shadwell as poet-laureat, and died in 1715. He and Dr. Brady wrote a version of the Psalms.

TATIAN, a native of Assyria, a writer in defence of the Christians of the primitive church, flourished A. D. 170.

TATISCHEF, Vassili, a Russian historian, who was employed thirty years in collecting materials for the history of his country, and died before his labours were completed, in 1750.

TATIUS, king of the Sabines, took possession of the Roman capital, but afterwards shared the kingdom with Romulus. He was murdered at Lanuvium, 742 B. C.

TATIUS, Achilles, an ancient Greek writer on mathematics, and author of a romance.

TAUBMAN, Frederick, professor of belles lettres and of poetry at Wittemberg, and a favourite of the prince of Saxony, died in 1613.

TAVANES, Gaspard de Sauly de, a French general, who became an ornament to the military profession, and particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Rentis, and at the victories of Jarnac and Moncontour. He saved the king of Navarre and the prince of Conde from the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and died in 1573. His son, William, was governor of Burgundy, and died in 1633.

TAVARONE, Lazarus, a distinguished Genoese painter, died in 1631.

TAVERNER, William, an English dramatic writer, died in 1731.

TAVERNIER, John Baptist, a Frenchman, famous for his travels, died in 1689, aged 84.

TAYLOR, John, an eminent English critic and divine, died in 1766. His works are numerous and respectable.

TAYLOR, Dr. Jeremy, bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland, and a very eminent theological writer and controversialist, died in 1667, aged 54.

TAYLOR, John, usually called the water poet, from his being bred a waterman, wrote eighty books, and died in 1634.

TAYLOR, Dr. Brook, a very able English mathematician, died in 1731, aged 46.

TAYLOR, Dr. John, a learned dissenting divine, who, among other works, published, a "Hebrew and English Concordance," a valuable work; he died in 1761.

TAYLOR, John, a learned English divine, a writer on civil law, and an antiquary. He died in 1766.

TAYLOR, William, of North Carolina, remarkable only for longevity; he died in 1794, aged 114.

TAYLOR, George, a member of congress from Pennsylvania, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence.

TEILO, a British saint in the 5th century. It is said that he erected the church at Landaff into a bishopric, and founded a college at that place.

TEISSIER, Anthony, a French writer, who left France for Russia at the revocation of the edict of Nantes; he died at Berlin, in 1715, leaving numerous and valuable writings.

TEKELI, Emmeric, a noble Hungarian, distinguished for his brave and continued opposition to the encroachments of Austria, died in 1705.

TELFAIR, Edward, a revolutionary patriot, and governor of the state of Georgia, died in 1807.

TELL, William, an illustrious Swiss patriot, and chief instrument of the revolution which delivered the Swiss cantons from the German yoke, in 1307. He shot an apple off the head of his son with an arrow, and soon after shot the tyrant who compelled him to do it. He died in 1354.

TELLIER, Michael le, an eminent French lawyer, and secretary of state under Lewis XIII., and afterwards chancellor of the kingdom. He is known as a zealous enemy of the protestants, and by his influence caused the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and the violent measures that followed. He died in 1685.

TELLIER, Francis Michael le, marquis de Louvois, son of the chancellor of France, was made minister of war at the age of 23, and afterwards secretary of state. He was a statesman of splendid talents, who devoted himself to the glory and prosperity of France, and died in 1691.

TELLIER, Adrian le, a French lawyer, and member of the national assembly and convention. He was sent to Chartres, in 1795, to encourage a more free circulation of corn, but met with such indignities from the populace, that he shot himself soon after.

TELLIER, N. le, a faithful servant and constant attendant of the minister Barthelemy, in his exile and misfortunes, during the French revolution.

TEMPESTA, Antonia, an eminent landscape painter, of Florence, died in 1630.

TEMPLE, sir William, an eminent English statesman, and political and miscellaneous writer, died in 1700.

TEMPLEMAN, Dr. Peter, an eminent physician and medical writer, died in 1769.

TEMPLEMAN, Thomas, an English writing master, who published engraved tables containing calculations of the number of square feet and population in the several kingdoms of the world.

TENCIN, Peter Guerin de, a French ecclesi

astic, who was grand vicar of Sens, the envoy of France, at Rome, archbishop of Embrun, and of Lyons, a cardinal, and prime minister of France; he died in 1758.

TENCIN, Claudine Alexandrine Guorsi de, sister of the preceding, was a member of the monastery, of Montfleuri. She exchanged the convent for the dissipations of Paris, and died in 1749. She wrote the "Siege of Calais," a romance, &c.

TENIERS, David, a much admired Flemish painter, died in 1649

TENISON, Dr. Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, and a celebrated polemic writer against popery, died in 1715.

TENNENT, John, a physician, of Virginia, author of an Essay on Pleurisy, and the Virtues of the Snake Root, lived about 1736.

TENNENT, William, a distinguished divine, of Ireland, died in Pennsylvania, in 1743.

TENNENT, Gilbert, a native of Ireland, son of the preceding, who came to America, when young, and became a highly distinguished and useful clergyman; he died in 1765.

TENNENT, William, brother to the preceding, was also a respectable and useful clergyman in New Jersey; he died in 1777.

TENTZELIUS, Andrew, an eminent German physician, in the 17th century.

TENTZELIUS, William Ernest, an eminent writer, of Thuringia, author of "Saxonia Numismatica," and "Supplimentum Historiæ Gothanæ," both works of great merit, died in 1707.

TERBURGH, Gerard, a Dutch painter, and a magistrate of Deventer, died in 1681.

TERENCE, Publius, a dramatic writer among the Romans, born at Carthage, in the year of Rome 560. Being brought early to Rome among other slaves, he fell into the hands of a generous master, Terentius Lucanus, who gave him a good education and his liberty. He was drowned 159 B. C.

TERPANDER, a poet and musician, of Lesbos, who added three to the four strings of the lyre, 675 B. C.

TERRASSON, John, a French writer, author of a critical dissertation on Homer's Iliad, died in 1750, with the reputation of having been one of the best practical philosophers of his age.

TERRASSON, Anthony, son of the preceding, was also a distinguished advocate, and professor to the royal college. He wrote a "History of Roman Jurisprudence," and other works, and died in 1782.

TERRAY, Joseph Marie, comptroller-general, minister of state, and director-general of buildings, in France; and was a man of great integrity, loyalty and patriotism. He retired from office, in 1774, with the respect of the virtuous, and died in 1778.

TERTRE, Francis Joachim Duport du, a French writer, and professor of the learned languages among the jesuits, died in 1759. He wrote a "History of Famous Conspiracies," and several other works.

TERTRE, John Baptist, a Frenchman, who after serving as a soldier and sailor, joined the Dominicans, and came to America as a missionary. He died in 1678, leaving a "History of the Antilles, belonging to the French."

TERTULLIAN, Quintus Septimius Florus, a celebrated father and defender of the primitive Christian church, who flourished under the reigns of the emperors Severus and Caracalla.

TERWESTEN, Augustin, an eminent Dutch painter, died in 1711. His two brothers, Matthew and Elias, also excelled as painters

TESTA, Peter, an Italian painter and engraver, who was drowned in the Tiber, in 1650.

TESTELIN, Lewis, an eminent French historical painter, died at Paris, in 1655. His brother Henry also excelled as a painter, and died in 1696.

TESTI, Fulvio, an Italian poet, and prime minister to Francis, duke of Modena, died in 1646.

TESTZELL, John, a Dominican, of Germany. He was commissioned to publish the indulgences of the holy see; and the zeal with which he executed the duties of the office, caused the animadversions of Luther, and consequently, the reformation. When charged with being the cause of the disasters of the church, he was so afflicted with the imputation, that he died of a broken heart, in 1519.

TEXTOR. See TEXIEI.

THACHER, Thomas, a minister in Boston, and eminent as a Hebrew scholar, died in 1678.

THACHER, Peter, minister of Milton, Mass., and author of sermons, died in 1727. There were two other clergymen of the same name, one minister in Boston, in 1723, the other of Middlebrough, Mass., in 1709.

THACHER, Oxenbridge, a learned man, and an author, died at Boston, in 1765.

THACHER, Peter, D. D., son of the preceding, a minister of great celebrity in Boston, and author of sermons, &c.; he died in 1802.

THAIS, a celebrated courtezan, of Corinth, who persuaded Alexander the Great to set Persepolis on fire. She afterwards married Ptolemy, king of Egypt.

THALES, the chief of the seven sages of Greece, born at Miletus, 640 B. C., founded the Ionic sect of philosophers, and died 545 B. C.

THELLUSSON, Peter, a native of France, who settled as a merchant in London, where he made an immense fortune. He died in 1797.

THEMISIUS, a Paphlagonian philosopher, prefect of Constantinople, died in 410.

THEMISON, a physician, who lived before the Christian era, and founded a sect called Methodists in Medicine.

THEMISTIUS, a Greek orator, Peripatetic philosopher, and critic, died in 386.

THEMISTOCLES, a renowned Athenian general, admiral and patriot, who gained the battle of Salamine against the Persians, was born in 530 B. C. Being banished by his ungrateful fellow citizens, he fled to Artaxerxes, king of Persia; but to avoid taking up arms against his country, he slew himself 465 B. C.

THEOBALD, Lewis, an English dramatic poet and critic, died in 1742.

THEOCRITUS, a Greek pastoral poet, born at Syracuse, and flourished about 260 B. C.

THEODATIUS, king of the Goths, was defeated by Belisarius, and put to death by his own soldiers, in 536.

THEODORE I., king of Corsica. See NEWHOFF.

THEODORET, bishop of Cyprus, an illustrious ecclesiastical historian, died in 457, aged 71.

THEODORIC, king of the Goths in Italy, a renowned warrior and legislator, died in 526, aged 71.

THEODORUS, a bishop of Cilicia, who died in 428. His works, some of which are extant, were condemned as heretical by a general council.

THEODOSIUS the Great, the last Roman emperor, a convert to Christianity, and a re-

nowned general and legislator, died in 395. His sons Arcadius and Honorius, made a division of the empire into east and west; Arcadius being the first emperor of the East, and Honorius of the West.

THEODOSIUS the Younger, son of Arcadius, whom he succeeded in the empire of the East, and famous for a code of laws styled the Theodocian code, died in 450.

THEODOTUS, a tanner, of Byzantium, who apostatized from the Christian faith, to save his life, and founded a new sect, which denied the divinity of Christ. Another of the same name, was the head of a sect, which maintained that the Messiah was inferior to Melchisedeck.

THEOGNIS, an eminent Greek poet, who flourished about 550 B. C.

THEON, a Greek sophist, author of a Treatise on Rhetoric.

THEON, a mathematician, of Alexandria, in the age of Theodosius, wrote a Commentary on Euclid.

THEOPHANES, George, a historian and ecclesiastic, of Constantinople, who was banished into Samothrace, and died there in 818.

THEOPHANES, Prokopowitch, metropolitan of Russia, and a historian; he died in 1736.

THEOPHILUS, a writer, and bishop of the primitive church, born and educated a heathen, and afterwards converted to Christianity; he died in 182. He was the first who applied the term Trinity, to express the three persons in the Godhead.

THEOPHRASTUS, a Greek Peripatetic philosopher, and moral writer, of Lesbos, died 288 B. C.

THEOPHYLACT, a native of Constantinople, metropolitan of Bulgaria in the 11th century. He wrote a "Commentary on the Gospels," &c.

THERAMENES, an Athenian philosopher, one of the 30 tyrants appointed by Sparta over Athens. He refused his assent to the cruel acts of his colleagues, for which he was condemned to death, and took poison, 403 B. C.

THERMES, Paul de la Berthe, lord of, a celebrated French general, who distinguished himself in the wars of his country. He was ambassador to England, and died in 1562.

THESPIS, a famous Greek tragic poet, and the first representer of tragedy at Athens. He carried his troop from village to village in a wagon, from which they performed their pieces. Alcestus was the first tragedy they performed at Athens, 536 B. C.

THEVENOT, John, a French traveller. It is said that he was the first person who brought coffee into Paris. He died in 1667.

THEVENOT, Melchisedeck, librarian to the king of France, and a celebrated writer of travels, died in 1691.

THIELIN, John Philip, a nobleman of Mechlin, distinguished as a painter, was born in 1618.

THIENY I., king of France, ascended the throne in 670, and died in 691, aged 39.

THIERRY II. or IV., son of Dagobert III., was taken from a cloister to ascend the throne of France; he died in 737, aged 25.

THIERRY I., son of Clovis I., king of Austrasia, his reign was disturbed by invasions of the Danes, and quarrels with his brother; he died in 534, after a reign of 23 years.

THIERRY II., king of Burgundy and Austrasia, and son of Childebert, was engaged in quarrels with his brother, whom he suffered to be put to death. He was poisoned by his mother-in-law, in 613

THIERRY, of Niem, secretary to several of the popes, and author of a "History of the Schisms of the Popes," died in 1417.

THIERRY, Henry, an eminent printer, of Paris, in the 15th century. His family, for several generations, were celebrated as printers.

THIERS, John Baptist, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and professor of belles lettres at Paris, died in 1703.

THIRLBY, Dr. Styan, a very ingenious and learned English critic, and editor of the works of Justin Martyr, died in 1753, aged 61.

THOMAS, St., surnamed Didymus, was a Galilean, and one of the apostles of our Saviour. It is said that he suffered martyrdom in India.

THOMAS, an obscure individual, who from a common soldier, obtained the command of the troops of Leo, the Armenian, and on his death, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, but was executed in 823.

THOMAS, James Ernest, an eminent landscape painter, of Haglestein, died in 1653.

THOMAS, William, D. D., an eminent English prelate, bishop of Worcester, died in 1689. He wrote an "Apology for the Church of England," and other works.

THOMAS, William, an English clergyman, grandson of the preceding, distinguished as a man of learning, a writer, and an antiquary, died in 1738.

THOMAS, Anthony Leonard, professor in the college at Bouvais, was distinguished as a writer and poet. He was secretary to the duke of Orleans, and died in 1785.

THOMAS, Elizabeth, an English poetess, known to the world by the name of Corinna, died in 1730.

THOMAS, John, an Indian, of Natich, one of the first converts to Christianity from that tribe, died in 1727, aged 110.

THOMAS, sir George, governor of the colony of Pennsylvania, and afterwards of the Leeward West India islands, died in London, in 1775.

THOMAS, John, a distinguished American officer, in the wars with the French and Indians, afterwards a major-general in the revolutionary army, died soon after his appointment to that office, in 1776

THOMAS, Josiah, an English divine, and miscellaneous writer, died in 1820.

THOMASIUS, James, professor of eloquence, belles letters and philosophy, at Leipsic, died in 1684. His son Christian, professor of law at Halle, died in 1728.

THOMPSON, Edward, an English naval officer and poetical writer, author of "The Soldier," "The Courtezan," and other licentious poems, died in 1786.

THOMPSON, Benjamin, count Rumford, was born in New-Hampshire, became a colonel in the British army, and after peace, received the honour of knighthood. In the Bavarian service he was lieutenant-general, and a count of the Holy Roman Empire, and died near Paris, in 1814. He was a member of many scientific institutions, and did much to promote comfort and convenience by his mechanical inventions and philosophical discoveries.

THOMPSON, William, a minister, of Braintree, Mass., died in 1666.

THOMSON, James, an excellent British dramatic and pastoral poet, born at Ednam, in 1700, and died in 1748. His "Seasons," and other works, are justly admired.

THOMSON, Dr. William, a miscellaneous

writer and editor, of Scotland, died in 1817, leaving several valuable books.

THORESBY, Ralph, an eminent English topographer and antiquary, died in 1725.

THORIUS, Raphael, an eminent French physician and medical writer, died of the plague in London, in 1629.

THORNDIKE, Herbert, an English divine, prebendary of Westminster, and author of a Treatise on Weights and Measures, &c., died in 1672.

THORNHILL, sir James, an English historical painter, died in 1732.

THORNTON, Bonnel, an ingenious English poet, essayist, miscellaneous writer, and translator of Plautus, died in 1768.

THORNTON, Mathew, a judge of the supreme court of New-Hampshire, was a member of congress from that state, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence; he died in 1803.

THOU. See THUANUS.

THOYNARD, Nicholas, a learned Frenchman, eminent for his knowledge of history and medals, died in 1706.

THRASYBULUS, a renowned Athenian general and patriot, who delivered his country from the yoke of the 30 tyrants, was killed 304 B. C.

THUANUS, Jacobus Augustus, or THOU, an eminent magistrate and historian, of France, died in 1617, leaving behind him a "General History of the World," written in very clear and excellent Latin.

THUCYDIDES, a celebrated Greek historian, of Athens; he wrote a "History of Grecian Affairs in his own Times," and died 391 B. C.

THUILLIER, Dom. Vincent, a celebrated French preacher, author of "Letters on the Bull Unigenitus," &c., died in 1736.

THUNBERG, Charles Peter, an eminent Swedish botanist, the friend and pupil of Linnæus. After spending several years in Japan, Ceylon, and at the Cape of Good Hope, in making botanical researches, he was appointed professor of botany at Upsal, and died about 1799.

THURLOE, John, secretary of state to the two protectors, Oliver and Richard Cromwell, died in 1668. He was a man of very amiable character, and exercised all possible moderation toward persons of every party.

THURLOW, Edward lord, an eminent English lawyer, was attorney and solicitor general to the king, a member of parliament, and lord high chancellor of England. He possessed a vigorous, and active mind, added to close application, which gave him a high rank among the professional men of his day. He died in 1806.

THYSIUS, Anthony, a Dutch philologer, professor of poetry and eloquence at Leyden, and librarian to the university, died in 1670.

TIARINI, Alexander, an eminent portrait and historical painter, of Bologna, died in 1668.

TIBALDI, Pelegrino, an eminent painter, sculptor, and architect, of Bologna, was ennobled by the king of Spain for his merit, and died in 1592. His son Dominico, was also distinguished as an architect, and died in 1583.

TIBERIUS, Claudius Nero, emperor of Rome, after Augustus. He disgraced himself by debauchery and cruelty, and died A. D. 37.

TIBERIUS, Constantine, raised by his merit to the throne of the Eastern empire, became the father of his people, and is equally extolled for his valour, his love of justice, and his clemency; he died in 582.

TIBULLUS, Aulus Albius, a celebrated Latin elegiac poet and critic, died A. D. 17.

TICKELL, Thomas, an English poet, and one of the writers in the Spectator, died in 1740.

TICKELL, Richard, grandson of the former, a distinguished wit and poet, and author of several works, died in 1793.

TIDEMAN, Philip, a painter, of Hamburg, died in 1705.

TIEDEMANN, Dietrich, a native of Bremen, was professor of Greek and Latin at Cassel, and afterwards of philosophy at Marpurg. His writings possess great merit, and indicate deep erudition. He died in 1803.

TIGNY, G. de, a French naturalist, author of a valuable "Natural History of Insects," died in 1803.

TIGRANES, king of Armenia, who was conquered by the Romans, but preserved his dominions by a bribe. Pompey afterwards conquered him, and sent him in chains to Rome.

TILINGIUS, Matthias, an eminent physician, and medical writer, of Westphalia, died in 1615.

TILLEMANS, Peter, a distinguished landscape painter, of Antwerp, who went to England, where he was patronised by the great, and died there in 1734.

TILLEMONT, Sebastian de Nain de, a French writer, born in 1637, author of "Histoire des Empereurs, et Ecclesiastique;" he died in 1698.

TILLET, N. du, a distinguished French agriculturalist. He wrote several valuable works on agriculture, and died in 1791.

TILLI, John Tzerclaes, count de, a German officer, who distinguished himself in the wars with the Turks, and with Denmark. He was at the head of the imperial armies, and was mortally wounded at Ingoldstadt, in 1632.

TILLI, Michael Angelo, physician to the grand duke, and professor in the university of Pisa, died in 1740.

TILLOTSON, Dr. John, archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of a clothier, and died in 1694. He published many valuable sermons.

TIMÆUS, a philosopher, of Locris, the pupil of Pythagoras, and author of a Treatise on the Nature of the Soul.

TIMAGENES, a historian, of Alexandria. He was a slave, in the service of Augustus, and burnt his history of the reign of that emperor, when discarded from his protection.

TIMOLEON, a renowned Corinthian general, and the deliverer of Syracuse from the yoke of Dionysius the tyrant, died 337 B. C.

TIMON, an Athenian misanthrope, who declared himself the enemy of the human race, and said he loved Alcibiades, because he would one day prove the ruin of Athens.

TIMOTEO, da Urbino, an eminent landscape, historical, and portrait painter, of Urbino, died in 1524.

TIMOTHEUS, a musician, of Miletus, author of a poem in honour of Diana of the Ephesians, died 557 B. C.

TIMOTHY, the disciple of St. Paul, and one of the primitive heralds of the cross. He was made first bishop of Ephesus, and is said to have been stoned to death for opposing the worship of Diana, A D. 97.

TINDAL, Dr. Matthew, a most celebrated English polemical writer, died in 1733.

TINDAL, Nicholas, nephew to the preceding, chaplain to Greenwich hospital, a miscellaneous writer, &c. died in 1774.

TINDALL, William, an English divine and antiquary, and a miscellaneous writer, died in 1804.

TINELLI, Tiberio, an eminent historical and portrait painter, of Venice, made a knight of St. Michael, by Louis XII., and died in 1638.

TINTORETTO, James, so called because he was a dier's son, for his real name was Giacomo Robusti, a famous Venetian historical painter, died in 1594.

TIPPOO SAIB, succeeded his father Hyder-Ally, as king of Mysore, and of the Mahrattas, distinguished by his hostility and opposition to the Great Mogul, and to the English. He was the patron of literature and the arts, and was killed by the British, in the storming of Seringapatam, about 1799.

TIRABOSCHI, Jerome, a learned jesuit, was professor of rhetoric at Milan, and librarian to the duke of Modena. He wrote a "History of Italian Literature from the days of Augustus," a work of great merit, and died in 1794.

TIRAQUEAU, Andrew, an eminent French lawyer, counsellor of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and afterwards of Paris; he was a voluminous writer, and died in 1574.

TISSOT, S. A. D., a celebrated physician and medical writer, of Switzerland, died in 1797.

TITIAN, or TITIANO, a celebrated Italian painter, died in 1576.

TITLY, Walter, an English writer, and an ambassador to Copenhagen, died in 1734.

TITON DU TILLET, Everard, a French jesuit, distinguished for his learning, and for a brazen Parnassus, which he planned and erected in honour of Louis XIV.; he died in 1762.

TITUS, a Greek disciple of St. Paul, converted by him to Christianity, and made bishop of Crete, where he died.

TITUS VESPASIAN, a Roman emperor, son of Vespasian, who once exclaimed, "I have lost a day!" because he could not recollect that he had done any remarkable good action on that day. He died A. D. 81.

TIXIER, John, lord of Ravisy, called also RAVISIUS TEXTOR, an elegant French scholar, and miscellaneous writer, died in 1522.

TOALDO, Joseph, an Italian physician, and teacher of mathematics in the university of Padua; he published Journals on Astronomy and Meteorology, and died in 1797.

TOBIN, John, a solicitor in London, and a dramatic writer, died in 1804.

TODD, Hugh, D. D., an English divine, author of a "Description of Sweden," and other works, died about 1710.

TOIRAS, John Caylard de St. Bonnet, marquis de, a distinguished French general, was marshal of France, and afterwards a general in the army of the duke of Savoy; he was killed in the Milanese, in 1636.

TOLAND, John, a very famous political, polemical, and miscellaneous writer, and antiquary, died in 1722.

TOLLET, Elizabeth, an English lady, eminent for her knowledge of mathematics, and the languages; she wrote some poems, &c., and died in 1754.

TOLLIUS, Jacobus, a learned physician, of Utrecht, became professor of Greek and eloquence, at Brandenburg, and died in 1696. His brother Cornelius was professor of the same branches at Harderwyck.

TOLEMMEI, Claudio, bishop of Corsala, was distinguished as a poet and orator, and as a learned man; he died in 1557.

TOMKINS, Thomas, a most eminent and distinguished artist in ornamental penmanship, died in 1816.

TOMPION, Thomas, a most eminent English watchmaker, died in 1696.

TOMPKINS, Daniel D., for many years governor of the state of New York, and afterwards vice-president of the United States during the administration of Mr. Monroe. He may justly be ranked among the greatest and best friends of his country; and his zeal and services in the war with Great Britain, deservedly acquired for him the esteem of every section of the union. He died in June, 1825.

TONSTALL, Cuthbert, an English scholar, distinguished for his knowledge of mathematics and divinity, was made bishop of London, and of Durham, and lord privy seal, by Henry VIII., and died in 1559.

TOOKE, George, an English soldier, who, during the civil wars, devoted himself to literary pursuits, and to poetry; he died in 1675.

TOOKE, Thomas, a learned English teacher, master of a school at Bishop Stortford, which, under his care, gained great celebrity; he died in 1721.

TOOKE, John Horne, an English politician and writer, author of "Diversions of Purley," &c.; he died in 1812.

TOOKE, Andrew, a learned English divine, and professor of geometry in Gresham college, died in 1731.

TOOKE, William, F. R. S., was bred a printer, but at 27 obtained ordination, and became chaplain to the British factory, at St. Petersburgh. After many years' residence there, he returned to his own country, and passed a literary life; he died in 1820.

TOPHAM, Thomas, an Englishman, celebrated for great personal strength, died in 1749.

TOPHAM, Edward, an English writer, proprietor of a periodical paper called the "World," and author of "Letters from Edinburgh," some dramas, &c.; he died in 1820.

TOPLADY, Augustus Montague, a zealous and able Calvinistic divine, died in 1778.

TORFÆUS, Thormodus, historiographer to the king of Denmark, author of a History of Norway, and other works, died in 1720.

TORRE, N., a native of the Milanese, distinguished as a chymist and a pyrotechnist. It is said that he discovered a method of preparing an unextinguishable fire. He died in 1780.

TORRENTIUS, Lævinus, a native of Ghent, eminent as a scholar, and as an ambassador, was made bishop of Antwerp, and died in 1595.

TORRENTIUS, John, a very fine but immoral painter, of Amsterdam, died in 1640.

TORREY, Samuel, minister of Weymouth, for 50 years, died in 1707.

TORRICELLI, Evangeliste, an illustrious mathematician and philosopher, of Italy, died in 1647.

TORY, Geoffrey, a professor of philosophy in the college of Burgundy, was afterwards a printer, and greatly improved the art; he died in 1550.

TOSCANELLA, Paul, an eminent astronomer, who is supposed to have formed the first idea of a passage to the East, by the Cape of Good Hope; he died about 1490.

TOSTATUS, Alphonso, a doctor, of Salamanca, and bishop of Avilla, distinguished for his eloquence and his writings, died in 1454.

TOTILA, king of the Goths, defeated the troops of the emperor Justinian, obtained pos-

session of Italy, Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily, and sacked Rome; he was afterwards killed in battle, in 552.

TOTTIN, John, an eloquent and popular English preacher, died in 1775.

TOULMIN, Joshua, an English Unitarian clergyman, author of the "Life of Socinus," "Biography of Dr. Priestley," and other works; he died in 1815.

TOUP, Jonathan, a divine, and a very learned critic in the classics, died in 1785.

TOURNEFORT, Joseph Pitton de, a famous French botanist, and natural historian, died in 1708.

TOURNELY, Honore, a distinguished French ecclesiastic, was professor of theology at Douay, and a popular preacher; he died in 1729.

TOURRETTE, Mark Anthony Lewis Claret de la, an eminent French naturalist, who formed a valuable collection of insects and herbs, and cultivated not less than 3000 rare and choice plants in his garden. He died in 1793.

TOURVILLE, Anne Hilarion de Costentin de, a celebrated French admiral, who distinguished himself against the Algerines and Spaniards, and afterwards defeated the combined fleets of England and Holland. He was made a marshal of France, and died in 1701.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE, a mulatto, of St. Domingo, who rose to command in the French army under Rochambeau. He possessed unbounded influence over the blacks of that island, and became the head of all power, civil and military, among them. In the exercise of his authority he formed a constitution, and adopted the wisest and most humane regulations. He was treacherously betrayed, and imprisoned by the French, and died, not without suspicion of violence, in 1803.

TOWERS, Dr. Joseph, an eminent English dissenting minister, and an able writer in the various departments of theology, criticism, biography, politics, and law; he died in 1799.

TOWNLEY, Charles, an eminent English antiquary, celebrated for his collection of verses, medals, and other antiquities, and for the taste and zeal he displayed in collecting them. He died in 1805.

TOWNSEND, Joseph, an English clergyman, author of a "Journey through Spain," "A Guide to Health," and several other works; he died in 1816.

TOWNSON, Thomas, D.D., an eminent English divine, celebrated for his discourses on the four Gospels, and other religious works, died in 1792.

TOZZETTI, John Targioni, an eminent botanist and physician, of Florence, was professor of botany at that place, and a member of several learned societies of Europe. He was the first who introduced inoculation into Tuscany, and died in 1780.

TRACY, Uriah, an eminent lawyer, of Connecticut, and a member of the senate of the United States, from that state, died in 1807.

TRADESCANT, John, a Dutchman, who settled in England, as superintendent of the gardens of Charles I., and known as one of the first collectors of medals, and objects of natural history. He died in 1652.

TRAJAN, M. Alpinus Crinitus, a Roman emperor, celebrated in history for his mild and equitable government, and for his valour in the field, died in 117.

TRALLIAN, Alexander, a celebrated Greek writer on physic, flourished about 550.

TRAPEZUNTIUS, Georgius, a Greek and Latin critic and commentator, born in Crete, and died in 1485.

TRAPP, Joseph, an English divine and poet; he translated Virgil's Æneid in blank verse, and died in 1747.

TRAVERSARI, Ambrose, a monk, born near Florence, in 1386. He translated Diogenes Laertius into Latin, which is acknowledged to possess some merit.

TRAVIS, George, an English divine and controversial writer, was archdeacon and prebendary of Chester, and died in 1797.

TREADWELL, John, LL. D., lieutenant-governor, and governor of the state of Connecticut, died in 1823. He was distinguished for his sound judgment, strict integrity, and ardent piety, and was a good citizen and an upright magistrate.

TREAT, Robert, deputy governor in 1676, and afterwards governor of the colony of Connecticut; he died in 1710.

TREAT, Samuel, an eminent clergyman, of New-England, son of the preceding, died in 1717.

TREMANE, Nicholas and Andrew, twins, born in Devonshire: they were alike in features, and, though at a distance, and without any intelligence given, they equally desired to walk, sit, eat, and drink at the same times, and were both slain together in battle, in France, in 1562.

TREMBLEY, Abraham, a native of Geneva author of "Instructions on Natural Religion," and other works, died in 1784.

TREMELLIUS, Immanuel, a Jew, who was converted to Christianity, and became a protestant divine, and professor of Hebrew at Heidleberg, and afterwards at Sedan. He published a translation of the Bible, and died in 1580.

TREMOILLE, or TRIMOUILLE, Louis de la, viscount de Thouars, a French general, who was distinguished no less by his valour and success in the field, than by his ability as a negotiator and ambassador; he fell at the battle of Pavia, in 1525.

TREMOLLIERE, Peter Charles, an eminent French painter, died at Paris, in 1739.

TRENCHARD, John, an illustrious English patriot and political writer, died in 1723.

TRENCK, Francis, baron de, a Prussian nobleman, who was imprisoned for his imprudent conduct, and afterwards published his memoirs, containing an account of his sufferings and adventures. He was guillotined in France, in 1794.

TRESHAM, Henry, a painter and poet, born in Ireland. He was a member of the Royal Academy, in London, and wrote, among other pieces, "The Sea-Sick Minstrel;" he died in 1814.

TREVISANI, Francis, an eminent landscape and historical painter, of Trieste. He settled, and died at Rome, in 1746.

TREVISI, Jerome, a native of Trevisi, distinguished as a painter, died in 1544.

TRIMMER, Sarah, an English lady, eminent for her exertions in support of Sunday schools, and other religious institutions, died in 1810.

TRISSINO, John George, an eminent Italian poet, died in 1550.

TRIVULCE, John James, a native of Milan, who being banished his country, entered into the service of Charles VIII., king of France, and was made a marshal of the kingdom. He repeatedly distinguished himself in battle, and died in 1518.

TROGUS POMPEIUS, author of a History of

the World, to the age of Augustus, lived about 41 B. C.

TROMMIUS, Abraham, a native of Groningen, author of a Greek Concordance of the Old Testament, died in 1719.

TROMP, Martin Happertz, a native of Brille, who signalized himself in the naval service of his country, and was made admiral of Holland. He fought more than 30 naval battles, and was killed in an action with the English, in 1653.

TROMP, Cornelius, son of the preceding, also distinguished himself in the naval service of the republic, and in 1770 succeeded Ruyter, as admiral of the fleets of the United Provinces. He died in 1691.

TRONCHIN, Theodore, an eminent physician, of Geneva, a pupil of Boerhaave, died in Paris, in 1781. He wrote some medical books.

TROOST, Cornelius, a historian and painter, of Amsterdam, died in 1750.

TROTT, Nicholas, LL. D., governor of the Bahama Islands, and afterwards a judge in South Carolina; he died in 1740.

TROWBRIDGE, Edmund, one of the most distinguished lawyers of New England, was attorney-general, and afterwards a judge of the colony of Massachusetts; he died in 1793.

TROY, Francis de, an eminent painter, of Toulouse, and a professor and director of the academy of painting, died in 1730.

TROY, John Francis, son of the preceding, was also distinguished as a painter. He died at Rome in 1752.

TROYEN, Rombrud, an excellent Flemish painter, died in 1650.

TRUBLET, Nicholas Charles Joseph, a French writer, author of "Essays on Literature and Morality," and other works; he died in 1770.

TRUCHET, John, a native of Lyons, distinguished for his knowledge of geometry and hydraulics, died in 1729.

TRUMBULL, William, LL. D., an English statesman, was ambassador to France, and afterwards secretary of state; he died about 1700.

TRUMBULL, Jonathan, one of the most distinguished patriots of the revolution, was an eminent lawyer of Connecticut, and held successively the offices of chief-justice of the supreme court, lieutenant-governor, and governor of that state. He died in 1785.

TRUMBULL, Jonathan, son of the preceding, an aid and secretary to general Washington, at the commencement of the revolution; was afterwards a member of the house of representatives in congress, and speaker of that body; a member of the United States senate, and lieutenant-governor of the state of Connecticut. He died in 1809, respected by all who knew him, for his mild and amiable deportment, and for his integrity and independence.

TRUXTON, Thomas, an American naval officer, born on Long Island, N. Y., in 1755, distinguished for his services during the revolution, and afterwards in the war with France; he died in 1822.

TRUSLER, Dr. John, an English bookseller and compiler, died in 1820.

TRYPHIODORUS, an ancient Greek poet, the time of his death unknown.

TUCKER, Abraham, a curious and original thinker, and author of "the Light of Nature Pursued," died in 1775.

TUCKER, Dr. Josiah, dean of Gloucester, died in 1799. He was eminently distinguished by a vigorous, comprehensive, and independent mind.

TUCKER, John, D. D., minister of Newbury, Mass., and author of sermons, died in 1792.

TUCKEY, James Hingston, an English naval officer, and nautical writer, died in Africa, while exploring the river Congo, in 1816.

TUDELA, Benjamin, of, a celebrated Rabbi of the 12th century, and an author of travels.

TULDEN, Theodore Van, an eminent painter and engraver, of Bois-le-duc, died in 1676.

TULL, Jethro, a gentleman of Oxford, inventor of the drill plough, and the first writer perhaps, ancient or modern, who ever successfully attempted to reduce agriculture, to certain and uniform principles; he died in 1740.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, the third king of Rome, a renowned warrior who was destroyed, with his whole family, by a fire, pretended to come from heaven, but in reality the effects of a conspiracy of Ancus Martius, his successor, 640 B. C.

TULLY, Thomas, an English divine and theological writer, was made head of St. Edmund hall, and dean of Rippon; he died in 1676.

TULLY, George, a relative of the preceding, author of a "Discourse on the Government of the Thoughts," and several other works, died in 1695.

TULLY. See CICERO.

TUNSTALL, James, an eminent English divine, and a writer on religious and other subjects, died in 1772.

TURBIDO, Francis, a distinguished historical painter, of Verona, died in 1581.

TURELL, Ebenezer, a minister of Medford, Mass., died in 1778.

TURENNE, Henry de la Tour d' Auvergne, viscount de, a renowned marshal of France under Louis XIV., was killed at Saltzbach, in 1675.

TURGOT, Michael Stephen, president of the parliament of Paris, died in 1751. He contributed much to adorn Paris, and to promote the comfort of its inhabitants.

TURGOT, Anne Robert James, an eminent French statesman, was intendant of Limoges, and afterwards comptroller general of finances In both stations, he exerted all the energies of his powerful mind, for the public good; but his plans were frustrated by his enemies, and caused his resignation. He died in 1781.

TURNEBUS, Adrian, a French critic, distinguished for his learning and critical knowledge, was professor of Greek at Paris; he died in 1565.

TURNER, William, an eminent English clergyman, who at the period of the reformation warmly embraced the doctrines of the reformers, for which he was imprisoned by Gardiner, but was afterwards released, and raised to ecclesiastical honours under Elizabeth; he died in 1568.

TURNER, Thomas, an able divine, chaplain to Charles I., and dean of Rochester, and of Canterbury, died in 1672.

TURNER, Francis, son of the preceding, was bishop of Rochester, and afterwards of Ely. At the revolution, he refused to take the oaths to William, and was deprived of his preferment. He died in 1700.

TURNER, Robert, an English divine, who left the kingdom on account of his attachment to the Romish church, and was afterwards made canon of Breslaw, and died in 1597.

TURPIN, F. H., professor of belles lettres at Caen, and afterwards at Paris, died in 1799. He wrote the lives of the great Conde, of Marshal

Choiseul, and of Mahomet, a Universal History, and several other works

TURRETIN, Benedict, professor of theology at Geneva, and author of a defence of the Genevese translation of the Bible, died in 1631.

TURRETIN, Francis, son of the preceding, was professor of theology at Geneva, and afterwards an ambassador from the republic to Holland. He died in 1737. His writings were chiefly theological.

TURRETIN, John Alphonsus, son of the preceding, professor of ecclesiastical history at Geneva, was distinguished for his great learning, and died in 1737. He wrote an "Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History," and other works.

TUSSER, Thomas, a writer on agriculture, died in 1580.

TWEDDELL, John, an accomplished scholar, of Northumberland, born in 1769, and died at Athens, in 1799.

TWINING, Thomas, a worthy divine, and enlightened scholar, born in London, in 1735, and died in 1804. He was also a great proficient in music.

TWISS, William, a distinguished presbyterian divine, was president of the Westminster assembly of divines, and rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn. His writings, were on theological subjects. He died in 1645.

TYE, Christopher, a celebrated composer of church music, in the 16th century.

TYERS, Thomas, a political and miscellaneous writer. He published a series of "Political Conferences," which are very highly esteemed, and died in 1787.

TYLER, John, a distinguished revolutionary patriot, of Virginia, and afterwards governor of that state; he died in 1813.

TYNDALL, William, a most zealous English reformer, memorable for having made the first English version of the Bible. He suffered death as a heretic, in 1536.

TYNTE, Edward, governor of the colony of South Carolina, died in 1710.

TYRANNION, a surname of Theophrastus, a celebrated grammarian and critic, of Pontus, who flourished about 50 B. C.

TYRTÆUS, a Greek poet, born at Miletus, flourished about the 25th Olympiad.

TYRWHITT, Thomas, a celebrated critic and antiquary, author and editor of several learned works, and one of the many commentators on Shakspeare. He died in 1786.

TYSILIO, a Welsh bard of the 7th century, author of a Chronicle of Britain.

TYSON, Edward, a distinguished English physician, settled in London, became physician to Bethlehem and Bridewell hospitals, and died in 1708.

TYTLER, James, a learned Scotchman, one of the editors of the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, and author of several valuable works. He died at Salem, Mass., in 1804.

TYTLER, William, a Scottish writer on various subjects of the belles lettres. He died in 1792.

TYTLER, Dr. Henry William, author of several works, died at Edinburgh, in 1808.

TZETZES, Johannes, a celebrated grammarian, of Constantinople, who died about the end of the 12th century. He wrote some valuable books.

U

UBALDINA, Petruccio, a celebrated illuminator on vellum, who flourished early in the 16th century.

UDINO, John d', an Italian painter, the disciple of Raphael, was admired for his landscapes and animals; he died in 1564.

UGHELLI, Ferdinand, a native of Florence, distinguished for his learning and his virtue, published some works, and died at Rome, in 1670.

ULACQ, Adrian, a native of Ghent, author of a Treatise on Trigonometry in Latin, lived in the 17th century.

ULFELD CORNIFIX, count de, a Danish nobleman, who incurred the displeasure of Frederic III., and in his flight from Copenhagen, perished of cold, in 1664.

ULLOA, Dom Antonio de, an eminent Spaniard, died in 1796. When only 18 years old, he was sent, with other gentlemen, to Quito, in South America, for the purpose of ascertaining the figure of the earth; on his return to Europe, he was taken prisoner and carried to England, where he was elected F. R. S. He was again sent to America, as governor of Louisiana.

ULLOAY PEREIRA, Lewis de, a Spanish poet, governor of the province of Leon, died in 1660.

ULPIAN, Domitius, an eminent lawyer, and minister of state to the emperor Alexander Severus. He was very hostile to the Christians, and was assassinated in 226.

ULRICA, Eleonora, daughter of Charles XI. of Sweden, born in 1688. She was proclaimed queen in 1719, and died in 1741, much respected.

ULUG-BEIG, a Persian prince, celebrated for his knowledge of astronomy, and as a learned author. He was killed by his own son, in 1449, after a reign of 40 years.

UNDERHILL, John, one of the first colonists of New England, distinguished for his bravery and good conduct, in the expedition against the Pequot Indians, in which he accompanied captain Mason. He died in 1726.

UPTON, James, an English scholar, head of Taunton grammar school, in Somersetshire, published some valuable works, and died in 1749. His son James was rector of Rissington, and prebend of Rochester; he wrote "Observations on Shakspeare," and published some other works, and died in 1760.

URBAN I., pope after Calixtus I., in 223, and beheaded 7 years after.

URBAN II., Oddon, was elected pope in 1088, and died in 1099, respected for his wisdom, moderation, and courage.

URBAN III., Hubert Crivelli, was chosen pope in 1185, and died two years after.

URBAN IV., James Pantaleon, a native of Troyes, was made pope in 1261, and died in 1264.

URBAN V., William de Grimoald, elected pope in 1362 after Innocent VI. He was the first pope who resided at Rome, and was the patron of learned and religious bodies, founded churches and colleges, and corrected abuses. He died at Avignon, in 1370.

URBAN VI., Bartholomew Prignano, was elevated to the popedom by the populace, in 1378, and died in 1389.

URBAN VII., John Baptist Castagna, was elected pope in 1590, and died twelve days after.

URBAN VIII., Maffeo Barberini, elected pope in 1623; he was an excellent poet, and died in 1644.

URCÆUS, Codrus Anthony, a most learned and unfortunate Italian, who died in 1500. His works consist of speeches, letters, and poems.

URSINS, Anne Mary de la Tremouille, lady of honour to the queen of Spain, and a woman of great powers of mind, died at Rome, in 1722.

URSINUS, Zachary, a native of Breslau, was a disciple of Melancthon, and divinity professor at Heidelberg, and afterwards at Neustadt; he died in 1583.

URSINUS, John Henry, a Lutheran divine, eminent for his learning in sacred and profane history, died at Ratisbon, in 1667.

URSINUS, George, a Danish divine, author of "Hebrew Antiquities," a work of merit.

URSUS, Nicholas Raymarus, a very famous Danish astronomical writer, died in 1600.

USHER, James, archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland, illustrious for piety and learning, died in 1656.

USHER, John, lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire, retired to New York at the commencement of the revolution, as a friend to the British, and died there.

UTENBOGAERT, John, one of the chief supporters of the Remonstrants, author of an Ecclesiastical History, &c.; he died at the Hague, in 1644.

UTENHOVIUS, Charles, a native of Ghent, author of Latin poems, died in 1600.

UXELLES, Nicholas Chalons du Ble, marquis de, a French general, distinguished for his defence of Mayence, during a seige of 56 days, was afterwards marshal of France, and died in 1730.

V

VACHER, N., a French surgical writer, died in 1760.

VACHET, John Anthony le, a French ecclesiastic, distinguished for his piety and charity, died in 1681.

VACHET, Peter Joseph de, a French ecclesiastic, known as the author of some Latin poetry, of merit, died about 1655.

VACQUERIE, John de la, first president of the parliament of Paris. He is celebrated for his firmness in opposing some unpopular measures of Louis XI.

VACQUETTE, John sieur du Cardonndy, a Frenchman, distinguished for his knowledge of jurisprudence, and for his poetical writings; he died in 1739.

VADE, John Joseph, a distinguished French poet, died in 1757.

VADIAN, Joachim, a native of Switzerland, eminent for his knowledge of mathematics, philosophy, medicine, and literature generally; he died in 1551.

VAILLANT DE GUELLIS, or VALENS, bishop of Orleans, died in 1587. He wrote a Latin poem, and other works.

VAILLANT, Sebastian, a distinguished French botanist and botanical writer. He was director of the royal gardens, and died in 1722.

VAILLANT, Walleran, an eminent French painter and engraver, who died at Amsterdam, in 1677.

VAILLANT, John Foy, an antiquary and medalist, to whom France was indebted for the science of medals, and Louis XIV. for one half of his cabinet; he died in 1706. His son John was also a medalist and an author; he died in 1708.

VAISSETTE, don Joseph, a French ecclesiastic, author of a "History of Languedoc," and several other works; he died in 1756.

VALADE, James Francis, an intelligent French printer and bookseller, died in 1784.

VALART, Joseph, a translator of the New Testament, and of Cornelius Nepos, &c.; he died in 1779.

VALAZE, Charles Eleonore Dufriche, a French soldier and lawyer, who was a member of the convention, and distinguished for his hostility to Lewis XVI. He was marked by Marat for execution, and condemned, but killed himself, in 1793.

VALDO, Peter, a Frenchman, who in 1180, became the founder of a sect, called Vaudois. Lewis VII. attempted in vain to restore them to the Catholic church, and his son Philip Augustus, with the same pious view, put 7000 to the sword. His followers though scattered, still exist.

VALENS, Flavius, son of Gratian, shared the imperial throne with his brother. He was defeated and burnt to death in a tower, where he had taken refuge, by the Goths, in 378.

VALENTIN, a pope of Rome, died in 827.

VALENTIN, a heresiarch of the 2d century, an Egyptian by birth, and a follower of Plato's philosophy; he died in 160.

VALENTIN, Basil, the assumed name of a Benedictine of the 16th century, distinguished as an able chymist. His works have been translated into Latin and English, from the German.

VALENTIN, Moses le, a painter, celebrated for his concerts, players, and low scenes, died at Rome, in 1632.

VALENTIN, Michael Bernard, a botanist, and professor of medicine at Gressin. He wrote on botanical and medical subjects, and died in 1729.

VALENTINE, daughter of the duke of Milan, and wife of Lewis, duke of Orleans, died in 1408.

VALENTINIAN I., a son of Gratian, and possessor with his brother Valens, of the imperial throne. He defeated the Germans, and other neighbouring nations, and died in 375.

VALENTINIAN II., son and successor of the preceding, was dethroned by Maximus, reinstated by Theodosius, emperor of the East, and afterwards strangled by one of his own generals, in 392.

VALENTINIAN III., Flavius Placidus, was acknowledged emperor, when only six years old; during his minority, his mother ably maintained the dignity of the empire, but afterwards his dissipations led to his destruction in 455.

VALERIANUS, Publius Licinius, emperor of Rome, in 253. After persecuting the Christians, and fighting the Goths and Scythians, he was defeated and taken by the Persians, and flayed alive, in 263.

VALERIANUS, Pierius, an ingenious Italian philosopher and critic, died in 1558.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a Latin historian. His works are dedicated to Tiberius, in whose age he flourished.

VALESIO, Francis, a Spanish physician and medical writer, who lived about the middle of the 17th century.

VALESIUS, an Arabian, who, in the 3d century became the founder of a new sect.

VALESIUS, Henricus, or HENRY DE VALOIS, a French critic, of great abilities and learning, died in 1676.

VALESIUS, Adrian, or ADRIEN DE VALOIS, brother of the preceding, and a very learned critic and historian; he died in 1692.

VALETTE PARISOT, John de la, grand master of Malta, in 1557. He is distinguished for his brave and successful defence of Malta,

against Solyman II., with 80,000 men. He died in 1568.

VALETTE, John Lewis de Nogaret, duke d'Epernon, a celebrated French general, the friend and faithful servant of Henry III. and IV., and of Lewis XIII., by whom he was respected and honoured, in the highest degree. He died in 1642.

VULGULIO, Charles, an Italian, known as a translator of some of Plutarch's works, lived about 1507.

VALIN, Rene Joshua, a learned writer, of Rochelle, died in 1765.

VALINCOUR, John Baptist Henry du Trousset de, a French writer, born in 1653; he was successor to Racine as historiographer to Lewis XIV., and died in 1730.

VALKENBURGH, Theodore, an eminent painter, of Amsterdam, died in 1721.

VALLA, George, professor of medicine and belles lettres at Venice, died in 1460.

VALLA, Laurentius, an Italian critic, of great parts and learning, died in 1465.

VALLE, Peter de la, a native of Rome, who published a very interesting account of his "Travels in Egypt, Turkey, Persia, and India." He died in 1652.

VALLEE, Geofroi, a French writer, author of a work entitled "Beatitude des Chretiens," which drew upon him the censures of the inquisition. He was burnt at Paris, in 1574.

VALLEE, Simon, an eminent French engraver, in the reign of Lewis XIV.

VALLEMONT, Peter le Lorraine de, a French ecclesiastic, author of "Elements of History," and other works; he died in 1721.

VALLIERE, Louise Francoise, duchesse de la, wife of the duke of Orleans, and mistress of Lewis XIV. She spent the last 35 years of her life in a cloister, in acts of piety and devotion, and died in 1710.

VALLISNIERRI, Anthony, an Italian naturalist, and professor of medicine at Padua. He wrote several medical works, and died in 1730.

VALOIS. See VALESIUS.

VALOIS, Yves de, a jesuit, born at Bourdeaux, in 1694, was professor of hydrography at Rochelle. The time of his death is not known.

VALSALVA, Anthony Marie, an eminent physician and anatomical writer, died in 1723.

VALVERDA, John, a Spanish physician, distinguished as having introduced anatomy into Spain, from Italy. He lived about 1580.

VANAKEN, Joseph, an eminent painter, of Antwerp, died in 1749.

VANBRUGH, sir John, an excellent English dramatist, and architect, died in 1726.

VAN-CEULEN, Ludolph, a distinguished mathematician, of Leyden, in the 17th century.

VAN-CLEVE, Joseph, an eminent French sculptor, died in 1733.

VANCOUVEUR, George, a captain in the English navy, who performed a voyage of discovery to the north Pacific ocean, and round the globe, in 1790-95, to ascertain the existence, if any, of a navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans. He died in 1797.

VANDALE, Anthony, a learned Dutch physician and critic, died in 1708.

VANDEN-ECKOUT, Gerbrandt, a historical and portrait painter, of great merit, at Amsterdam, died in 1674.

VANDEN-VELDE, Adrian, a painter, of Amsterdam, died in 1672.

VANDEN-VELDE, Isaiah, an eminent Flemish painter, died about 1640. His brothers, John and William, were also eminent artists. The former excelled as an engraver, and the latter as a painter.

VANDER-DOES, Jacob, a Dutch landscape painter, who died at the Hague, in 1673.

VANDER-HEYDEN, John, an eminent painter, died at Amsterdam, in 1712.

VANDER-KABEL, Adrian, a painter and engraver, who excelled in sea views, and landscapes; he died at Lyons, in 1695.

VANDER-LINDEN, John Antonides, a learned professor of medicine, at Leyden, died in 1614, having written many medical books.

VANDER-MEER, John, a Dutch landscape painter, who excelled in battles and sea pieces; he died in 1690.

VANDER-MERSCH, general of the insurgents of Brabant, in 1789, against the imperial forces. He distinguished himself by his valour and prudence, and died in 1792.

VANDER-MEULIN, Anthony Francis, a distinguished painter, of Brussels, who accompanied Lewis XIV., in his military expeditions, and gave accurate representations of his sieges and battles. He died at Paris, in 1690.

VANDER-MONDE, Charles Augustin, a physician and medical writer, was censor royal of the university of Bologna, and died in 1762.

VANDER-MONDE, N., a French mathematician, died in 1796.

VANDER-NEER, Eglon, an eminent painter, of Amsterdam, died in 1697.

VANDER-SPIEGEL, an eminent and useful Dutch statesman, died in 1800.

VANDER-ULFT, James, a painter, and burgomaster of Gorcum, his native town, born in 1627.

VANDER-VELDE. See VANDEN-VELDE.

VANDERWERF, Adrian, an eminent Dutch historical and portrait painter, died in 1727.

VANDIEST, Adrian, a Dutch landscape painter, who settled in England, in the reign of Charles II., and died in 1704.

VANDYCK, sir Anthony, an illustrious historical and portrait painter, born at Antwerp, in 1599. He travelled much, but flourished chiefly in England, in the service of Charles I., who knighted him, and gave him his own picture set round with diamonds; he died in 1641.

VANDYCK, Peter, an eminent Dutch historical and portrait painter, died at the Hague, in 1758.

VANE, sir Henry, a famous English statesman, and a political and theological writer, was beheaded on a charge of treason, in 1662.

VAN-EFFEN, Just, a native of Utrecht, known as the translator of "Robinson Crusoe," and other works; he died in 1735.

VAN-EVERDINGEN, Albert, an eminent landscape painter and engraver, of Alkmaer died in 1675. His brothers, John and Cæsar, were also excellent artists.

VAN-EYCK, John, called John Bruges, a Flemish painter, and inventor of the art of mixing colours with oil, flourished in the 15th century.

VAN-HUYSUM, John, a Dutch painter, famous for landscapes, flowers, and fruit pieces; he died in 1749.

VANIERE, James, a French jesuit, and famous Latin poet, died in 1739.

VANINI, Lucilio, a most determined Atheist, who settled in France, and was burnt for blasphemy, in 1619.

VAN-KEULEN, John, a Dutchman, who

edited the "Flambeau de la Mer," at Amsterdam, in 1687.

VANLOO, John Baptist, a French historical and portrait painter, died in 1745.

VANLOO, Charles Andrew, a native of Nice, who settled at Paris, where he was highly distinguished as a painter; he died in 1765.

VAN-MENDER, Charles, a Flemish historical and landscape painter, died in 1606.

VAN NESS, William W., a very eminent lawyer, of New-York, and a judge of the supreme court of that state, died at Charleston, S. C., in 1823, aged 48.

VANNI, Francis, a painter and architect, of Sienna, died at Rome, in 1609.

VANNIUS, or VANNI, Francisco, an Italian historical painter, died in 1610.

VANNIUS, Valentin, a native of Swabia, distinguished for his writings in defence of the Lutheran tenets, in 1557.

VAN-OBSTAL, Gerard, an eminent Flemish sculptor, died in 1668.

VAN-OORT, Adam, a Flemish painter, of eminence, died in 1641.

VAN-OOST, James, a Flemish historical, landscape, and portrait painter, died in 1713.

VAN-ORLAY, Bernard, an eminent Flemish painter, died in 1550.

VAN-OSTADE, Adrian, an eminent painter, of Lubeck, died at Amsterdam, in 1689. His brother Isaac was also an artist.

VANSOMER, Paul, a native of Antwerp, known as a painter. He resided for some time in England, and died in 1621.

VAN-SWIETEN. See SWIETEN VAN.

VAN-TULDEN, Theodore, a painter and engraver, born at Bois le Duc, in 1620; he was a pupil of Rubens.

VAN-UDEN, Lucas an eminent landscape painter, of Antwerp, died in 1660.

VARCHI, Benedict, professor of morality at Padua, was distinguished for the purity and elegance of his language, and for his writings; he died in 1666.

VARDES, Francis Rene du Bec, marquis de, one of the favourites of Lewis XIV. He indiscreetly betrayed the secret debaucheries of his master, for which he was disgraced, and exiled; but was afterwards pardoned, and died at Paris, in 1688.

VARENIUS, Augustus, an eminent Lutheran divine, of Lunenburg, celebrated for his profound knowledge of the Hebrew. It is said that he could repeat the Hebrew bible by heart. He died in 1684.

VARENIUS, Bernard, an eminent Dutch geographer, whose "Geographin Universalis" was translated into English, by sir Isaac Newton; he died in 1660.

VARENNE DE FENILLE, P. C., a distinguished French agriculturalist, was guillotined during the revolution, in 1794.

VARGAS, Alphonso, a native of Toledo, and archbishop of Seville; he died in 1366.

VARGAS, Francis, an eminent Spanish lawyer, was ambassador at several courts, under Charles V., and Philip II., and afterwards a counsellor of state in Spain; he died in a monastery, in 1560.

VARGAS, Lewis de, an eminent painter, of Leville, died in 1590.

VARIGNON, Peter, a distinguished French architect and mathematician, was professor of mathematics, at the college of Mazarine, and an able writer on that science; he died in 1722.

VARILLAS, Anthony a French historical and political writer, died in 1696. He was considered unworthy of credit.

VARIUS, a latin poet, the friend of Horace. Some fragments of his poetry remain.

VARNUM, James Mitchell, a brigadier-general of the American revolutionary army, afterwards a member of congress, and a judge of the north western territory of the United States; he died in 1789.

VARRO, a poet of Gaul, who wrote a poem on the war of the Sequani, and some other works.

VARRO, Marcus Terentius, usually styled the most learned of the Romans, was born 28 B. C. He was 80 years old when he wrote his three books, "De Re Rustica," which are still extant.

VASA. See GUSTAVUS.

VASARI, George, a Florentine painter, died in 1578. He wrote a history of the lives of the most excellent painters, sculptors, and architects from 1300 to 1570.

VASCONCELLOS, Michael, a Portuguese statesman, devoted to the interests of Spain, was murdered during a political convulsion, and his body treated with ignominy, in 1640.

VASCOSAN, Michael de, an eminent French printer, settled at Paris, and died in 1576.

VASSELIER, Joseph, a licentious French poet, died in 1800.

VASSOR, Michael le, a French writer, died in England, in 1718, aged 71.

VATABLUS, Francis, a native of Picardy, and professor of Hebrew, in the royal college, died in 1547.

VATER, Abraham, an eminent German physician and anatomist, famous for his anatomical preparations, which form a curious cabinet at Wirtemburgh. He died in 1751, aged 67.

VATTEL, N., a native of Switzerland, distinguished for his valuable writings on jurisprudence and metaphysics. His "Right of Nations," has given him great celebrity, and a rank with Grotius and Puffendorf, among the writers on Natural Law. He died in 1770.

VATTEL, Emer de, a celebrated Swiss writer on metaphysics and jurisprudence; he died in 1767.

VAVASSEUR, Francis, a French jesuit, distinguished as a teacher of rhetoric and belles lettres, at Paris, and as a lecturer on the Scriptures; he died in 1681.

VAUBAN, Sebastian le Prestre, seigneur de, a famous French engineer, who wrote a "Treatise on Fortification;" he died in 1707.

VAUCANSON, James de, a native of Grenoble, distinguished for his knowledge of mechanics, died in 1782.

VAUDREUIL, marquis de, a brave and energetic French officer, governor of Canada, died in 1725.

VAUGELAS, Claude Favre, lord de, a most accurate and elegant French writer and critic, died in 1650.

VAUGHAN, sir John, lord chief justice of the common pleas, in the reign of Charles II., died in 1674.

VAUGHAN, George, lieutenant-governor of the colony of New Hampshire, died in 1724.

VAUMORIERE, Peter Dortique Sieur, de, a native of France, author of romances, &c., died in 1693.

VAUVENARGUES, Luke Chapier de, a French writer, author of "Introduction to the Knowledge of the Human Mind," a work of merit; he died in 1747.

VAUVILLIERS, John Francis, professor of Greek in the royal college of France, for 20 years. Being opposed to the revolution, he left his country and went to Russia, where he died, in 1800. He published "Letters on Horace," "Essay on Pindar," &c.

VAUX, Nicholas, lord, an Englishman, who was knighted for his valour at the battle of Stoke. He wrote some poems, and died in 1522.

VAUX, Thomas, lord, contributor to a metrical miscellany, called the "Paradise of Dainty Devices;" he died in 1555.

VAUX, Noel Jordan de, a celebrated French general, made governor of Corsica, in 1769, and completed the conquest of that island; he was afterwards raised to the dignity of marshal of France, and died in 1788, having been present at 19 sieges and 14 battles.

VAYER. See MOTHE LE VAYER.

VECELLI, Francis, an able Italian artist, brother of Titian.

VEENINX, John Baptist, of Amsterdam, distinguished as a painter, died in 1660.

VEGA, Lopez Felix de, a Spanish divine, and a dramatic poet of great fertility of genius; he died in 1635.

VEGETIUS, Flavius Renatus, a Roman, who flourished in the 4th century, author of "Military Institutions."

VEGIO. See MAFFÆUS.

VEIL, Charles Marie de, a Jew, of Metz, was converted to Christianity by Bossuet, and made canon of St. Genevieve. After lecturing on theology at Angers, he went to England, where he joined the anabaptists, and became a preacher of that persuasion. He wrote Commentaries on the Scriptures, and died about 1700.

VELASQUEZ, Don Diego de Sylva, a distinguished Spanish painter, the pupil of Herrera and Pacheco; he died in 1660.

VELLEIUS. See PATERCULUS.

VELLUTELLO, Alexander, of Lucca, author of some commentaries on the works of Dante, and of Petrarch, died about 1600.

VELLY, Paul Francis, a jesuit, of Nismes, who wrote a "History of France," a candid and accurate work; he died in 1759.

VELSERUS, Mark, a distinguished civilian, of Augsburg, author of "Rerum Augusto-Vindelicarum;" he died in 1614.

VELTHEIM, A. F., count, a native of Brunswick, an eminent mineralogist, and author of several valuable works on mineralogy; he died in 1801.

VELTHUYSEN, Lambert, of Utrecht, known as the defender of the opinions of Descartes against Voet. He wrote on philosophy, theology, and medicine, and died in 1685.

VENCE, Henry Francis de, a French ecclesiastic, author of "Dissertations and Analysis on the Old Testament," deservedly commended by Calmet; he died in 1749.

VENDOME, Cæsar, duke de, son of Henry IV., was governor of Bretagne, and a brave and virtuous prince; he died in 1665.

VENDOME, Lewis Joseph, duke de, a famous French general, who, in consequence of his great victories, was created a prince of the blood, by Philip V.; he died in 1712.

VENDOME, Philip de, brother of the preceding, distinguished himself in the army under Lewis XIV., and died in 1727.

VENEL, Gabriel Francis, of Pezenas, an able physician, and professor of medicine at Montpellier, where he died in 1776.

VENERONI, an Italian grammarian and lexicographer, in the 17th century.

VENETIANO, Dominic, a Venetian historical painter, who was assassinated by Andrea del Castagno, to whom he had communicated the art of painting in oil, in 1476.

VENETTE, Nicolas, a French physician, author of some medical treatises, &c.; he died in 1698.

VENIERO, Dominic, a Venetian poet, some of whose works were of an immoral tendency, died in 1581. His three brothers, Jerome, Francis, and Lewis, were poets, and prose writers.

VENIUS. See OTHO.

VENN, Henry, an English divine, author of the "Complete Duty of Man," "Sermons on Various Subjects," &c.; he died in 1796.

VENNER, Tobias, an English physician, author of "Via Recta ad Longam Vitam," and other medical works, died in 1660.

VENNER, Thomas, a noted fanatic in the time of Cromwell and Charles II., was originally a winecooper. His followers were called fifth monarchy men. He was executed with 12 of his associates, in 1661.

VERDIER, Anthony du, a native of Montbrisson, historiographer of France, and author of a "Biography of French Authors," died in 1600.

VERDIER, Cæsar, of Moliers, near Avignon, was eminent as an anatomist, and wrote on anatomical and medical subjects; he died in 1759.

VERDUC, Lawrence, an able surgeon, of Toulouse, died in 1695. His son, John Baptist, was a physician, and author of "Operations of Surgery."

VERE, Edward, earl of Oxford, was one of the judges of the unfortunate Mary of Scotland, and a conspicuous actor in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. He wrote some poetry, and died in 1604.

VERE, sir Francis, a renowned English general under queen Elizabeth, who defended Ostend for the Dutch, with 1700 men, against the Spanish army of 12000; he died in 1608.

VERE, Horace, brother of the preceding, also a general in the English army, was created baron Tilbury by Charles I., for his meritorious services, and died in 1635.

VERELST, Simon, a French painter, who excelled in flower pieces and fruits, died in 1710.

VERGENNES, Charles Gravier, count de, an eminent French statesman, died in 1787. As secretary of state for foreign affairs to Louis XVI., he assisted the Americans in their struggle for independence.

VERGER DE HAURANE, John du, abbe de St. Cyran, an eminent French ecclesiastic, who formed a new system of faith, which becoming popular, drew on him the resentment of Richelieu. He died in 1643. Jansen, Arnauld, Pascal, &c., were among his pupils and friends.

VERGIER, James, of Lyons, possessed great poetic talents, but was too dissipated and licentious to obtain distinction. He was killed by robbers, at Paris, in 1720.

VERGIL, Polydore, an Italian priest who settled in England, became an author, and died in 1555.

VERGNE, Louis Elizabeth, de la, a French general, who served under Lewis XV. in Flanders, with great reputation, was the friend of learned men, and author of numerous works. He died in 1782.

VERGNIAUD, Peter Victorin, an advocate of Bourdeaux, was a member of the national

assembly, and active in recommending violent measures. He fell under the displeasure of Robespierre, and suffered on the scaffold, in 1793.

VERHEYEN, Philip, professor of anatomy in the college at Louvain, and author of some medical works, died in 1710.

VERKOLIE, John, an eminent Dutch painter and engraver, died in 1693.

VERMANDER, Charles, a Flemish painter and poet, died in 1607.

VERMEYEN, John Cornelius, surnamed the Bearded, a Dutch historical and portrait painter, who attended the emperor Charles V., and drew his encampments, sieges, and battles on the spot; he died in 1559.

VERNES, Jacob, a divine, and an author, of Geneva, died in 1788.

VERNET, Joseph, a most eminent marine and landscape painter, of France, died in 1789.

VERNEUIL, Catherine Henrietta de Balzac, marquise de, a French lady, who captivated the heart of Henry IV., and, after his marriage to Mary de Medicis, conspired to dethrone him. She was exiled, and died in 1633.

VERNEY, Guichard Joseph du, professor of anatomy at Paris, of great celebrity, died in 1730.

VERNON, Edward, a renowned English admiral, died in 1757.

VERNULÆUS, Nicholas, professor of belles lettres, at Louvain, and an author, died in 1649.

VERONESE, Paul Caliari, a native of Verona, greatly distinguished as a painter, died at Venice, in 1588.

VERONESE, Alexander Turchi, a painter, of Verona, died at Rome, in 1670.

VERONESE, Carlo, a Venetian, respectable as an actor and dramatic writer, at Paris, died in 1760.

VERROCHIO. Andrew, a Florentine sculptor and painter the first who found out the art of taking and preserving the likeness of the face, by moulding off the features in plaster of Paris; he died in 1488.

VERSCHURING, Henry, a Dutch historical and landscape painter, was drowned in 1690.

VERSE, Noel Aubert de, a theological writer, of Mans, who embraced the tenets of Calvin, and afterwards became a Roman catholic; he died in 1714.

VERSKOVES, James Francis, a Flemish artist, who settled in England, and died in 1749. His vases and figures, in wood and ivory, were much admired.

VERSTEGAN, Richard, a writer on English antiquities, and the etymology of old English words; he died in 1625.

VERT, Dom Claude de, an Italian, ecclesiastic, devoted himself to the ceremonies of the church of Rome, of which he wrote a history; he died in 1708.

VERTOT D'AUBOEUF, Rene Aubert de, an agreeable and elegant French historical writer, died in 1735.

VERTUE, George, a celebrated engraver and antiquary, of Westminster, died in 1757.

VERUS, Lucius Ceionius Commodus, son of Ælius, distinguished himself against the barbarians in the East, in the time of Marcus Aurelius, with whom he shared the throne. He died at the age of 39.

VERWEY, John, a learned Dutch author, died at the Hague, in 1690.

VESALIUS, Andrew, a celebrated Flemish anatomist and physician, died in 1674.

VESPASIAN, Titus Flavius, a general in the Roman army, was proclaimed emperor, A. D 69; his reign was marked by wisdom, moderation and firmness. He died A. D. 79.

VESPUTIUS. See AMERICUS.

VICARS, John, an English divine, who wrote in favour of the presbyterians: he died in 1652.

VICARY, Thomas, of London, the first anatomical writer in the English language, lived about 1550.

VICENTE, Giles, a famous dramatic poet, of Lisbon, in the 16th century.

VICO, John Baptist, professor of rhetoric, in the University at Naples, died in 1740.

VICQ D'AZIR, Felix, a very celebrated physician, of Paris, died in 1794.

VICTOR I., pope after Eleutherus, in 193, suffered martyrdom, in 202. During his age, violent disputes arose about the proper time for Easter.

VICTOR II., Gibehard, elected pope after Leo IX., in 1055, and died two years after; he was an active pontiff.

VICTOR III., Didier, was elected pope in 1086, and died 1087.

VICTOR, Sextus Aurelius, a Roman historian, who flourished under the emperors Constantius and Julian.

VICTOR, Amadeus, duke of Savoy, and first king of Sardinia. He abdicated the throne in favour of his son, and died in 1732.

VICTOR, Benjamin, a dramatic writer, died in 1779.

VICTORIUS or VETTORIN, Peter, a very learned Florentine, died in 1585.

VICTORIUS, Benedict, was professor of medicine at Bologna, and a medical writer; he died in 1552. His uncle Lionel, was also professor of medicine at Bologna, and died in 1530.

VIDA, Mark Jerome, an illustrious Latin poet, died in 1566.

VIETA, Francis, master of requests to queen Margaret, born in 1540, and died in 1603. He was celebrated as a mathematician, and was the first who used letters in algebra.

VIEUSSENS, Raymond de, a distinguished French physician and medical author, died in 1715.

VIGAND, or WIGAND, John, a Lutheran divine, who was engaged in the publication of "The Centuries of Madgeburgh," an important work; he died in 1587.

VIGILIUS, an African bishop, about 484. He ably opposed the heretics of his age.

VIGILIUS, made pope by the wife of Justinian, in 537. He was afterwards banished from Rome, and died in 555.

VIGNES, Peter des, of Capua, rose from obscurity to be chancellor of the German empire. He was accused of an attempt to poison his sovereign, for which his eyes were put out. He killed himself in prison, in 1249.

VIGNOLE, James Baroggio, an eminent Italian architect, died in 1573.

VIGNOLES, Stephen de, better known by the name of la Hire, was one of the ablest generals in the service of Charles VII.; he died in 1447.

VIGNOLES, Alphonso de, a French theological writer, who, as a Calvinist, fled to Prussia on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and was made director of the royal academy at Berlin; he died in 1744.

VILLALPANDUS, John Baptist, a jesuit, of Cordoba, author of "Desultory Commentaries on Ezekiel," died in 1608.

VILLARET, Claude, an actor on the French stage, author of a "History of France," and other works; he died in 1766.

VILLARS, Andrew de Brancas de, a French general, who espoused the interests of the league against Henry IV., but afterwards abandoned it; he was taken prisoner and murdered, in 1595.

VILLARS, Louis Hector, marquis and duke of, marshal of France, and one of the greatest generals of his time, died in 1734.

VILLEFORE, Joseph Francis Bourgoin de, a Frenchman, devoted to literary pursuits, and publisher of various works on history; he died in 1737.

VILLENA, marquis of, a Spanish poet, who translated Virgil's Æneid into Spanish verse, and died in 1434.

VILLENEUVE, Gabrielle Susanne Barbot de, a celebrated French novel writer, died in 1755.

VILLERS, Charles Francis Dominic de, a distinguished French writer, professor of philosophy at Gottingen, and a refugee during the revolution, died in 1815.

VILLETTE, Charles, marquis de, a French writer, and a member of the convention, died in 1793.

VILLIERS, George, duke of Buckingham, a great statesman, and the favourite of two kings, was assassinated in 1628.

VILLIERS, George, duke of Buckingham, son of the preceding, a very distinguished statesman, poet, and dramatic writer, died in 1688.

VILLOISON, John Baptist Gaspard d'Ansse de, a learned French critic and antiquary, professor of Greek, in France, died in 1805.

VILLOTTE, James, a French jesuit, who travelled into Armenia, and published Commentaries on the Gospels, &c.; he died in 1743.

VINCENT, Thomas, an English non-conformist divine, author of an "Explanation of the Catechism," and other religious tracts, died in 1671.

VINCENT, Nathaniel, an English dissenting divine, and author of sermons, &c.; he died in 1697.

VINCENT, William, D. D., a very learned English divine, died in 1815.

VINCI, Leonard, an illustrious Italian painter, died in 1520.

VINER, sir Robert, a goldsmith and banker of London, who lent the administration of Charles II. considerable sums of money.

VINER, Charles, an eminent English law writer, died in 1757.

VINES, Richard, one of the assembly of divines, under the presbyterian government, distinguished as a Greek scholar and philologist, and was very eminent as a preacher; he died in 1655.

VINNIUS, Arnold, professor of law at Leyden, and author of Commentaries on the Institutes of Justinian; he died in 1657.

VIOT, Marie Ann Henrietta Payan de l'Estang, of Dresden, a lady, so distinguished for learning and wit, and for the versatility of her genius, that she was honoured with a seat in the academy of Nismes, and died in 1802.

VIRGILIUS, Publius Maro, the most excellent of all the ancient Roman poets, was born at Andes, near Mantua, 70 B. C., in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus, and died 18 B. C.

VIRGINIA, daughter of Virginius, was stabbed to the heart by her father, to prevent the violence which Appius meditated against her person. This created a revolution, about 450 B. C.

VISCONTI, Ennius Quirinus, an eminent Italian antiquary, and writer on antiquarian subjects, keeper of the museum at Paris, died in 1818.

VITELLIO, or VITELLO, of Poland, author of a Treatise on Optics, in the middle of the 13th century.

VITELLI, Paul, an excellent general, was, by the Florentines, ungratefully put to death, in 1499.

VITELLIUS, Aulus, a Roman emperor whose reign was marked by every species of licentiousness; he was assassinated, A. D. 69.

VITRINGA, Campegio, a native of Friesland, was professor in the university of Franeker, and a learned author; he died in 1722.

VITRUVIUS, Marcus Pollio, a Roman architect, who flourished about 15 B. C.

VIVALDI, Antonio, a famous Italian musician, died in 1743.

VIVARES, Francis, a most ingenious and celebrated landscape engraver, died in 1780.

VIVENS, Francis de, a French physician, and an author, died in 1780.

VIVES, John Lewis, a learned Spaniard, who wrote some theological and other works, and died in 1540.

VIVIANI, Vincent, a famous mathematician, of Florence, and author of many valuable works. He was the pupil and friend of Galileo, and died in 1703.

VIVIEN, Joseph, a painter, of Lyons, died in 1735.

VLODOMIR, grand duke of Russia, was debauched in his youth, but in 989 he embraced Christianity, and was regarded, after his death, by his subjects, as an apostle and a saint.

VOETIUS, Gisbert, a learned divine, professor of theology and of oriental languages a Utrecht, for 40 years, died in 1677. His son Paul, was professor of law at Utrecht, and author of some valuable works; he died in 1667. John, the son of Paul, was professor of law at Leyden, and died in 1714.

VOGLERUS, Valentine Henry, a physician, and medical writer, of Helmstadt, died in 1677.

VOIGT, Godfrey, a learned Lutheran divine, born at Misnia, and died at Hamburgh, in 1682.

VOISENON, Charles Henry de Fusee de, a French ecclesiastic, who left his profession and became a dramatic writer; he died in 1775.

VOISIN, Joseph de, of Bourdeaux, a divine and theological writer, died in 1685.

VOISIN, Daniel Francis, counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and chancellor of France, eminent for his talents, integrity, and virtue; he died in 1718.

VOITURE, Vincent, a polite and elegant French miscellaneous writer, and poet, died in 1648.

VOLDER, Burchel de, of Amsterdam, professor of philosophy and mathematics at Leyden, where he died in 1709.

VOLKOF, Feodor, a most excellent actor, the Garrick of Russia, whose talents for the stage were as great as those of Sumorokof for dramatic composition; he died in 1763.

VOLMAR, Isaac, a German statesman, who was ambassador at the conferences before the peace of Westphalia; he died in 1662.

VOLNEY, Constantine Francis Chassebeuf de, a distinguished and voluminous French writer, died in 1802.

VOLTAIRE, Marie Francis Arouet de, gentleman of the bedchamber, and historiographer to the king of France, a most celebrated French historian, philosopher, dramatic writer, and epic poet, died in 1788.

VONDEL, Justus, or Josse du, a Dutch poet, of very considerable eminence, died in 1679, aged 91.

VOPISCUS, Flavius, a Syracusan, who lived in the reign of Diocletian, author of the lives of Aurelian, Tacitus, &c.

VORSTIUS, Conrad, a learned German protestant divine and polemic writer, died in 1622.

VORSTIUS, Ælius Everard, professor of medicine at Leyden, died in 1624.

VORTIGERN, a renowned British chief, who, for his valour, was elected king of South Britain. He was burnt in a castle which he had built in North Wales, in 484.

VOS, Martin de, a historical painter, of Antwerp, died in 1604.

VOSSIUS, Gerard John, a very learned professor of chronology and eloquence, at Leyden, and of history, at Amsterdam, where he died in 1649.

VOSSIUS, Francis, brother of the preceding, author of a poem on a naval victory obtained by Van Tromp, died in 1645.

VOSSIUS, Dionysius, son of Gerard John, celebrated for his learning, though he died at the age of 22, in 1633.

VOSSIUS, Isaac, younger brother of the preceding, a man of great learning, died in 1688.

VOSSIUS, Gerard, another brother, was eminent as a critic, and died in 1640. Matthew, also a brother, wrote a valuable "Chronicle of Holland," and died in 1646.

VOSSIUS, Gerard, a Roman catholic divine, died at Liege, in 1609. He edited and enriched with notes, the works of Gregory Thaumaturgus, Ephrem Syrus, and some pieces of Chrysostom and Theodoret.

VOSTERMAN, a famous Dutch landscape painter, died in 1693.

VOUET, Simon, a celebrated historical and portrait painter, of Paris, died in 1641.

VROON, Henry Cornelius, a celebrated Dutch painter. The time of his death is not known.

W

WACE, Robert, a native of Jersey, canon of Bayeux, and a poet, flourished in the 12th century.

WADING, Peter, a native of Ireland, who joined the jesuits, and was professor of theology at Prague, and at Louvain; he died in 1644.

WADING, Luke de, an Irish cordelier, author of "Annals of his Order," &c., died in 1655.

WADSWORTH, Thomas, an English divine, respected for his learning, piety, and charity, died in 1676.

WADSWORTH, Benjamin, an American clergyman, distinguished for his piety and learning, was president of Harvard college. He died in 1737.

WADSWORTH, Jeremiah, an active and energetic officer of the revolution, and a member of congress from Connecticut; he died about 1804.

WAFFER, Lionel, an English surgeon, who published an account of his voyages to the South Seas, in 1699.

WAGENSEIL, John Christopher, a very learned German polemical writer died in 1705.

WAGNER, John James, a Swiss physician, author of "Historia Naturalis Helvetiæ Curiosa," died in 1695.

WAGSTAFFE, Thomas, an English prelate, and an author, died in 1712.

WAILLEY, Noel Francis de, a distinguished French philologist, died in 1801.

WAKE, Isaac, English ambassador to Venice, Savoy, and France; he died in 1632.

WAKE, Dr. William, archbishop of Canterbury, and a most celebrated polemical writer, died in 1737.

WAKEFIELD, Robert, an eminent English divine, was Hebrew professor at Oxford, and author of some theological works; he died in 1537.

WAKEFIELD, Gilbert, an eminent polemical and classical writer, died in 1801.

WALDECK, Christian Augustus, prince of, a distinguished Austrian general, died in 1798.

WALDO, Peter, a merchant, of Lyons, was the founder of the sect called Waldenses, in the 12th century.

WALES, William, a very distinguished writer on mathematics, and secretary to the board of longitude; he went round the world with captain Cook, in his first voyage, and died in 1799.

WALES, Samuel, D. D., a distinguished American clergyman, professor of divinity in Yale college; he died in 1794.

WALKER, Clement, celebrated for his determined opposition to Cromwell's authority. He died in the tower, in 1651.

WALKER, Edward, an English author, was made secretary at war to Charles I., in 1639, and at the restoration, a clerk of the privy council; he died in 1676.

WALKER, Adam, a lecturer in philosophy, born in Westmoreland, and bred a weaver. He passed some time as writing-master and accountant at Macclesfield, and afterwards travelled as a lecturer. He died in 1821.

WALKER, Robert, principal painter to Oliver Cromwell, died just before the restoration.

WALKER, George, a celebrated Irish divine who was killed at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690.

WALKER, George, F. R. S., a dissenting minister of eminence, who published the first part of a Treatise on Conic Sections, and died in 1807. Of a petition for recognising American independence, drawn up by him, Mr. Burke declared, that he would rather have been the author of that piece, than of all his own compositions.

WALKER, John, an eminent writer on English grammar and elocution, and author of "A Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language;" he died in 1807.

WALKER, John, D. D., an English divine, rector of St. Mary's, Exeter, where he died, in 1725.

WALKER, William, an English divine, the preceptor of sir Isaac Newton, and author of several useful works on grammar, logic, &c.; he died in 1684.

WALKER, Samuel, an English divine, author of some sermons, died in 1761.

WALKER, Obadiah, an English papist, who wrote a violent pamphlet against Luther; he died in 1698.

WALL, Martin, M. D., an English physician, and a medical writer, died in 1776.

WALLACE, sir William, a gallant general of the Scots, who endeavoured to rescue his

country from the English yoke, but being betrayed into the hands of the English, by sir John Monteith, in whom he had confided, he was condemned and executed as a traitor, in 1303.

WALLER, Edmund, an eminent English poet, and political writer, died in 1687.

WALLEY, Thomas, an English clergyman, who came to America, in 1663, and was settled in Barnstable, Mass., where he was eminently useful. He died in 1679.

WALLEY, John, a judge of the superior court of the colony of Massachusetts, died about 1700.

WALLIS, John, an eminent English mathematician, died in 1703.

WALLIS, Dr. George, an English medical writer, poet, and satirist, died in 1802.

WALLIUS, James, a native of Courtrai, celebrated among the jesuits for his learning and his talents as a Latin poet, died in 1680.

WALPOLE, sir Robert, earl of Orford, a very eminent statesman and political writer, was prime minister under George I. and II.; he died in 1745.

WALPOLE, Horace, earl of Orford, youngest son of the preceding, died in 1797. He was the author of numerous publications.

WALSH, William, an English critic and poet, the friend of Dryden, and the patron of Pope; he died in 1708.

WALSINGHAM, Thomas, a Benedictine monk, historian of France, in the 15th century.

WALSTEIN, Albert, duke of Friedland, a distinguished German officer, remarkable for his popularity among his soldiers. He was murdered by order of the emperor, in 1634.

WALSYNGHAM, sir Francis, a great statesman in the reign of queen Elizabeth, author of an excellent treatise, called "The Complete Ambassador;" he died in 1589.

WALTER. See ROBINS.

WALTER, Thomas, a popular American clergyman, in Massachusetts, died in 1725.

WALTER, Nehemiah, came to America from Ireland, when young, was educated at Harvard college, and afterwards ordained as pastor of a church, at Roxbury, Mass.; he died in 1750.

WALTER, Thomas, a distinguished botanist, of South Carolina, author of "Flora Caroliniana;" he died about 1799.

WALTERS, John, M. A., a Welsh divine, rector of Llandocan, and author of an English and Welsh Dictionary, and some other works; he died in 1797.

WALTHER, N., a native of Nuremberg, known as the first who discovered the astronomical refraction of light; he flourished in the 16th century.

WALTHER, Michael, professor of divinity at Helmstadt, and author of "Harmonia Biblica," &c.; he died in 1662.

WALTHER, Christopher Theodosius, a German missionary to Tranquebar, and an author; he died at Dresden, in 1741.

WALTHER, Augustin Frederic, professor of anatomy at Leipsic, and author of some medical treatises; he died about 1735.

WALTON, Brian, bishop of Chester, and editor of the Polyglott Bible in 6 volumes; he died in 1661.

WALTON, Izaak, author of the "Complete Angler," and other works, died in 1683.

WALTON, sir George, an English admiral, died in 1740.

WALTON, George, a distinguished and active patriot, of Georgia, during the revolution. was a member of congress, in 1776, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence. He was afterwards chief-justice of Georgia, a member of the senate of the United States from, and governor of, that state. He died in 1804.

WANLEY, Nathaniel, vicar of Trinity church, in Coventry, author of a curious book, entitled "The Wonders of the little World;" he died about 1690.

WANLEY, Humphrey, son of the preceding, was librarian to Lord Oxford He travelled through England in search of Anglo Saxon MSS., and died in 1726.

WANSLEB, John Michael, a German, who was employed by Ludolf, to print his Æthiopic dictionary. He afterwards visited Egypt on a christian mission, and published an account of that country. He died in 1679.

WANTON, William, governor of the colony of Rhode Island, died in 1737.

WANTON, John, succeeded the preceding, as governor of Rhode Island, in 1734.

WANTON, Gideon, governor of Rhode Island, died in 1767.

WANTON, Joseph, also governor of Rhode Island, died in 1780.

WARBURTON, William, bishop of Gloucester, a very eminent theological writer, critic, and controversialist; he died in 1779. His works are very numerous.

WARD, Samuel, D. D., an English divine, who suffered great persecution during the civil wars, and died in consequence of hard treatment, in 1643.

WARD, Seth, bishop of Salisbury, famous for his skill in mathematics and astronomy; he died in 1689.

WARD, John, LL. D., an eminent English critic and antiquary, died in 1758.

WARD, Samuel, author of a "Modern System of Natural History," a work of merit; he died in 1790.

WARD, Edward, generally called Ned, a burlesque writer, of England, died in 1731.

WARD, Nathaniel, first minister of Ipswich, Mass., was a native of England, and came to America to avoid religious persecution. He afterwards returned to England, and died there, in 1653.

WARD, Richard, governor of the colony of Rhode Island, in 1740.

WARD, Thomas, son of the preceding, was secretary of Rhode Island, and a distinguished scholar; he died in 1760.

WARD, Samuel, brother of the preceding, chief-justice and governor of Rhode Island, and a member of the continental congress· he died in 1776.

WARD, Henry, one of the most active revolutionary patriots of Rhode Island, and secretary of the colony; he died in 1797.

WARD, Artemas, a member of congress in 1774, and one of the oldest major generals in the American army; he died in 1800.

WARD, William, a distinguished English missionary, in the East Indies, who died there in 1823.

WARE, sir James, a celebrated antiquary and historian, of Ireland, died in 1666.

WARE, James, a very eminent oculist in London, died in 1815. His success in extracting the cataract has very rarely been equalled.

WARGENTIN, Peter, a learned Swede, who published Tables for computing the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, and died in 1783.

WARHAM, William, archbishop of Canterbury, and lord chancellor of England, under Henry VII. and VIII ; he died in 1532

WARHAM, John, first minister of the church in Windsor, Conn., died in 1670.

WARIN, John, a native of Liege, famous as an engraver and sculptor, his two busts of Henry XIV. in bronze, and of cardinal Richelieu in gold, are greatly admired. He died in 1672.

WARING, Edward, an eminent English mathematician, author of "Miscellanea Analytica," and other works; he died in 1798.

WARNER, William, author of a historical poem, called Albion's England; he died in 1609

WARNER, Ferdinando, LL. D., an English divine, celebrated for his theological, biographical, historical, and medical writings; he died in 1768.

WARNER, John, D. D., son of the preceding, was chaplain to the English embassy at Paris, and died in 1800. He wrote a learned Treatise on the pronunciation of Greek, and translated the "Life of Friar Gerard" from the Spanish.

WARNER, Richard, a learned English botanist and botanical writer, died in 1775.

WARREN, James, a distinguished and efficient friend of the American revolution, president of the provincial congress, after the death of general Warren, and, for a short time, paymaster-general of the army. He died in 1808.

WARREN, Joseph, an eminent physician, of Boston, was early distinguished as one of the most vigilant and energetic friends of American rights in the colonies, and is revered for his services at the trying period previous to the revolution. He was appointed major-general in the American army, and was killed at the battle of Bunker's Hill, in the 35th year of his age.

WARREN, Mercy, of Massachusetts, wife of the preceding, authoress of a "History of the American Revolution," and some poetical pieces; she died in 1814.

WARREN, John, M. D., brother of general Joseph Warren, was a distinguished physician, of Boston, and professor of surgery and anatomy, in Harvard college; he died in 1815.

WARREN, sir John Borlase, baronet, an ambassador from England to Russia, and a distinguished English admiral; he died in 1822.

WARTON, Thomas, an English divine, and professor of poetry at Oxford; he died in 1745.

WARTON, Thomas, a celebrated English biographer, annotator, antiquary and poet, became poet laureat of England, in 1785, and died in 1790.

WARTON, Dr. Joseph, brother of the preceding, a learned divine, and an ingenious poet and critical writer, died in 1800.

WARWICK, Richard Nevil, earl of, a famous general and statesman, who acquired the title of King-maker, from the versatility of his conduct, and the success that attended it, in the civil war between Henry VI. and Edward IV. He died in 1471.

WARWICK, sir Philip, an eminent English writer in the time of the civil wars. His principal work is "Memoirs of the reign of Charles I. He died in 1682.

WASER, I. H., an ecclesiastic of Zurich, was beheaded for some strictures on the administration of public affairs, in 1780.

WASER, Anna, daughter of a senator at Zurich, a miniature painter; she died in 1713.

WASHBURN, Joseph, minister of a church in Farmington, Conn. died in 1805.

WASHINGTON, George, a most consummate general, statesman and patriot; one of the founders of the American republic; the first president of the federal government; and one of the few who have been great, without being criminal. He died in 1799, aged nearly 68. His fame is imperishable.

WASHINGTON, William, a remote relative of the preceding, was also a distinguished officer of the revolution. He died in 1810.

WASSE, Christopher, author of a translation of Grotius' Catechism into Greek verse; he died in 1690.

WATELET, Claude Henry, a French author, member of the academy, and of several foreign learned societies; he died in 1786.

WATERLAND, Dr. Daniel, an eminent English divine and polemical writer, died in 1740.

WATERLOO, Anthony, a native of Utrecht, eminent as a painter in the 16th century.

WATRIN, Henriette, Helen, and Agatha, three sisters of Verdun, who perished on the scaffold, in 1793, for strewing flowers in the way of the king of Prussia as he entered their town.

WATS, Gilbert, D. D., of Yorkshire, translated into English "Davila's History of the Civil Wars," and died in 1657.

WATSON, John, an English divine, author of a Latin tragedy called Absalom; he died in 1559.

WATSON, Thomas, M. A., an English nonconformist divine, and theological writer, died in 1673.

WATSON, James, a native of Aberdeen, eminent as a painter, died in 1728.

WATSON, David, M. A., of Brechin, in Scotland, was professor of philosopy at St. Andrews, and author of a prose translation of Horace. He died a victim to licentious habits, in 1756.

WATSON, Robert, was professor of logic, rhetoric, and belles letters, at St. Andrews, and afterwards principal of the college. He wrote a History of the Reign of Philip III. of Spain, and died in 1780.

WATSON, John, an English divine, and author of a "History of Halifax," died in 1763.

WATSON, colonel Henry, a celebrated engineer in the service of the East India Company, and of eminent skill in naval architecture, died in 1786.

WATSON, Henry, a native of London, eminent as a lecturer in anatomy, and as a medical writer; he died in 1793.

WATSON, sir William, an eminent physician, of London, author of various tracts on electricity; he died in 1787.

WATSON, Richard, a celebrated English prelate, who became bishop of Llandaff; he wrote, among other works, an answer to Paine's Age of Reason, called an Apology for the Bible, and died in 1816.

WATT, James, F. R. S., LL. D., born at Greenock, was bred a mathematical instrument maker. He improved the steam engine, and invented a new micrometer and machine for drawing in perspective; he died in 1819.

WATTEAU, Anthony, a famous French painter, died in 1721.

WATTS, Isaac, a dissenting divine, philosopher, poet, and mathematician, of uncommon genius, and celebrity, died in 1748.

WAYNE, Anthony, a major-general in the American army, during the revolution, distinguished for his patriotism, bravery, and skill,

and for his important services; he afterwards had command of the western army, and in a contest with the Indians, gained a complete victory. He died in 1796.

WEARE, Meshech, a judge and chief-justice of New-Hampshire, and afterwards president of that state;" he died in 1786.

WEAVER, John, a famous English dancing-master, and writer on his art, died about 1730.

WEBB, Philip Carteret, a very distinguished English antiquarian and law writer, died in 1770.

WEBB, Daniel, an Englishman, author of some esteemed "Dissertations on Music, Poetry and Painting;" he died in 1798.

WEBB, John, an American clergyman, settled at Boston; he died in 1750.

WEBB, Benjamin, a celebrated and ingenious penman, of England, died in 1774.

WEBBE, Samuel, a most admirable composer of music, died in 1816.

WEBBER, Samuel, D. D., a native of Massachusetts, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard University, and afterwards, president of that institution; he died in 1810.

WEBSTER, William, an able English writing master, author of a Treatise on Arithmetic, &c.; he died in 1744.

WEBSTER, Dr. Charles, an eminent physician and medical writer, born at Edinburgh, in 1759, and died in 1795.

WEBSTER, Samuel, D. D., minister of Salisbury, Mass., died in 1796.

WEBSTER, John, one of the principal settlers of Hartford, was governor of Connecticut, in 1656; he removed to Massachusetts, and died there in 1665.

WECHEL, Christopher, an eminent printer at Paris, died in 1581.

WEDGWOOD, Josiah, F. R. and A. SS. to whose indefatigable labours England is indebted for the establishment of the pottery of Staffordshire. He died in 1795.

WEEVER, or WEAVER, John, an English antiquary, and an author of worth; he died in 1632.

WEIMAR, Bernard, duke of Saxe, a distinguished general under Lewis XIII.; he died in 1639.

WELBY, Henry, a noted eccentric character, of Lincolnshire, who confined himself in an obscure house in London, where he remained unseen by any one, until his death, in 1636, a period of 44 years.

WELDE, Thomas, first minister of Roxbury, Mass., died in England, while there as an agent of Massachusetts.

WELLENS, James Thomas Joseph, was bishop of Antwerp, and distinguished for his learning and virtues; he died in 1784.

WELLER, Jerome, a native of Freyberg, the friend and favourite of Luther, and a theological writer; he died in 1572.

WELLER, James, professor of theology at Wittemberg, where he died, in 1664.

WELLES, Samuel, M. A., an English divine, distinguished for his usefulness during the civil wars, and for his eloquence as a preacher; he died after the restoration.

WELLES, Noah, D. D., an American divine, and controversial writer, settled at Stamford, Conn.; he died about 1776.

WELLES, Thomas, one of the first colonists of Hartford, and governor of the colony of Connecticut; he died in 1660.

WELLS, Edmund, D. D., professor of Greek in the university of Oxford. He wrote numerous pamphlets against the dissenters, and a work of merit on the Geography of the Bible, &c., and died in 1730.

WELLS, William Charles, an American physician, who joined the British in the revolution, and died in England, in 1817

WELLS, John, an eminent lawyer, of New-York, died in 1823.

WELLWOOD, James, M. A., a native of Perth, author of several religious tracts, died in 1680.

WELLWOOD, Dr. Thomas, a native of Edinburgh, who published "Memoirs of England, from 1588 to 1688;" he died in 1716.

WELSTED, Leonard, an English poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, died in 1747.

WENCESLEUS, son of Charles IV., emperor of Germany, succeeded his father in 1378; he was deposed in 1400, and died king of Bohemia, in 1419. His character was that of a debauched, capricious, and cruel prince.

WENTWORTH, Thomas, earl of Stafford, a celebrated statesman under Charles I., was beheaded on a false charge of treason, in 1641.

WENTWORTH, Benning, first governor of the colony of New-Hampshire, died in 1770.

WERDMULLER, John Rodolph, a historical and landscape painter, of Zurich, was drowned in 1668.

WERENFELS, John James, a German divine, author of some sermons and homilies; he died in 1655. His son Peter, was professor of theology at Basil, and died in 1703.

WERENFELS, Samuel, son of Peter, was a professor at Basil, highly respected for his learning and his virtues; he died in 1740. His works are chiefly on theology, philosophy, and philology.

WERFF, Adrian Vander, a historical and portrait painter, of Rotterdam, died in 1727. His brother Peter, was also eminent in historical pieces, and died in 1718.

WERNER, Abraham Gottlieb, a very eminent mineralogist, born in Upper Lusatia, in 1750, and died in 1817.

WESENBEC, Matthew, professor of law, at Jena, and at Wittemberg, where he died in 1586.

WESLEY, Samuel, an English divine and poet, died in 1735.

WESLEY, Samuel, son of the preceding, and a poet also, died in 1739.

WESLEY, John, brother of the foregoing, celebrated as the founder of the sect called methodists; he died in 1791.

WESLEY, Charles, brother of the preceding, a minister also among the methodists, and of respectable talents as a scholar and a poet; he died in 1788.

WESSELLUS, John, a learned ecclesiastic, of Groningen, who was regarded by many as the forerunner of Luther; he died in 1489.

WEST, Dr. Gilbert, a learned English writer, author of several valuable works; he died in 1756.

WEST, Thomas, an English antiquary, and an author, died in 1779.

WEST, Benjamin, a very eminent painter, born in Pennsylvania, in 1738. His parents were quakers. Going to England, he met with great encouragement in his art, and became president of the Royal Academy of London. He died in 1820.

WEST, John, governor of the colony of Virginia, in 1635.

WEST, Samuel, D. D., an American clergyman, settled at Boston; he died in 1808.

WEST, Joseph, was governor of South Carolina in 1671, and in subsequent years.

WEST, Francis, a magistrate, and governor of the colony of Virginia, in 1626.

WEST, Samuel, D. D., an American minister, settled at New-Bedford, died in 1807.

WEST, Benjamin, an eminent lawyer and member of congress from the state of New-Hampshire; he died in 1817.

WEST, Benjamin, LL. D., professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the college at Providence, Rhode Island; he died in 1813.

WEST, James, M. A., was one of the joint secretaries to the British treasury, for about 20 years, and some time president of the Royal Society; he died in 1772.

WEST, Richard, an English lawyer, was made lord chancellor of Ireland, in 1725, and died the year after.

WEST, Elizabeth, a native of Edinburgh, who became known for her eccentricities and mystical opinions; she died in 1735.

WESTERLO, Eilardus, D. D., a native of Holland, came to America, in 1760, as pastor of the Dutch church in Albany, and was highly esteemed and distinguished as a preacher; he died in 1790.

WESTFIELD, Thomas, a native of Ely, was made archbishop of St. Albans, and soon after, bishop of Bristol. He was so eloquent and pathetic a preacher, that he was called the weeping prophet; he died in 1644.

WESTON, Richard, an English thread hosier, who became eminent as a horticulturalist, and published some useful tracts on that subject; he died in 1806.

WESTEIN, John Rodolphus, a native of Basil, where he was professor of Greek and of theology. He published several valuable works, and died in 1711. His brother John Henry, was celebrated in Holland as a printer, and a man of erudition; he died in 1726.

WESTEIN, John James, a very learned divine and author, born at Basil; he died in 1754.

WHALLEY, Peter, an English divine, and eminent critic, and commentator on Shakspeare and Ben Jonson; he died in 1791.

WHARTON, George, an Englishman, who lost extensive property in the civil wars, in consequence of his attachment to the royal cause, was made a baronet at the restoration, and died in 1681.

WHARTON, Anne, an English lady, distinguished for her learning, and for her poetical productions; she died about 1685.

WHARTON, Henry, an English divine and historian of uncommon abilities, died in 1695.

WHARTON, Philip, duke of, an English nobleman of most eccentric character, went to France, and engaged in the Pretender's interest, for which he was attainted of high treason, but died in Spain, in 1731.

WHATELEY, William, an English divine, who wrote, among other things, an exposition of the ten commandments; he died in 1613.

WHEARE, Degory, master of Gloucester Hall, Eng., and author of a "Dissertation de Ratione et Methodo legendi Historias." He died in 1647.

WHEATLEY, Charles, an English divine and theological writer, died in 1742.

WHEATLEY, Francis, an eminent painter, born in London, in 1747, and died in 1801.

WHEATLEY, Phillis, an African girl, who, while a slave, wrote a volume of poems of considerable merit; she died in 1784.

WHEELER, sir George, an English divine, author of a journey into Greece, and other works; he died in 1724.

WHEELOCK, Eleazar, D. D., an American clergyman, first president of Dartmouth college, died in 1779.

WHEELOCK, John, LL. D., son of the preceding, was an officer in the army of the revolution, and served with reputation. He was afterwards for many years president of Dartmouth college, and died in 1817.

WHEELWRIGHT, John, the founder and first minister of the church at Exeter, Mass., greatly distinguished for his learning and piety; he died in 1680.

WHELPLEY, Samuel, an eminent American clergyman, settled at New-York, and died in 1817. He wrote a "Compend of Ancient and Modern History," and other works.

WHELPLEY, Philip Melancthon, a distinguished presbyterian clergyman, who settled at New-York, and died in 1824.

WHICHCOT, Benjamin, an eminent English divine and theological writer, died in 1683.

WHIPPLE, William, a member of congress from New Hampshire, in 1776, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence; he died in 1785.

WHISTON, William, an English divine and mathematician, successor to sir Isaac Newton, as professor of mathematics at Cambridge; he died in 1732.

WHITAKER, William, an English polemic divine, and controversial writer against popery, died in 1595.

WHITAKER, John, an able English historian, theologist, critic, politician and poet; he died in 1808.

WHITAKER, Edward W., an English divine, who was principally instrumental in establishing "The Refuge for the Destitute." He died in 1813; leaving some valuable theological works, and an "Abridgment of Universal History."

WHITBREAD, Samuel, an English politician, and member of Parliament, highly distinguished for his talents and eloquence; he died in 1815.

WHITBY, Daniel, an English divine, author of more than 40 works, which display a fund of sense and learning; he died in 1726.

WHITE, Henry Kirke, a very ingenious poet, the son of a butcher, at Nottingham, was taken into the office of an attorney, where he studied Latin and Greek. He died in 1806.

WHITE, Thomas, a learned English divine, the founder of Sion college, London, and a hospital, at Bristol; he died in 1622.

WHITE, sir Thomas, born at Reading, was apprenticed to a tradesman in London, and afterwards became lord mayor, in 1553, aged 61, when he received the honour of knighthood The time of his death is not known.

WHITE, Joseph, a learned English divine, professor of Arabic at Oxford university; he died in 1814. His writings, which are numerous, indicate great talents and erudition.

WHITE, Peregrine, the first descendant of the Pilgrims in New England; he was born at Plymouth, in 1620, and died in 1704.

WHITE, Anthony Walton, an officer of the army during the American revolution, died in 1803.

WHITE, John, a bishop in the reign of Elizabeth, deposed for preaching a seditious sermon; he died in 1559.

WHITE, Richard, an English miscellaneous writer, died in 1612.

WHITE, Francis, bishop of Ely, under James I., and author of some sermons and tracts, he died in 1637.

WHITE, Thomas, lecturer of St. Andrew's, and author of the "Art of Divine Revelation;" he lived about the time of Charles I.

WHITE, Thomas, or Albius, a Roman catholic priest, principal of a college at Lisbon, and esteemed as an able scholar; he died in 1676.

WHITE, Jeremy, chaplain to Cromwell, and celebrated for his wit and vivacity. He wrote in favour of universal salvation, and died in 1707.

WHITE, Robert, an eminent engraver of portraits, died in 1704.

WHITE, Nathanael, pastor of a dissenting congregation in London, and a pupil of Doddridge; he died in 1783.

WHITEHEAD, Paul, an English poet of considerable talents, died in 1774.

WHITEHEAD, William, author of the "Roman Father," "Creusa," and other writings; he died in 1785.

WHITEHEAD, John, was first a methodist preacher, then a quaker, and at last applied himself to physic, at London. He published a Life of Wesley, and died in 1804.

WHITEHURST, John, F. R. S., a most ingenious writer on mechanics, hydraulics, &c.; he died in 1788

WHITELOCK, sir James, an able English lawyer, was chief-justice of the king's bench, and eminent as a Latin scholar; he died in 1632.

WHITELOCK, Bulstrode, a celebrated English lawyer and statesman, under Oliver Cromwell; he died in 1676.

WHITFIELD, Henry, a distinguished English clergyman, who was for some time settled in Connecticut, but returned to England, and died there, about 1650.

WHITFIELD, George, a native of England, celebrated as a preacher among the methodists; he died in 1770.

WHITGIFT, Dr. John, archbishop of Canterbury, died in 1604.

WHITING, Samuel, an American clergyman, settled at Lyme, Mass., died in 1679.

WHITTINGHAM, William, an English prelate, dean of Durham; he translated the Geneva Bible into English, and died in 1579.

WHITTINGTON, Robert, author of several useful English school books, died in 1560.

WHITTINGTON, sir Richard, a wealthy citizen of London, sheriff, in 1393, and afterwards lord mayor of that city. He is celebrated for his extensive charities, and also for various amusing stories fabricated of him.

WHITTLESEY, Samuel, an American clergyman, settled at Wallingford, Conn., died in 1752.

WICKAM, William. See WYKEHAM.

WICKLIFFE, John de, professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, and father of the reformation of the English church from popery; he died in 1384

WICQUEFORT, Abraham, a Dutch statesman and historian, famous for his embassies and his writings; he died in 1682.

WIDA, Herman de, a German divine, the associate of Luther, Melancthon, and Bucer, in effecting the reformation; he died in 1552.

WIELAND, Christopher Martin, a German poet, whose works made 42 volumes; he died in 1813.

WIGGLESWORTH, Edmund, D. D., a distinguished American clergyman, and professor of divinity in Harvard college; he died in 1765.

WIGGLESWORTH, Edward, D. D., son of the preceding, was also professor of divinity in Harvard college; he died in 1794.

WIGGLESWORTH, Michael, a minister of Malden, Mass., distinguished as a poet; he died in 1705.

WILD, Robert, D. D., an English ejected non-conformist, and a miscellaneous writer; he died in 1679.

WILD, Henry, a journeyman tailor, born at Norwich, England, who, from a strong desire of knowledge, and love of study, became a prodigy of Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Arabic learning; he died in 1733.

WILDBORE, Charles, an eminent self taught English mathematician, who, in 1780, became the editor of the "Gentleman's Diary;" he died in 1803.

WILDE, William, an eminent English lawyer, created a baronet, made one of the judges of the common pleas, and afterwards promoted to the king's bench. He published "Yelverton's Reports," and died in 1679.

WILDMAN, John, an able political writer and negotiator, in the service of Cromwell.

WILKES, Thomas, an Augustine monk, author of a "History of England from William I. to the end of the first Edward's reign."

WILKES, John, a famous English politician, and an elegant scholar. He was a member of parliament, lord mayor of London, and afterwards held the office of chamberlain. He died in 1797.

WILKIE, William, a Scotch divine and poet, died in 1772.

WILKINS, John, bishop of Chester, a most ingenious and learned theologian, critic and mathematician; he died in 1672.

WILKINS, David, D. D., F. A. S., keeper of the archiepiscopal library, at Lambeth, and an eminent antiquary; he died in 1745.

WILKINSON, Henry, one of the assembly of Westminster divines, was professor of divinity at Oxford, and ejected at the restoration, for non-conformity; he died in 1675.

WILKINSON, Henry, espoused the popular cause during the civil wars, and was appointed professor of moral philosophy at Oxford, from which he was ejected at the restoration; he died in 1690.

WILKINSON, Jemima, a religious enthusiast, founder of the sect called Shakers, died in 1819. She claimed that she had been raised from the dead, and that she was invested, by divine authority, with the power of working miracles, and the authority of teaching in religion.

WILLAR, Robert, an English physician, and writer on medical and other subjects; he died in 1812.

WILLARD, Samuel, a distinguished American clergyman, settled at Boston; he was vice president of Harvard college, and died in 1707.

WILLARD, Joseph, D. D., LL. D., a popular and learned preacher, of Massachusetts, afterwards president of Harvard college; he died in 1804.

WILLARD, Josiah, a native of Massachusetts, and secretary of that colony; he died in 1756.

WILLEMET, Remi Peter Francis, a French physician, who died in 1790, at Seringapatam, where he resided as first physician to Tippoo Saib.

WILLIAM I., surnamed the Conqueror, was the son of Robert I. of Normandy. He ascended the English throne on the death of Edward the Confessor, in 1066, and after the battle of Hastings, in which was slain, Harold, his competitor, with 50,000 English. His reign was at first oppressive and unpopular, but before his death in 1087, he was regarded more favourably by his people.

WILLIAM II., surnamed Rufus, succeeded his father, William I., in the absence of his elder brother, and became a persecutor of the clergy, and an oppressor of his subjects. He was accidentally shot by one of his courtiers, while hunting, in 1100.

WILLIAM III. of Nassau, prince of Orange. He acquired the English crown by the defeat of his father-in law, James II., in 1689, and died in 1702. He was great as a politician, and formidable as a general.

WILLIAM son of Florent IV., count of Holland, crowned king of the Romans, in 1247 He was assassinated in 1255.

WILLIAM, St., distinguished himself by his valour against the Saracens under Charlemagne, and died in 812.

WILLIAM LONGSWORD, son and successor of Rollo, first duke of Normandy, and had the reputation of being an able and active general; he was murdered in 942.

WILLIAM DE NANGIUS, a monkish historian of St. Denys, in the 14th century.

WILLIAM of Malmsbury, a monk, and an English historian, flourished in 1140.

WILLIAM of Newbury, a monk, and an English historian of his own time, flourished in 1197.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, duke of Cumberland, second son of George II., and a very distinguished general, died in 1765.

WILLIAMS, John, archbishop of York, and lord keeper under James I.; he was an eminent theological writer, and died in 1650.

WILLIAMS, sir Charles Hanbury, an English minister plenipotentiary at the court of Berlin, who published various poems, remarkable for ease and vivacity; he died in 1759.

WILLIAMS, Anna, a poetess and miscellaneous writer, born in South Wales; having lost her sight, she was supported by Dr. Johnson till she died, in 1783.

WILLIAMS, John, an ingenious mineralogist, and author of a "History of the Mineral Kingdom," &c.; he died in 1795.

WILLIAMS, John, an able divine, was bishop of Chichester, and wrote several controversial tracts; he died in 1709.

WILLIAMS, Daniel, D. D., an English clergyman, who settled at Dublin, and after remaining there 20 years, returned to London; he died in 1716.

WILLIAMS, William, a distinguished minister, of Hatfield, Mass., died about 1746.

WILLIAMS, Solomon, D. D., a minister of Lebanon, Conn., died in 1769.

WILLIAMS, Francis, a native of England, was the first governor of the infant colony of New-Hampshire: he died after 1641.

WILLIAMS, Roger, one of the early colonists of New-England, afterwards the founder of the colony of Rhode Island, of which he became president; he was an eminent clergyman, a man of strong intellect, great learning, and uncommon energy, and died in 1683.

WILLIAMS, William, a member of congress from Connecticut, in 1776, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence; he died in 1811.

WILLIAMS, Samuel, LL. D., professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard college, and author of a "History of Vermont;" he died in 1817.

WILLIAMS, David, an English deistical preacher, and author of "Lectures on Education," and other works; he died in 1816.

WILLIAMS, John, a clergyman, of Deerfield, Massachusetts. He with his family, and many of his parishioners, were taken prisoners by the Indians in 1704; his wife and two children were murdered, and the remainder of the party carried to Canada, and after two years of privation and suffering were ransomed. He returned to Deerfield, and died there in 1729.

WILLIAMS, Elisha, an American clergyman, and president of Yale college; he died in 1750.

WILLIAMS, Ephraim, an officer of the American army, in the French war, was killed in a skirmish with the enemy in 1755. He was the founder of Williams' college in Massachusetts.

WILLIAMS, Otho Holland, an officer of the American army, during the revolution, and distinguished for his services, particularly at the battles of Guilford and Eutaw Springs; he was promoted to the rank of a brigadier-general, and died in 1794.

WILLIS, Thomas, a very eminent physician, of London. He wrote several works on the science of medicine, and died in 1675.

WILLIS, Browne, LL. D., an English antiquary, who wrote several works, and died in 1760.

WILLOUGHBY, Francis, a celebrated English naturalist, died in 1672.

WILMOT, John Eardley, an English miscellaneous writer, died in 1815.

WILSON, Florence, a learned Scotchman, who taught philosophy in the college of Navarre, at Paris; he died in 1557.

WILSON, John, an English stocking-weaver, who became a popular lecturer on botany; he died in 1750.

WILSON, Richard, an eminent English landscape painter, who was called the English Claude; he died in 1782.

WILSON, Arthur, an English historian and dramatic writer; he died in 1652.

WILSON, Thomas, LL. D., bishop of Sodor and Man, an excellent prelate, and an eminent writer in theology; he died in 1755.

WILSON, Thomas, D. D., son of the preceding, was an author; he died in 1784.

WILSON, Benjamin, F. R. S., an eminent English painter, and writer on subjects of natural philosophy; he died in 1788.

WILSON, John, one of the early settlers of New England, and first minister of Boston, Massachusetts; he died in 1667.

WILSON, Matthew, D. D., a distinguished presbyterian clergyman, of the state of Delaware; he died in 1790.

WILSON, Alexander, a distinguished naturalist, author of "American Ornithology," in 7 volumes 4to; he died in 1813.

WILSON, LL. D., an eminent lawyer, of Pennsylvania, was a member of congress from that state, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence. He was afterwards a judge of the supreme court of the United States, and professor of law in the university of Pennsylvania. He died in 1798.

WIMPINA, Conrad, professor of divinity at Frankfort. He wrote in defence of the papal power, against Luther, and died in 1531.

WINCHELSEA, Anne, countess of, author of some poems, which are written in an elegant manner; she died in 1720.

WINCHESTER, Thomas, D. D., author of a tract on the 17th article of the church of England; he died in 1780.

WINCHESTER, Elkanah, an American divine, of the 18th century, author of a work in defence of the doctrine of universal salvation.

WINCKELMANN, John, a German polemic writer, died in 1626.

WINCKELMANN, Abbe John, an eminent German writer on subjects of taste and art, was assassinated in 1768.

WINDHAM, Joseph, an eminent English antiquarian, died in 1810.

WINDHAM, William, a celebrated English orator and statesman, was secretary at war, and afterwards secretary of state for the war department, in the British cabinet, and a member of parliament; he died in 1810.

WINDER, William H., a lawyer, of Maryland; and during the second war with Great Britain, a brigadier-general in the army of the United States; he died in 1824.

WINDER, Levin, a soldier of the revolution, and subsequently governor of the state of Maryland; he died in 1819.

WING, Vincent, a famous astronomer and astrologer, who published "The Celestial Harmony of the Visible World," and other works; he died in 1668.

WINGATE, Edmund, an English writer on arithmetic and the mathematics; he died in 1656.

WINGFIELD, Edmund Maria, a governor of the colony of Virginia, soon after its settlement; he returned to England in 1608.

WINSCHOMB, John, commonly called Jack of Newbury, an English clothier, in the time of Henry VIII., famed for his opulence and loyalty.

WINSEMIUS, Peter, historiographer to the states of Holland, and professor of history and eloquence at Franeker; he died in 1644.

WINSLOW, James Benignus, an eminent Danish anatomist. He wrote several anatomical and other works, and died in 1760.

WINSLOW, Edward, one of the pilgrims who landed on Plymouth rock, in 1620. He was afterwards governor of the colony of Plymouth, and particularly instrumental in its preservation. His marriage was the first that was celebrated in New England. He died in 1655.

WINSLOW, Josiah, a son of the preceding, was also governor of the colony of Plymouth, and was distinguished for his talents, energy, and usefulness in the colony; he died in 1680.

WINSLOW, John, a descendant of the preceding, had a high military reputation in the colonies, and was a major-general in the British colonial service. He died in 1774.

WINSTANLEY, William, an English biographer, was originally a barber, and lived in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

WINSTON, Thomas, an English physician, and professor at Gresham college; he died in 1655.

WINTER, George Simon, a German writer on the veterinary art, in the 17th century.

WINTHROP, John, emigrated from Great Britain, with the first colonists of Massachusetts, and was chosen the first governor of that colony. He was a man of strong mind, strict integrity and prudence, and of great wealth, and was devoted to the prosperity and service of the infant settlement. He died in 1649.

WINTHROP, John, F. R. S., a son of the preceding, and governor of the colony of Connecticut, died in 1676. He was a man of great learning and talents, and an independent and upright magistrate.

WINTHROP, Fitz John, F. R. S., son of the preceding, and distinguished, like his father, for his learning and piety. He was governor of the colony of Connecticut, and died in 1707.

WINTHROP, John, F. R. S., son of the preceding, distinguished in Connecticut for his talents and acquirements. He went to England, and died there in 1747.

WINTHROP, John, LL. D., F. R. S., professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard college; he died in 1779.

WINTHROP, James, LL. D., son of the preceding, distinguished for his devotion to literary pursuits. He was librarian of Harvard college, and died in 1821.

WINTLE, Thomas, a learned English divine, and theological writer; he died in 1814. His writings were numerous.

WINTOWN, or WYNTOWN, Andrew, canon of St. Andrew's, and author of a curious chronicle of Scotland; he died about 1400.

WINTRINGHAM, sir Clifton, baronet, an eminent English physician and medical writer; he died in 1794.

WINWOOD, sir Ralph, secretary of state in the reign of James I., and an author; he died in 1617.

WIRLEY, William, Rouge croix pursuivant, an English antiquary and heraldic writer, died in 1618.

WIRSUNGUS, John George, professor of anatomy at Padua, where, in 1642, he discovered and explained the pancreatic duct.

WISCHART, William, D. D., a Scotch divine, was principal of Edinburgh university, in 1716. His "Theologia" is regarded as a valuable system of divinity. He died in 1727.

WISCHEART, an enlightened and benevolent prelate, of Scotland: he became bishop of Edinburgh, and died there in 1669.

WISCHER, Cornelius, a Dutch engraver, in the 17th century. His brother John, and his relations Lambert and Nicholas, were also eminent artists.

WISE, Francis, an eminent English divine and antiquary, died in 1767.

WISE, John, an American clergyman, who settled at Ipswich, Mass, died in 1725.

WISSING, William, an excellent Dutch portrait painter, died in 1687.

WISSOWATIUS, Andrew, grandson of Faustus Socinus, and head of the the Socinians in Poland, died in Holland, in 1668.

WISTER, Caspar, M. D., an eminent American physician, was professor of chymistry and physiology, and afterwards of anatomy and surgery, in the college at Philadelphia. He wrote a "System of Anatomy," and other works, and died in 1818.

WITASSE, Charles, a French ecclesiastic,

and professor of theology at Paris, and author of several works; he died in 1716.

WITHERS, George, a pastoral poet, and a partisan of Cromwell; he died in 1667.

WITHERING, Dr. William, an eminent physician and botanist, died in 1799.

WITHERSPOON, John, D. D., LL. D., was a native of Scotland, and a very distinguished clergyman of that country. He accepted the presidency of Princeton college, and came to America, in 1768. Here he entered zealously into the views and interests of the colonists, was sent as a delegate to congress in 1776, and signed the declaration of Independence. When a degree of public tranquillity was restored, he resumed the station of president of the college, the exercises of which had been interrupted by the war, and retained the office until his death in 1794.

WITSIUS, Herman, a very learned and eminent Dutch divine; he died in 1708, having published several important works.

WITT, John de. See DE WITT.

WITT, Emanuel de, an eminent Flemish painter of architecture; he died in 1692.

WITTICHIUS, Christopher, a native of Silesia, professor of mathematics and theology at different periods, in four universities. He died at Leyden, in 1687.

WODHULL, Michael, an English writer of poems, died in 1816.

WOFFINGTON, Margaret, an eminent Irish actress celebrated for beauty of countenance, and elegance of form, as well as good sense and general merit in her profession; she died in 1760.

WOIDE, Dr. Charles Godfrey, a native of Poland, one of the librarians of the British museum, a most learned grammarian and lexicographer of the Egyptian language, and editor of the famous Alexandrian New Testament. He was chaplain of the Dutch chapel in Savoy, and died in 1790.

WOLCOT, John, M. D., of Devons, in Eng., a very eminent and ingenious satirist, who published his works under the name of Peter Pindar. He died in 1819.

WOLCOTT, Roger, chief judge of the superior court, and governor of the colony of Connecticut; he died in 1767.

WOLCOTT, Erastus, son of the preceding, was a brigadier-general in the American revolutionary army, and a judge of the superior court of Connecticut; he died in 1793.

WOLCOTT, Oliver, LL. D., a son of Roger, was a distinguished patriot of the revolution, a member of congress in 1776, and a signer of the declaration of Independence, and afterwards lieutenant-governor and governor of Connecticut; he died in 1797.

WOLFE, James, a renowned English officer, who was slain at the conquest of Quebec, in 1759, aged 34. At the decisive moment which assured victory to his troops. Roused from fainting in the last agonies, by the sound of "They run!" he eagerly asked who ran? and being told, the French, and that they were defeated, he said, "Then I thank God I die contented:" and almost instantly expired.

WOLFF, Christian, an eminent German lawyer, philosopher, and political writer; he died in 1754.

WOLFF, Jerome, a native of the Grisons, principal of the college of Augsburgh, and an author; he died in 1581.

WOLLASTON, William, an English gentleman, distinguished as a writer, by a treatise entitled "The Religion of Nature delineated;" one of the best written books in the English language. He died in 1724.

WOLLEBIUS, John, a divine of Basil, author of "Compendium Theologiæ," a work of merit: he died in 1629.

WOLMAR, Melchior, a native of Switzerland, celebrated as the teacher of Calvin and Beza, in the Greek language; he died in 1561.

WOLSELEY, Robert, an English author, was a supporter of Cromwell, and an envoy to Brussels, and died in 1693.

WOLSEY, Thomas, prime minister of Henry VIII. who, from being the son of a butcher at Ipswich, rose to be archbishop of York, chancellor of England, cardinal of St. Cicily, and legate, a latere. He died in 1530.

WOLSTONECRAFT. See GODWIN.

WOLTERS, Henrietta, a lady of Amsterdam, eminent as a miniature painter; she died in 1741.

WOLZOGEN, Lewis de, a divine of Amsterdam, and a zealous partizan of the Socinians; he died in 1690.

WOMACK, Lawrence, D. D., bishop of St. Davids. He wrote various tracts against the Calvinists, and died in 1685.

WOOD, Isaac, an English painter in oil, and black lead on vellum; he died in 1752.

WOOD, James, professor of divinity, and provost of the college at St. Andrews; he wrote against the independents, and died in 1664.

WOOD, Anthony, an eminent English antiquary, and biographer; he died in 1695, leaving some valuable works.

WOOD, Robert, under secretary of state and an author, died in 1771.

WOOD, James, an officer of the American army, during the revolution, and afterwards governor of the state of Virginia; he died in 1813.

WOODALL, John, an eminent English surgeon and writer: he died in 1638.

WOODBRIDGE, Benjamin, D. D., a native of England, and a distinguished clergyman in that country, was the first graduate at Harvard college, Mass. After leaving college, he returned to England, and died there in 1684.

WOODCOCK, Elizabeth, a poor inhabitant of Impington, near Cambridge, remarkable for having existed eight days and nights without food, and buried in snow, in February, 1799. She died in July, aged 42.

WOODCOCK, Robert, an eminent English musician, and composer of music, who excelled also as a painter of sea pieces, died in 1728.

WOODFORD, Samuel, an English divine, and a writer of sacred poetry, died in 1700.

WOODHEAD, Abraham, an English divine who was converted to the Roman Catholic faith, and wrote several pamphlets in favour of the tenets he had adopted; he died in 1678.

WOODHOUSE, James, a professor of chymistry, in the University of Pennsylvania, died in 1809.

WOODVILLE, Elizabeth, widow of sir John Grey, captivated the heart of Edward IV, who married her. She died in a monastery, where she was confined by her son-in-law, Henry VII.

WOODVILLE, William, an eminent English physician, and medical writer, died in 1805.

WOODWARD, Bezaleel, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, in Dartmouth college, died in 1804.

WOODWARD, John, an English natural philosopher and physician, died in 1728.

WOODWARD, Henry, a very celebrated English comedian, was born in London, in 1717, and died in 1777. He was the author of a farce, called "Marplot in Lisbon," and the "Man's the Master," a comedy.

WOOLLETT, William, a most eminent English historical and landscape engraver, deservedly esteemed the first in his profession; he died in 1785

WOOLSTON, Thomas, an English divine, author of several works filled with heterodox sentiments and absurdities. He died in prison, in 1733, where he had been sentenced for publishing a blasphemous work.

WOOSTER, David, a major-general in the American revolutionary army, was killed by the British troops in an invasion of Connecticut, in 1777.

WOOTON, John, a famous English painter of landscapes, horses, and dogs, for the latter of which he was often paid 40 guineas. He died in 1765.

WORCESTER, Samuel, D. D., an American clergyman, settled in Massachusetts, particularly distinguished for his zeal and activity in promoting the cause of missions. He died in 1821.

WORLIDGE, Thomas, an engraver and portrait painter, who died in 1766.

WORMIUS, Olaus, a learned physician and medical writer, of Denmark, died in 1634.

WORMIUS, William, son of the preceding, was a professor of medicine, historiographer to the king, counsellor of state, &c.; he died in 1724.

WORSDALE, James, an English painter and dramatic writer, died in 1767.

WORSLEY, sir Richard, a native of the Isle of Wight. He purchased, in various parts of Europe, a fine collection of statues, and other antiques, of which he published a description; he died in 1805.

WORTHINGTON, John, LL. D., an eminent lawyer, of Massachusetts, died in 1800, aged 81.

WORTHINGTON, William, an English divine and theological writer; he died in 1778, aged 75.

WORTHINGTON, John, D. D., an English divine and theological writer; he died in 1671.

WOTTON, Edward, an eminent physician, of London, died in 1555.

WOTTON, sir Henry, an eminent English statesman and poet; he died in 1639, leaving many writings.

WOTTON, William, an English divine, critic, historian, and miscellaneous writer, of great learning; he died in 1726.

WOTY, William, a very ingenious English poet; he died in 1791.

WOUTERS, Francis, a Dutch landscape painter, whose pieces were greatly admired; he died in 1659.

WOUVERMANS, Philip, an excellent Dutch landscape painter; he died in 1688, aged 68.

WOWER, John, of Hamburgh, distinguished as a politician, and as a man of literature; he died in 1612.

WRAGG, William, an eminent lawyer, of South Carolina, who left the country at the commencement of the revolution, and perished on his voyage to England, in 1777.

WRANGEL, Charles Gustavus, marshal and constable of Sweden, and highly distinguished for his valour; he died about 1676.

WRAY, Daniel, a learned English antiquary, died in 1783.

WREN, Matthew, an English prelate, was bishop of Hereford, and author of some controversial tracts; he died in 1667.

WREN, Matthew, son of the preceding, was secretary to James, duke of York and an author; he died in 1672.

WREN, sir Christopher, a most illustrious English architect and mathematician, died in 1723, aged 91. Under his direction, and from his designs, were rebuilt the cathedral of St. Paul, the parochial churches, and other public buildings, which had been destroyed by the conflagration of the city of London.

WRIGHT, Nathan, a learned English lawyer, who became lord keeper of the great seal, and died in 1721.

WRIGHT, Samuel an eloquent dissenting minister, who settled in London; he wrote some sermons, &c., and died in 1746.

WRIGHT, sir James, chief-justice and governor of the colony of Georgia, at the beginning of the revolution; he was the last royal governor of that colony.

WRIGHT, Joseph, a very distinguished English painter, who died in 1797. He was particularly famous for producing extraordinary effects of light.

WRIGHT, Edward, a mathematician, of Cambridge, who wrote various works on Navigation: he died about 1620.

WRIGHT, Edward, an English writer, author of an account of Lord Macclesfield's travels, in 1720.

WRIGHT, Abraham, an English clergyman, and theological writer; he died in 1690.

WRIGHT, Paul, an English divine, and author, who died in 1785.

WURMSER, Dagobert Sigismund count, field marshal in the service of Austria; he was an officer of distinguished valour and abilities, and died in 1797.

WYAT, sir Thomas, one of the most learned and accomplished persons of his time, and much in favour with Henry VIII., who employed him on several embassies. He wrote poetry, and was the first of his countrymen who versified any part of the book of Psalms. He died in 1541, aged 38.

WYATT, sir Francis, governor of the colony of Virginia, in 1621.

WYATT, James, an eminent English architect, for some time president of the Royal academy, died in 1813.

WYCHERLEY, William, an eminent English comic poet, was born in Shropshire, in 1640, and died in 1715.

WYCKE, Thomas, a native of Haerlem, eminent as a painter of marine views; he died in 1686. His son John excelled in painting battles and horses: he died in London, in 1702.

WYKEHAM, William of, was bishop of Winchester in the reigns of Edward III., Richard II., and Henry IV., and secretary of state to the first of these monarchs. He was likewise an eminent architect, founder of St. Mary of Winchester's college at Oxford, and of a noble school at Winchester, and died in 1404.

WYLLYS, George, a native of England, came to Connecticut in 1638, was elected a magistrate, and afterwards governor of the colony; he died in 1644.

WYLLYS, Samuel, son of the preceding, was a magistrate in the colony of Connecticut, and a useful and pious man; he died in 1709.

WYLLYS, Hezekiah, son of Samuel, a merchant, of Hartford, was elected secretary of Connecticut, and died in 1734.

WYLLYS, George, son of the preceding, was also secretary of the colony of Connecticut, for nearly 60 years. He died in 1796.

WYLLYS, Samuel, son of the preceding, was an officer of the American army during the revolution, and afterwards secretary of Connecticut; he died in 1823.

WYNANTZ, John, an eminent Flemish landscape painter; he died in 1670.

WYNDHAM, sir William, a celebrated English statesman, was chancellor of the exchequer, in 1713, and died in 1740.

WYNDHAM, Henry Penruddoch, an English antiquarian, author of a "Tour through Monmouthshire, and Wales," and other works; he died in 1819.

WYNTOWN, Andrew, a Scottish writer of the 14th century, who published a "Chronicle of Scotland" in rhyme.

WYTHE, George, an eminent lawyer and statesman, of Virginia, and one of the most ardent patriots of the revolution. He was a member of congress in 1776, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence, and afterwards chancellor of his native state. He died in 1806.

WYTMAN, Matthew, an eminent Dutch painter of landscapes, animals, and conversations; he died in 1687.

WYVIL, Robert, bishop of Salisbury; he presided over his see 46 years, and died in 1375.

X

XACCA, an Indian philosopher, who flourished, it is said, a thousand years before the Christian era. His memory is held in great veneration in China.

XACCA, Erasmus, a Sicilian of the 17th century, known as a Latin author.

XANTIPPE, wife of Socrates, remarkable for her moroseness and violence of temper.

XANTIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian general, who rendered important services to the Carthaginians, by whom he was afterwards basely destroyed.

XAUPI, Joseph, a French ecclesiastic and author, who died in 1778.

XAVIER, Jerome, a jesuit, who was a missionary in the East Indies, and died at Goa, in 1617.

XENOCRATES, a celebrated Greek philosopher, who died 314 B. C.

XENOPHANES, a Greek philosopher in the age of Socrates.

XENOPHON, an illustrious Athenian philosopher, soldier and historian; he died in the 105th Olympiad, leaving behind him many excellent works.

XENOPHON of Ephesus, the author of a romance in 5 books; he flourished in the beginning of the 4th century.

XERXES I., king of Persia, memorable for the great army with which he entered Greece, amounting to 5,283,220 souls, exclusive of women, eunuchs, and other attendants. This multitude was stopped at Thermopylæ by the valour of 300 Spartans under king Leonidas. He was murdered in his bed, 464 B. C.

XIMENES, Francis, archbishop of Toledo, eminent as a statesman, warrior, and patron of learning; he was at the head of the Spanish government many years, and died in 1517.

XIMENES, Roderick, a native of Navarre, and author of a Spanish history was archbishop of Toledo, about 1250.

XIMENES, Joseph Albert, a Spanish ecclesiastic, prior general of the Carmelites; he died in 1744.

XYLANDER, William, a German, translator of several Greek authors; he died in 1576.

XYPHILIN, John, a patriarch of Constantinople, died in 1075.

Y

YALDEN, Thomas, an English divine and poet, died in 1736.

YALE, Elihu, a native of Connecticut, who accumulated a large fortune, in the East Indies, went to England, and became governor of the East India company. He was a liberal benefactor of the college in New Haven, that bears his name, and died in 1721.

YART, Anthony, a French divine and a poet, born in 1709.

YATES, Robert, chief-justice of the state of New York, died in 1801.

YEAMANS, sir John, governor of the colony of South Carolina; was removed from office, but resided in the colony until his death.

YEARDLY, sir George, a prudent, humane, and faithful governor of the colony of Virginia; he died in 1626.

YEARSLEY, Anne, well known in the poetic world as a self-instructed votary of the Muses, and as the Milkwoman of Bristol; she died in 1806, leaving many poems.

YORKE, Philip, earl of Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of England, and one of the ablest and most upright lawyers of the age; he died in 1764, aged 74.

YORKE, Charles, son of the preceding, was made lord high chancellor in the room of lord Camden, and died suddenly, three days after, in 1770. He was an elegant and profound scholar.

YOUNG, Edward, an English poet and divine, died in 1765. He wrote "Night Thoughts," and other works.

YOUNG, sir William, a member of the English parliament, and of the royal academy, and governor of the Island of Tobago; he died in 1814. He wrote a "History of Athens," the "Rights of Englishmen," and several other works.

YOUNG, Arthur, son of the preceding, was a distinguished agriculturalist, and author of the "Farmers' Calender," the "Annals of Agriculture," &c.; he died in 1820.

YOUNG, Patrick, a Scotchman, eminent as a Greek scholar; he died in 1652.

YOUNG, Robert, an eminent printer, of Edinburgh, died in 1655.

YRIARTE, Don John d', a very learned Spanish author and librarian to the king; he died in 1771.

YSE, Alexander de, a protestant professor of theology, in Dauphine, and a theological writer; he lived in the time of Louis XIV.

YVON, Peter, a native of France, celebrated as a preacher among the Labadists, and a writer on mystical subjects.

Z

ZABARELLA, Francis, better known as cardinal de Florence, was greatly respected for his learning and virtues, and died in 1417.

ZABARELLA, Bartholomew, nephew of the preceding, was professor of law at Padua, and afterwards archbishop of Florence; he died in 1442.

ZARABELLA, James, son of the preceding, was professor of philosophy at Padua, and published Commentaries on Aristotle's works he died in 1589.

ZACAGNI, Lawrence Alexander, a native of Rome, who devoted himself to literature; he died about 1720.

ZACHIAS, Paul, a native of Rome, and physician to pope Innocent X.; he published some medical works, and died in 1659.

ZACUTUS, or LUSITANUS, an eminent Jewish physician and medical writer, born at Lisbon; he died in 1641, aged 66.

ZALEUCUS, a legislator of Locris, in Italy, 500 B. C.

ZALUSKI, Andrew Chrysostom, was bishop of Warmia, and grand chancellor of Poland; he died in 1711.

ZAMOSKI, John, an illustrious statesman and general, of Poland, and chancellor of that kingdom. On the death of Battori, in 1586, he declined an offer of the crown, and died in 1605.

ZAMPINI, Matthew, known for his writings in the cause of the league, in 1581.

ZANCHIUS, Basil, an ecclesiastic, of Bergamo, who wrote Latin poems, and died in 1560.

ZANCHIUS, Jerome, a native of Alzano, was professor of theology at Heidelberg, and a learned, benevolent, and pious man; he died in 1590.

ZANNICHELLI, John Jerome, a distinguished physician and botanical writer, of Venice; he died in 1729.

ZANNONI, James, a physician, of Bologna, celebrated also as a botanist; he died about 1682.

ZANOTTI, John Peter, an eminent painter, of Paris.

ZANOTTI, Francis Maria Garazzoni, professor of mathematics at Bologna, and secretary to the senate. He published some poetical and philosophical works, and died in 1777.

ZANZALUS, James, an obscure monk in the 6th century, who became founder of the sect of the Jacobites. They hold the perfection of the Gospel to be the strict observance of fasts.

ZAPOLSKI, John de, vaivode of Transylvania, was elected king of Hungaria, in 1526, and died in 1540.

ZAPPI, John Baptist Felix, a Roman lawyer and poet; he died in 1719.

ZARATE, Augustin de, a Spaniard, sent to Peru, in 1543, as treasurer-general. He published a "History of the Discovery and Conquest of Peru," a work of merit.

ZARLINO, Joseph, a Venetian, who wrote with great skill and judgment on music; he died in 1599.

ZATCH LEEVEN, Herman, a native of Rotterdam, was an eminent painter of landscapes; he died in 1685.

ZAZIUS, Hulric, of Constance, known for his abilities as professor of law. He died in 1539.

ZACHARIAH, one of the minor prophets, who prophesied in the reign of Darius Hystaspes, in so plain a manner of the Messiah, that his language appears more like that of a historian, than of a prophet.

ZEGEDIN, Stephen, of Hungary, was one of the first disciples of Luther, and wrote several theological works; he died in 1572.

ZEILLER, Martin, a German author, who died in 1661.

ZELL, Ulric, an eminent painter at Cologne, about 1477.

ZELOTTI, John Baptist, a distinguished Italian painter, the pupil of Titian; he died in 1592.

ZENO, a stoic philosopher, born in Cyprus, was founder of that sect, which took its name from a portico called Stoa, whence he delivered his harangues, and strangled himself, 264 B. C., aged 98.

ZENO, the Isaurian, emperor of the East, died in 491, detested for his cruelty and debauchery.

ZENO, Apostolo, a Venetian of illustrious birth, distinguished for his learning; he was a poet, and historian to Charles VI., and died in 1750. His works are numerous and popular.

ZENOBIA, queen of Palmyra, and by her valour, empress of the East, in opposition to three successive Roman emperors. She was subdued by Aurelian, after an obstinate defence, and died in 280.

ZEPHANIAH, one of the 12 minor prophets in the reign of king Josiah, died 624 B. C.

ZERUBBABEL, was permitted by Cyrus to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem. He restored the plundered vessels, and dedicated the new edifice, 515 B. C.

ZEUXIS, a very famous painter, of Heraclea, who flourished about 350 B. C. He painted some grapes so natural, that the birds came and pecked them.

ZIANI, Sebastian, doge of Venice, who lived in the 12th century, and is celebrated for his munificence in adorning his city with splendid edifices, and the works of art.

ZIEGLER, James, professor of theology and mathematics at Vienna; he died in 1549.

ZIEGLER, Gaspar, professor of law at Wittemberg, and an author; he died in 1690.

ZIEGLER, Bernard, professor of theology at Leipsic, and much esteemed by Luther and Melancthon; he died in 1556.

ZIETTEN, John Joachim Van, a distinguished Prussian general, who died in 1786.

ZIMMERMANN, Matthias, a German divine and theological writer, died in 1689.

ZIMMERMANN, John George, first physician to his Britannic majesty for Hanover, but more eminent as a philosopher; he died in 1795, leaving several valuable writings on various subjects.

ZIMMERMANN, Eberhard Augustus William Von, a learned and distinguished German, was professor of natural philosophy in the college at Brunswick. He wrote a "Poetical Survey of the Present State of Europe;" a "General Survey of France, and of the United States of America;" and numerous other works, and died in 1815.

ZINEK, Christian Frederick, an admirable enamel painter, of Dresden, who went to England, and was patronised by the royal family; he died in 1767, aged 83.

ZINGHA, queen of Angola, in Africa, in the 17th century.

ZINZENDORF, Nicholas Lewis, count, a German, who was chief of the sect called Moravians; he died in 1760.

ZINZERLING, Justus, a learned antiquary, of Holland, in the 17th century.

ZISCA or ZISKA, John de Troeznou, a famous Bohemian patriot, who defended his country against the emperor Sigismund, and performed prodigies of valour, after he had lost both his eyes. He died in 1424.

ZIZIM, or ZEM, son of Mahomet II., contended with Bajazet his brother, for the Ottoman throne, but being defeated, he fled, and died at Rome, in 1497.

ZOE, fourth wife of Leo VI., and mother of

Constantine, during whose minority in 912, she ably governed.

ZOE, daughter of Constantine XI., a cruel and debauched princess; she died in 1050.

ZOILUS, a Greek rhetorician and critic, flourished about 270 B. C.

ZOLLIKOFER, George Joachim, a protestant divine, of Switzerland, died in 1758. His devotional exercises and sermons have been translated into English.

ZONARAS, John, a Greek historian, who wrote "Annals from the Creation of the World, down to the year 1818," about which time he died.

ZONEA, Victor, an Italian mathematician in the 17th century, who made valuable improvements in mechanics.

ZOPPO, Mark, a historical and portrait painter, of Bologna, who died in 1517.

ZOPYRUS, a Persian noble, who assisted Darius in the conquest of Babylon.

ZOROASTER, or ZERDUSHT, a celebrated Persian philosopher, the reputed founder of the Magian religion. He predicted, it is said, the coming of the Messiah, in plain words; and the wise men from the East, who saw and followed his star, were his disciples.

ZOSIMUS, St., a Greek, who became pope in 417, and died the year after.

ZOSIMUS, an ancient Greek historian of the Roman empire, flourished about 410.

ZOUCH, Richard, a learned civilian, of Wiltshire, who published many esteemed works, and died in 1660.

ZOUCH, Thomas, D. D., an English clergyman, who was offered the bishoprick of Carlisle, but declined it on account of his age. He died in 1816, leaving numerous works.

ZOUST, Gerard, a German, celebrated for his accuracy in portrait painting; he died in 1681.

ZUBLEY, John Joachim, D. D., an eminent clergyman of Georgia, was a native of Switzerland, and came to America about 1760. He died in Savannah, in 1781.

ZUCCHERO Tadeo, an Italian historical and portrait painter; he died in 1566.

ZUCCHERO Frederic, an eminent painter, and brother of Taddeo; he died in 1609, aged 63.

ZUINGLIUS, Ulricus, of Switzerland, an able and zealous reformer of the church; he was killed in a skirmish with his popish opponents in 1531.

ZUMBO, Gaston John, a sculptor, of Syracuse; he died at Paris, in 1701.

ZUR-LAUBEN, Beat de, known as an able negotiator from the canton of Zug, at the court of Lewis XIII.; he died in 1663.

ZUSTRUS, Lambert, a painter of merit, the pupil of Titian.

ZWINGER, Theodore, born in Zurgau, in 1534; he published an enormous compilation, entitled "Le Theatre de la Vie Humaine," in 8 folio volumes, and died in 1588.

ZWINGER, Theodore, grandson of the last, was a pastor and a physician at Basil; he died in 1629. His son John, was professor of Greek there, and died in 1696.

ZWINGER, Theodore, son of John, was professor of medicine and eloquence at Basil, where he died in 1724.

ZYLIUS, Otho, a jesuit, born at Utrecht, author of "Lives of Saints," &c.; he died in 1655.

ZYPÆUS, or VANDEN ZYPE, Francis, a learned theologian, and writer on civil law, was born at Malines, in 1570, and died in 1650. His brother Henry was an ecclesiastic, and abbot of St. Andrew, near Bruges; he died in 1659, leaving several works of merit.

A

CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF

THE HEATHEN DEITIES,

AND OTHER

FABULOUS PERSONS,

WITH THE

HEROES AND HEROINES OF ANTIQUITY.

ABA'RIS, a Scythian, priest of Apollo.
ABEO'NA, a goddess of voyages, &c.
ABRETA'NUS, a surname of Jupiter.
A'BRON, a very voluptuous Grecian.
ABY'LA, a famous mountain in Africa.
ACAN'THA, a nymph beloved by Apollo.
ACAS'TUS, the name of a famous hunter.
ACE'TUS, one of the priests of Bacchus.
ACHÆ'MENES, the first king of Persia.
ACHA'TES, a trusty friend of Æneas.
ACH'ERON, a son of Titan and Terra, changed into a river of hell for assisting the Titans, in their war against Jupiter.
ACHIL'LES, son of Peleus, king of Thrace, and Thetis, a goddess of the sea, who, being dipped by his mother in the river Styx, was invulnerable in every part except his right heel, by which she held him; after signalizing himself at the siege of Troy, for his valour, as well as cruelty, he was at length killed by Paris with an arrow.
ACIDA'LIA, and ARMA'TA, names of Venus.
ACIDA'LUS, a famous fountain of Bœotia.
A'CIS, a Sicilian shepherd, killed by Polyphemus, because he rivalled him in the affections of Galatea.
AC'MON, a famous king of the Titans.
AC'RATUS, the genius of drunkards at Athens.
AC'TÆON, a celebrated hunter, who, accidentally discovering Diana bathing, was by her turned into a stag, and devoured by his own hounds.
ADME'TUS, a king of Thessaly.
ADO'NIS, the incestuous offspring of Cinyras and Myrrha, remarkably beautiful, beloved by Venus and Proserpine.
ADRAS'TEA, the goddess Nemesis.
Æ'ACUS, one of the infernal judges.
Æ'GA, Jupiter's nurse, daughter of Olenus.
ÆGE'US, a king of Attica, giving name to the Ægean sea by drowning himself in it.
ÆGI'NA, a particular favourite of Jupiter.
Æ'GIS, a Gorgon, whom Pallas slew.
Æ'GLE, one of the three Hesperides.
Æ'GON, a wrestler famous for strength.
ÆGYP'TUS, son of Neptune and Lybia.
ÆL'LO, one of the three Harpies.
ÆNE'AS, son of Anchises and Venus.

Æ'OLUS, the god of the winds.
Æ'OUS, one of the four horses of the sun.
ÆSCULA'NUS, a Roman god of riches.
ÆSCULA'PIUS, the god of physic.
ÆTHALI'DES, a son of Mercury.
ÆTHON, one of the four horses of the sun.
ÆT'NÆUS, a title of Vulcan.
ÆTO'LOS, a son of Endymion and Diana.
AGAMEM'NON, brother to Menelaus, chosen captain-general of the Greeks at the siege of Troy.
AGANIP'PE, daughter of the river Permessus, which flows from mount Helicon.
AGE'NOR, the first king of Argos.
AGENO'RIA, the goddess of industry.
AGELAS'TUS and AGESILA'US, names of Pluto.
AGLA'IA, one of the three Graces.
A'JAX, one of the most distinguished princes and heroes at the siege of Troy.
ALBU'NEA, a famous sybil of Tripoli.
ALCI'DES, a title of Hercules.
ALCI'NOUS, a king of Corcyra.
ALCI'ONEUS, a giant slain by Hercules.
ALCI'OPE, a favourite mistress of Neptune.
ALCME'NA, the wife of Amphitryon.
ALEC'TO, one of the three Furies.
ALEC'TRYON, or GALI'LUS, a favourite of Mars.
AL'MUS, and ALUM'NUS, titles of Jupiter.
ALO'A, a festival of Bacchus and Ceres.
ALŒ'US, a giant who warred with Jupiter.
AMALTHÆ'A, the goat that suckled Jupiter.
AMBARVA'LE, a spring sacrifice to Ceres.
AMBRO'SIA, the food of the Gods.
AM'MON, a title of Jupiter.
AMPHIARA'US, son of Apollo and Hypermnastra, a very famous augur.
AMPHIME'DON, one of the suitors of Penelope.
AMPHI'ON, a famous musician.
AMPHITRI'TE, the wife of Neptune.
AMYN'TOR, a king of Epirus.
ANAC'REON, a lyric poet of Greece.
ANA'TIS, the goddess of prostitution.
ANCŒ'US, a king of Arcadia.
ANDRO'GEUS, the son of Minos.
ANDROM'ACHE, the wife of Hector.
ANDROM'EDA, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, who, contending for the prize of

beauty with the Nereides, was by them bound to a rock, and exposed to be devoured by a sea monster; but Perseus slew the monster, and married her.

ANGE'RONA, the goddess of silence.

AN'NA, the sister of Pygmalion and Dido.

ANTŒ'US, a giant, son of Neptune and Terra; he was squeezed to death by Hercules.

AN'TEROS, one of the names of Cupid.

ANTEVER'TA, a goddess of women in labour.

AN'THIA, and ARGI'VA, titles of Juno.

AN'UBIS, an Egyptian god with a dog's head.

AON'IDES, a name of the Muses.

APATU'RIA, and APHRODI'TIS titles of Venus.

A'PIS, son of Jupiter and Niobe, called also Serapis and Osiris: he first taught the Egyptians to sow corn and plant vines: after his death they worshipped him in the form of an ox, a symbol of husbandry.

ARACH'NE, a Lydian princess, turned by Minerva, into a spider, for presuming to vie with her at spinning.

ARETHU'SA, the daughter of Nereus.

ARGENTI'NUS, and ÆSCULA'NUS, gods of wealth.

AR'GO, the ship that conveyed Jason and his companions to Colchis, and reported to have been the first man of war.

AR'GONAUTS, the companions of Jason.

AR'GUS, son of Aristor, said to have had a hundred eyes; also an architect, who built the ship Argo.

ARIAD'NE, daughter of Minos, who, from love, gave Theseus a clue of thread to guide him out of the Cretan labyrinth: being afterwards deserted by him, she was married to Bacchus, and made his priestess.

ARIMASPI, a warlike people of Scythia.

ARI'ON, a lyric poet of Methymna.

ARISTÆ'US, son of Apollo and Cyrene.

ARISTOME'NES, a cruel Titan.

ARISTOPHA'NES, a comic poet, born at Lindus, a town of Rhodes.

AR'TEMIS, the Delphic sybil; also Diana.

ASCLE'PIA, festivals of Æsculapius.

ASCO'LIA, feasts of Bacchus, celebrated in Attica.

ASTE'RIA, daughter of Ceus.

ASTRAPŒ'US, and ATABY'RUS: Jupiter.

ASTRÆ'A, the goddess of justice.

ASTROLO'GUS, a title of Hercules.

ASTYA'NAX, the only son of Hector.

ASTYPALŒ'A, daughter of Phœnix.

A'TE, the goddess of revenge.

ATLAN'TES, a savage people of Ethiopia.

AT'LAS, a king of Mauritania.

AT'ROPOS, one of the three Fates.

AVERNUS, a lake on the borders of hell.

AVERRUNCUS, a god of the Romans.

AUGE'AS, a king of Elis, whose stable of 3000 oxen was not cleansed for 30 years, yet Hercules cleansed it in one day.

AVISTUPER, a title of Priapus.

AURE'A, a name of Fortuna.

AURO'RA, the goddess of the morning.

AUTOLE'ON, a general of the Crotonians.

AUTUMNUS, the god of fruits.

B

BACCHUS, the god of wine.

BAPTA, the goddess of shame.

BARBATA, a title of Venus and Fortuna.

BASSAREUS, a title of Bacchus.

BAT'TUS, a herdsman, turned by Mercury into a loadstone.

BAU'CIS, an old woman, who, with her husband Philemon, entertained Jupiter and Mercury, travelling over Phrygia, when all others refused.

BELLER'OPHON, son of Glaucus, king of Ephyra, who underwent numberless hardships for refusing an intimacy with Sthenobœa, the wife of Prœtus, king of Argos.

BELLO'NA, the goddess of war.

BERECYN'THIA MA'TER, a title of Cybele.

BERENI'CE, a Grecian lady, who was the only person of her sex permitted to see the Olympic games.

BER'GION, a giant, slain by Jupiter.

BIB'LIA, the wife of Duillius, who first instituted a triumph for naval victory.

BI'CEPS, and BI'FRONS, names of Janus.

BISUL'TOR, a name of Mars.

BI'THON, a remarkably strong Grecian.

BOLI'NA, a nymph rendered immortal for her modesty and resistance of Apollo.

BO'NA DE'A, a title of Cybele and Fortuna.

BO'NUS DÆ'MON, a title of Priapus.

BO'REAS, son of Astræus and Heribeia, generally put for the north wind.

BRE'VIS, a title of Fortuna.

BRI'AREUS, a monstrous giant, son of Titan and Terra: the poets feign him to have had a hundred arms and fifty heads.

BRI'MO, and BUBAS'TIS, names of Hecate.

BRISE'IS, daughter of Briseus, priest of Jupiter, given to Achilles upon the taking of Lyrnessus, a city of Troas, by the Greeks.

BRON'TES, a maker of Jupiter's thunder.

BRO'THEUS, a son of Vulcan, who threw himself into mount Ætna, on account of his deformity.

BRUMA'LIA, feasts of Bacchus.

BUBO'NA, the goddess of oxen.

BUSI'RIS, a son of Neptune, and a most cruel tyrant; he was slain by Hercules.

BYB'LIS, the daughter of Miletus.

C

CABAR'NI, priests of Ceres.

CABI'RI, priests of Cybele.

CA'BRUS, a god of the Phaselitæ.

CA'CUS, a son of Vulcan.

CAD'MUS, son of Agenor and Telephassa who, searching in vain for his sister, built the city of Thebes, and invented 16 letters of the Greek alphabet.

CADU'CEUS, Mercury's golden rod or wand.

CÆ'CA, and CONSERVATRIX, titles of Fortuna.

CÆCU'LUS, a robber, son of Vulcan.

CÆ'NEUS, a title of Jupiter.

CAL'CHAS, a famous Greek soothsayer.

CALIS'TO, the daughter of Lycaon.

CALLI'OPE, the muse of heroic poetry.

CALYP'SO, daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, who reigned in the island of Ogygia, where she entertained and became enamoured of Ulysses, on his return from Troy.

CAM'BLES, a gluttonous king of Lydia.

CAMBY'SES, the son of Cyrus, and king of the Medes and Persians.

CAMŒ'NA, and CARNA, goddess of infants.

CA'NES, a title of the Furies.

CANO'PUS, an Egyptian god.

CAR'DEA, a household goddess.

CARMEN'TA, a name of Themis.

CARNA, a Roman goddess

CARYA'TIS, a title of Diana.
CAS'PII, a people of Hyrcania, who were said to starve their parents to death when 70 years old, and to train up dogs for war.
CASSAN'DRA, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, endowed with the gift of prophecy by Apollo.
CASTAL'IDES, the Muses, from the fountain Castalius, at the foot of Parnassus.
CA'TIUS, a tutelar god to grown persons.
CAS'TOR, son of Jupiter and Leda, between whom and his brother Pollux immortality was alternately shared.
CE'CROPS, the first king of Athens.
CELŒ'NO, one of the three Harpies.
CEN'TAURS, children of Ixion, half men, half horses, inhabiting Thessaly.
CEPHA'LUS, the son of Mercury and Hersa.
CE'PHEUS, a prince of Arcadia and Ethiopia.
CER'VINUS, a title of Jupiter.
CER'BERUS, a dog with three heads and necks, who guarded the gates of hell.
CEREA'LIA, festivals in honour of Ceres.
CE'RES, the goddess of agriculture.
CE'RUS, or SE'RUS, the god of opportunity.
CHAL'CEA, festivals in honour of Vulcan.
CHARITES, a name of the Graces.
CHA'RON, the ferryman of hell.
CHIME'RA, a strange monster of Lycia, which was killed by Bellerophon.
CHI'RON, the preceptor of Achilles.
CHRO'MIS, a cruel son of Hercules.
CHRYSAO'RIUS, a surname of Jupiter.
CHRY'SIS, a priestess of Juno at Argos.
CIR'CE, a famous enchantress.
CIR'RHA, a cavern of Phocis, near Delphi, whence the winds issued which caused a divine rage, and produced oracular responses.
CITHŒ'RIDES, a title of the Muses.
CLAUSI'NA, a name of Venus.
CLAU'SIUS, or CLU'SIUS, a name of Janus.
CLEOME'DES, a famous wrestler.
CLI'O, the muse presiding over history, and patroness of heroic poets.
CLO'THO, one of the three Fates.
CLYTEMNES'TRA, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, killed by her son Orestes, on account of her adultery with Ægisthus.
COCY'TUS, a river of hell, flowing from Styx.
COLLI'NA, the goddess of hills.
COMPITA'LIA, games of the household gods.
CO'MUS, the god of festivals and merriment.
CONCOR'DIA, the goddess of peace.
CONSERVA'TOR, and CUS'TOS, titles of Jupiter.
CON'SUS, a title of Neptune.
CORTI'NA, the covering of Apollo's tripos.
CORYBAN'TES, and CURE'TES, priests of Cybele.
CRE'ON, a king of Thebes.
CRI'NIS, a priest of Apollo.
CRINISI'SUS, a Trojan prince, who could change himself into any shape.
CRŒ'SUS, a rich king of Lydia.
CRO'NIA, festivals in honour of Saturn.
CTESI'PHUS, a famous Athenian parasite.
CU'NIA, the goddess of new-born infants.
CU'PID, son of Mars and Venus, the god of love, smiles, &c.
CY'CLOPS, Vulcan's workmen, with only one eye in the middle of their forehead.
CYBE'LE, the wife of Saturn.
CYC'NUS, a king of Liguria; also a son of Neptune, who was invulnerable.
CYLLE'NIUS, and CAMIL'LUS, names of Mercury.

CYNOCE'PHALI, a people of India, said to have heads resembling those of dogs.
CYN'THIA, and CYN'THIUS, Diana, and Apollo.
CYPARISSÆ'A, a title of Minerva.
CYPRIA, CYTHERE'A, titles of Venus.

D

DÆDA'LION, the son of Lucifer.
DÆD'ALUS, an artificer of Athens, who formed the Cretan labyrinth, and invented the auger, axe, glue, plumbline, saw, and masts and sails for ships.
DA'MON, the sincere friend of Pythias.
DÆ'MON BO'NUS, DITHYRAM'BUS, and DIONYSI'US, titles of Bacchus.
DA'NAE, the daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, seduced by Jupiter in the form of a golden shower.
DANA'IDES, or BE'LIDES, the 50 daughters of Danaus, king of Argos, all of whom except Hypermnestra, killed their husbands, the sons of their uncle Ægyptus, on the marriage night: they were therefore condemned to draw water out of a deep well with sieves, so that their labour was without end or success.
DAPH'NE, a nymph beloved by Apollo.
DAR'DANUS, the founder of Troy.
DA'RES, a very ancient historian who wrote an account of the Trojan war.
DE'A SYR'IA, a title of Venus.
DE'CIMA, a title of Lachesis.
DEIANI'RA, the wife of Hercules.
DEIDA'MIA, daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, by whom Achilles had Pyrrhus, whilst he lay concealed in women's apparel, in the court of Lycomedes, to avoid going to the Trojan war.
DEIOPE'A, a beautiful attendant on Juno.
DEIPH'OBE, the Cumean sybil.
DEIPH'OBUS, a son of Priam and Hecuba.
DE'LIA, DE'LIUS, Diana and Apollo.
DE'LOS, the island where Apollo was born.
DEL'PHI, a city of Phocis, famous for a temple and an oracle of Apollo.
DEL'PHICUS, DIDYMÆ'US, titles of Apollo.
DEMA'DES, an Athenian orator.
DER'BICES, a people near the Caspian sea, who punished all crimes with death.
DEUCA'LION, son of Prometheus, and king of Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preserved from the general deluge, and repeopled the world.
DEVER'RA, the goddess of breeding women.
DIAG'ORAS, a Rhodian, who died for joy, because his three sons had on the same day gained prizes at the Olympic games.
DIA'NA, the goddess of hunting, &c.
DI'DO, daughter of Belus, the founder and queen of Carthage, whom Virgil fables to have burnt herself through despair, because Æneas left her.
DI'ES, and DIES'PITER, titles of Jupiter.
DIN'DYME, DINDYME'NE, titles of Cybele.
DIOME'DES, a king of Ætolia, who gained great reputation at Troy, and, accompanied by Ulysses, carried off the Palladium also, a tyrant of Thrace.
DIO'NE, one of Jupiter's mistresses.
DIONYSI'A, feasts in honour of Bacchus.
DIOSCU'RI, a title of Castor and Pollux.
DI'RÆ, a title of the Furies.
DIS, a title of Pluto.
DISCOR'DIA, the goddess of contention.

DOMIDU'CA, a title of Juno.
DOMIDU'CUS, and DOMI'TIUS, nuptial gods.
DOMI'NA, a title of Proserpine.
DRY'ADES, nymphs of the woods and forests.

E

ECHI'ON, a companion of Cadmus.
EC'HO, daughter of Aer and Tellus, who pined away for love of Narcissus.
EDON'IDES, priestesses of Bacchus.
EDU'CA, a goddess of new born infants.
EGE'RIA, a title of Juno; also a goddess.
ELEC'TRA, a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who instigated Orestes to revenge their father's death on their mother and her adulterer Ægisthus.
E'LEUS, and ELEUTHE'RIUS, titles of Bacchus.
ELEUSIN'IA, feasts in honour of Ceres and Proserpine.
ELO'IDES, nymphs of Bacchus.
EMPU'SÆ, a name of the Gorgons.
ENDYMI'ON, a shepherd of Caria, who, for insolently soliciting Juno, was condemned to a sleep of 30 years; Luna visited him by night in a cave of mount Latmus.
ENIA'LIUS, a title of Mars.
EN'YO, the same as Bellona.
EPE'US, the artist of the Trojan horse.
EPIG'ONES, the sons of the seven worthies who besieged Thebes a second time.
EPILÆ'NEA, sacrifices to Bacchus.
EPISTRO'PHIA, and ERYCI'NA, titles of Venus.
EPIZEPHI'RII, a people of Locris, who punished those with death that drank more wine than physicians prescribed.
ERA'TO, the muse of love poetry.
ER'EBUS, an infernal deity, son of Chaos and Nox; a river of hell.
ER'EANE, a river whose waters inebriated.
ERIOTHO'NIUS, a king of Athens, who, being lame and very deformed in his feet, invented coaches to conceal his lameness.
ERIN'NYS, a common name of the Furies.
E'ROS, one of the names of Cupid.
EROS'TRATUS, the person who, to perpetuate his name, set fire to the celebrated temple of Diana at Ephesus.
ETE'OCLES, and POLYNI'CES, sons of Oedipus, who violently hated, and, at last killed each other.
EVAD'NE, daughter of Mars and Thebe, who threw herself on the funeral pile of her husband Capaneus, from affection.
EUC'RATES, a person remarkable for shuffling, duplicity, and dissimulation.
EUMEN'IDES, a name of the Furies.
EUPHROS'YNE, one of the three Graces.
EURO'PA, the daughter of Agenor, who it is said was carried by Jupiter, in the form of a white bull into Crete.
EURY'ALE, one of the three Gorgons.
EURYD'ICE, the wife of Orpheus.
EURYM'ONE, an infernal deity.
EUTER'PE, the muse presiding over music.
EUTHY'MUS, a very famous wrestler.

F

FABU'LA, the goddess of lies.
FABULI'NUS, a god of infants
FA'MA, the goddess of report, &c.
FAS'CINUM, a title of Priapus.
FATES, the three daughters of Nox and Erebus, Clothos, Lachesis, and Atropos, entrusted with the lives of mortals, &c.
FAU'NA, and FAT'UA, names of Cybele.
FAU'NUS, the son of Mercury and Nox, and father of the Fauns, rural gods.
FEB'RUA, FLORI'DA, FLUO'NIA, titles of Juno.
FEB'RUA, a goddess of purification.
FEB'RUUS, a title of Pluto.
FELI'CITAS, the goddess of happiness.
FER'CULUS, a household god.
FERE'TRIUS, and FULMINA'TOR, titles of Jupiter.
FERO'NIA, a goddess of woods.
FESSO'NIA, a goddess of wearied persons.
FIDI'TUS, the god of treaties.
FLAMI'NES, priests of Jupiter, Mars, &c.
FLO'RA, the goddess of flowers.
FLUVIA'LES, or POTAMI'DES, nymphs of rivers.
FOR'NAX, a goddess of corn and bakers.
FORTU'NA, or FOR'TUNE, the goddess of happiness, &c., said to be blind.
FU'RIES, or EUMEN'IDES, the three daughters of Nox and Acheron, named Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone, with hair composed of snakes, and armed with whips, chains, &c.

G

GALATE'A, daughter of Nereus and Doris, passionately beloved by Polyphemus.
GAL'LI, castrated priests of Cybele.
GAL'LUS, or ALEC'TRION, a favourite of Mars, and changed by him into a cock.
GAME'LIA, a title of Juno.
GAN'GES, a famous river of India.
GAN'YMEDE, the cupbearer of Jupiter.
GELASI'NUS, the god of mirth and smiles.
GELO'NI, a people of Scythia, who used to paint themselves in order to appear more terrible to their enemies.
GE'NII, guardian angels.
GE'NIUS, a name of Priapus.
GER'YON, a king of Spain, who fed his oxen with human flesh, and was therefore killed by Hercules.
GLAUCO'PIS, a name of Minerva.
GLAUCUS, a fisherman, made a seagod by eating a certain herb; also the son of Hippolochus, who exchanged his arms of gold for the brazen ones of Diomede.
GNOSI'SIS, a name of Ariadne.
GOR'DIUS, a husbandman, but afterwards king of Phrygia, remarkable for tying a knot of cords on which the empire of Asia depended, in so very intricate a manner, that Alexander the Great, unable to unravel it, cut it to pieces.
GOR'GONS, the three daughters of Phorcys and Ceta, Medusa, Euryale, and Stheno, who could change into stone those whom they looked on; Perseus slew Medusa, the principal of them.
GORGOPI'ORUS, a title of Pallas.
GRA'CES, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, the daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome; attendants on Venus and the Muses.
GRADI'VUS, a title of Mars.
GY'GES, a Lydian, to whom Candaules, king of Lydia, showed his queen naked, which so incensed her that she slew Candaules, and married Gyges; also a shepherd, who by means of a ring could render himself invisible.

H

HA'DES, a title of Pluto.

HAMAXO'BII, a people of Scythia, who lived in carts, and removed from place to place, as necessity required.

HARMO'NIS, a famous artist of Troy.

HARPAL'YCA, a very beautiful maid of Argos.

HAR'PIES, three monsters, Aello, Celœno, and Ocypete, with the faces of virgins, bodies of vultures, and hands armed with monstrous claws.

HARPOC'RATES, the Egyptian god of silence.

HE'BE, the goddess of youth.

HE'BRUS, a river in Thrace.

HECA'LIUS, a title given to Jupiter by Theseus.

HEC'ATE, Diana's name in hell.

HEC'TOR, a son of Priam and Hecuba, and the most valiant of all the Trojans.

HEC'UBA, the wife of Priam.

HEGE'SIUS, a philosopher of Cyrene, who described the miseries of life with such a gloomy eloquence, that many of his auditors killed themselves through despair.

HEL'ENA, the wife of Menelaus, the most beautiful woman in the world, who, running away with Paris, occasioned the Trojan war.

HEL'ENUS, a son of Priam and Hecuba.

HEL'ICON, a famous mountain of Bœotia, dedicated to Apollo and the Muses.

HERA'TA, sacrifices to Juno.

HER'CULES, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, remarkable for his numerous exploits and dangerous enterprises.

HERIBE'IA, the wife of Astreus.

HER'MÆ, statues of Mercury.

HER'MES, a name of Mercury.

HERMI'ONE, a daughter of Mars and Venus, married to Cadmus; also a daughter of Menelaus and Helena, married to Pyrrhus.

HE'RO, a beautiful woman of Sestos, in Thrace, priestess of Venus; Leander, of Abydos, loved her so tenderly, that he swam over the Hellespont every night to see her; but being at length unfortunately drowned, she threw herself into the sea, through despair.

HEROD'OTUS, a very famous historian of Halicarnassus.

HEROPH'ILA, the Erythræan sybil.

HERSILI'A, the wife of Romulus.

HES'PERUS, or VESPER, the evening star.

HES'PERIDES, the daughters of Hesperus; Ægle, Arethusa, and Hesperethusa, who had a garden bearing golden apples, watched by a dragon, which Hercules slew, and bore away the fruit.

HE'SUS, a name of Mars among the Gauls.

HIP'PIAS, a philosopher of Elis.

HIPPOCAM'PI, Neptune's horses.

HIP'POCRENE, a fountain at the bottom of mount Helicon, dedicated to Apollo.

HIPPOL'YTUS, the son of Theseus and Antiope or Hippolyte, who refused intimacies with his stepmother Phædra. At the request of Diana, Æsculapius restored him to life, after he had been thrown from his chariot, and dragged through the woods till he was torn in pieces.

HIPPO'NA, the goddess of horses and stables.

HISTO'RIA, the goddess of history.

HORTEN'SIS, a name of Venus.

HO'RUS, a title of the sun.

HOSTILI'NA, a goddess of corn.

HY'ADES, the seven daughters of Atlas and Æthra; Ambrosia, Endora, Coronis, Pasithoe, Plexaris, Pytho, and Tyche. They were changed by Jupiter into 7 stars.

HY'BLA, a mountain in Sicily, universally famous for its thyme and bees.

HY'DRA, a serpent, which had seven heads, or as some say, nine, others fifty, killed by Hercules in the lake Lerna.

HYGE'IA, the goddess of health.

HYL'LUS, the son of Hercules and Dejanira.

HY'MEN, the god of marriage.

HYPE'RION, a son of Cœlus and Terra.

HYPSIP'YLE, a queen of Lemnos, who was banished for preserving her father when all the other men of the island were murdered by their kindred.

I

IAC'CHUS, a name of Bacchus.

IAN'THE, the beautiful wife of Iphis.

IAP'ETUS, a son of Cœlum and Terra.

IAR'BAS, a cruel king of Mauritania.

ICA'RIUS, the son of Oebalus, who, having received from Bacchus a bottle of wine, went into Attica, to show men the use of it; but, making some shepherds drunk, they thought he had given them poison, and therefore threw him into a well.

IC'ARUS, the son of Dædalus, who, flying with his father out of Crete into Sicily, and soaring too high, melted the wax of his wings, and fell into the sea, thence called the Icarian sea.

I'DA, a mountain near Troy.

IDÆ'A MATER, a name of Cybele.

IDÆ'I DACT'YLI, priests of Cybele.

IDA'LIA, a name of Venus.

ID'MON, a famous soothsayer.

IDO'THEA, Jupiter's nurse.

IL'IONE, the eldest daughter of Priam.

ILIS'SUS, a river in Attica.

I'LUS, the son of Tros and Callirrhoe, from whom Troy was called Ilium.

IMPERA'TOR, a name of Jupiter.

IN'ACHIS and I'SES, names of Io.

I'NO, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and wife of Athamas.

INTERCIDO'NA, a goddess of breeding women.

INTERDU'CA, and JU'GA, names of Juno.

IN'UUS, and INCU'BUS, names of Pan.

I'O, daughter of Inachus, transformed by Jupiter, into a white heifer; but afterwards, resuming her former shape, was worshipped as a goddess by the Egyptians, under the name of Isis.

IPHI'CLUS, the twin brother of Hercules.

IPHIGE'NIA, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who, standing as a victim ready to be sacrificed to appease the rage of Diana, was, by that goddess transformed into a white hart, carried to Tauris, and made her priestess.

I'PHIS, a prince of Cyprus, who hanged himself for love: also a daughter of Lygdas.

IPHI'TUS, son of Praxonides, who instituted Olympic games to Hercules.

I'RIS, the daughter of Thaumas; she was Juno's favourite companion, and her messenger on affairs of discord, &c.

I'TYS, the son of Tereus and Progne, murdered and served up by his mother at a banquet before Tereus, in revenge for his having forcibly dishonoured her sister Philomela.

IXI'ON, the son of Phlegyas, who was fasten-

ed in hell to a wheel perpetually turning round, for boasting that he had lain with Juno.

JANITOR, and JUNONIUS, titles of Janus.

JA'NUS, the first king of Italy, son of Apollo and Creusa.

JA'SON, a Thessalian prince, son of Æson, who by Medea's help brought away the golden fleece from Colchis.

JOCAS'TA, the daughter of Creon, who unwittingly married her own son Œdipus.

JU'NO, the sister and wife of Jupiter.

JU'NO INFER'NA, a name of Proserpine.

JUNO'NES, guardian angels of women.

JU'PITER, a son of Saturn and Ops, the supreme deity of the heathens.

JU'PITER SECUN'DUS, a name of Neptune.

JU'PITER TER'TIUS, INFER'NUS, or STY'GIUS, several appellations given to Pluto.

JUVEN'TA, a goddess of youths.

L

LA'CHESIS, one of the three Fates.

LACIN'IA, and LUCIL'IA, titles of Juno.

LACTU'RA, or LACTUCI'NA, a goddess of corn.

LÆSTRIG'ONES, cannibals of Italy, who roasted and ate the companions of Ulysses.

LA'IUS, a king of Thebes, killed unwittingly by his own son Œdipus.

LA'MIÆ, a name of the Gorgons.

LAOC'OON, a son of Priam, and high-priest of Apollo; he and his two sons were killed by serpents for opposing the reception of the wooden horse into Troy.

LA'PIS, or LAPID'EUS, titles of Jupiter.

LA'RES, sons of Mercury and Lara, worshipped as household gods.

LATERA'NUS, a household god.

LAVER'NA, a goddess of thieves.

LEAN'DER. See Hero.

LE'DA, daughter of Thestias, and wife of Tyndarus, seduced by Jupiter in the shape of a swan.

LEMONI'ADES, nymphs of meadows, &c.

LE'NÆ, priestesses of Bacchus.

LER'NA, a marsh of Argos, famous for a hydra, killed there by Hercules.

LE'THE, a river of hell, whose waters caused a total forgetfulness of things past.

LEVA'NA, a goddess of new born infants.

LIBITI'NA, the goddess of funerals.

LI'NUS, son of Apollo and Terpsichore.

LUBEN'TIA, the goddess of pleasure.

LU'CIFER, son of Jupiter and Aurora, made the morning star.

LU'NA, Diana's name in heaven.

LUPERCA'LIA, feasts in honour of Pan.

LUPER'CI, priests of Pan.

LYCA'ON, a king of Arcadia, turned by Jupiter into a wolf.

M

MA'IA, loved by Jupiter, and by him turned into a star to avoid Juno's rage.

MANAGENE'TA, a goddess of women in labour.

MANTU'RA, a goddess of corn.

MANTUR'NA, and ME'NA, nuptial goddesses.

MARI'NA, MELA'NIS, MER'ETRIX, MIGONI'TIS, and MUR'CIA, titles of Venus

MARS, the god of war.

MAUSO'LUS, a king of Caria, who had a most magnificent tomb erected to him by his wife Artemisia.

MEDE'A, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, a famous sorceress, who assisted Jason to obtain the golden fleece.

MEDITRI'NA, a goddess of grown persons.

MEDU'SA, the chief of the three Gorgons.

MEGÆ'RA, one of the three Furies.

MEGALEN'SIA, festivals in honour of Cybele.

MEGA'RA, the wife of Hercules.

MELANI'RA, a name of Venus.

ME'LIÆ, nymphs of the fields.

ME'LIUS, a name of Hercules.

MELO'NA, the goddess of honey.

MELPOM'ENE, the muse of tragedy.

MEM'NON, a king of Abydos.

MENALA'US, a famous Centaur.

MENELA'US, the husband of Helena.

MEN'THA, a mistress of Pluto.

MEN'TOR, the governor of Telemachus.

MER'CURY, the messenger of the gods, inventor of letters, and god of eloquence, merchandise, and robbers.

MER'OPE, one of the seven Pleiades.

MI'DAS, a king of Phrygia, who entertaining Bacchus (or, as some say, Silenus) had the power given him of turning whatever he touched into gold.

MI'LO, a wrestler of remarkable strength.

MIMAL'LONES, attendants on Bacchus.

MINER'VA, the goddess of wisdom.

MI'NOS, a king of Crete, made, for his extraordinary justice, a judge of hell.

MINO'TAUR, a monster, half man, half beast.

MIN'YÆ, a name of the Argonauts.

MNEMOSY'NE, the goddess of memory.

MO'MUS, the god of raillery, wit, &c.

MONE'TA, a title of Juno.

MOR'PHEUS, the god of sleep, dreams, &c.

MORS, the goddess of death.

MUL'CIBER, a title of Vulcan.

MU'SES, nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, born on mount Pierius, mistresses of all the sciences, presidents of musicians, and poets, and governesses of the feasts of the gods; Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania.

MU'TA, the goddess of silence.

N

NÆNIA, the goddess of funeral songs.

NA'IADES, nymphs of rivers, &c.

NARCIS'SUS, a very beautiful youth, who, falling in love with his own shadow in the water, pined away into a daffodil.

NA'TIO, and NUNDI'NA, goddesses of infants.

NEMÆ'A, a country of Elis, famed for a terrible lion killed there by Hercules.

NEMESIS, the goddess of revenge.

NEP'TUNE the god of the sea.

NE'REIDES, sea nymphs.

NE'RIO, the wife of Mars.

NICEPH'ORUS, a title of Jupiter.

NI'NUS, the first king of the Assyrians.

NI'OBE, daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion, who, preferring herself to Latona, had her 14 children killed by Diana and Apollo, and wept herself into a statue.

NO'MIUS, a name of Apollo.

NOX, the most ancient of all the deities; she was even reckoned older than Chaos.

O

OB'SEQUENS, a title of Fortuna.
OCCA'TOR, the god of harrowing.
OCE'ANUS, an ancient seagod.
OCYP'ETE, one of the three Harpies.
ŒD'IPUS, son of Laius and Jocasta, and king of Thebes, who solved the riddle of the Sphinx, unwittingly killed his father, married his mother, and at last ran mad, and tore out his eyes.
OM'PHALE, a queen of Lydia, with whom Hercules was so enamoured, that she made him submit to spinning and other unbecoming offices.
OPER'TUS, a name of Pluto.
OPI'GENA, a name of Juno.
OPS, a name of Cybele.
ORBO'NA, a goddess of grown persons.
ORES'TES, the son of Agamemnon.
ORI'ON, a great and mighty hunter.
OR'PHEUS, son of Jupiter and Calliope, who had great skill in music, and was torn in pieces, by the Mænades, for disliking the company of women after the death of his wife Eurydice.
ORYTHI'A, a queen of the Amazons.
OSI'RIS. See Apis.

P

PAC'TOLUS, a river of Lydia, with golden sands and medicinal waters.
PÆ'AN, and PHŒ'BUS, names of Apollo.
PA'LES, the goddess of shepherds.
PALIL'IA, feasts in honour of Pales.
PALLA'DIUM, a statue of Minerva, which the Trojans imagined fell from heaven, and that their city could not be taken whilst that remained in it.
PAL'LAS, and PY'LOTIS, names of Minerva.
PAN, the god of shepherds.
PANDO'RA, the first woman made by Vulcan, and endowed with gifts by all the deities; Jupiter gave her a box containing all manner of evils, war, famine, &c. with hope at the bottom.
PAN'OPE, one of the Nereides.
PA'PHIA, a title of Venus.
PAR'CÆ, a name of the Fates.
PAR'IS, or AL'EXANDER, son of Priam and Hecuba, a most beautiful youth, who ran away with Helena, and occasioned the Trojan war.
PARNAS'SUS, a mountain of Phocis, famous for a temple of Apollo, and being the favourite residence of the Muses.
PAR'TUNDA, a nuptial goddess.
PASTOPH'ORI, priests of Isis.
PAT'AREUS, a title of Apollo.
PATELI'NA, a goddess of corn.
PATULA'CIUS, a name of Janus.
PATULE'IUS, a name of Jupiter.
PAVEN'TIA, and POLI'NA, goddesses of infants.
PEG'ASUS, a winged horse belonging to Apollo and the Muses.
PELLO'NIA, a goddess of grown persons.
PENA'TES, small statues or household gods.
PENEL'OPE, daughter of Icarus, celebrated for her chastity and fidelity during the long absence of Ulysses.
PER'SEUS, son of Jupiter and Danae, who performed many extraordinary exploits by means of Medusa's head.
PHÆCASIA'NI, ancient gods of Greece.

PHA'ETON, son of Sol (Apollo) and Clymene, who asked the guidance of his father's chariot for one day, as a proof of his divine descent; but unable to manage the horses, set the world on fire, and was therefore struck by Jupiter with a thunderbolt into the river Po.
PHAL'ICA, feasts of Bacchus.
PHILAM'MON, a skilful musician.
PHILOME'LA, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was ravished by her brother-in-law, Tereus, and was changed into a nightingale.
PHIN'EAS, son of Agenor, and king of Paphlagonia, who had his eyes torn out by Boreas, but was recompensed with the knowledge of futurity; also a king of Thrace, turned into a stone by Perseus, by the help of Medusa's head.
PHLEG'ETHON, a boiling river of hell.
PHLE'GON, one of the four horses of Sol.
PHLEG'YÆ, a people of Bœotia, destroyed by Neptune, on account of their piracies and other crimes.
PHŒ'BAS, the priestess of Apollo.
PHŒ'BUS, a title of Apollo.
PHŒ'NIX, son of Amyntor, who, being falsely accused of having attempted the honour of one of his father's concubines, was condemned to have his eyes torn out; but was cured by Chiron, and went with Achilles to the siege of Troy.
PICUM'NUS, a rural god.
PILUM'NUS, a god of breeding women.
PIN'DUS, a mountain of Thessaly.
PI'THO, a goddess of eloquence.
PLE'IADES, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione; Maia, Electra, Taygete, Asterope, Merope, Halcyone, and Celœno; they were changed into stars.
PLU'TO, the god of hell.
PLU'TUS, the god of riches.
POL'LUX. See CASTOR.
POLYD'AMAS, a famous wrestler.
POLYD'IUS, a famous prophet and physician.
POLYHYM'NIA, the muse of rhetoric.
POLYPHE'MUS, a monstrous giant, son of Neptune, with but one eye in the middle of his forehead.
POMO'NA, the goddess of fruits and autumn.
POSE'IDON, a name of Neptune.
PRÆNESTI'NA, a name of Fortuna.
PRÆS'TES, a title of Jupiter and Minerva.
PRAXIT'ELES, a famous statuary.
PRI'AM, son of Laomedon, and father of Paris, Hector, &c.; he was the last king of Troy.
PROG'NE, wife of Tereus, king of Thrace, and sister to Philomela; she was turned into a swallow.
PROME'THEUS, son of Iapetus, who animated a man that he had formed of clay, with fire, which, by the assistance of Minerva, he stole from heaven, and was therefore chained by Jupiter to mount Caucasus, with a vulture continually preying on his liver.
PROPYLÆ'A, a name of Hecate.
PROS'ERPINE, the wife of Pluto.
PRO'TEUS, a seagod, who could transform himself into any shape.
PSY'CHE, the goddess of pleasure.
PYL'ADES, the constant friend of Orestes.
PYR'AMUS, and THIS'BE, two lovers, of Babylon, who killed themselves with the same sword, and occasioned the turning the berries of the mulberry-tree, under which they died, from white to red.
PYRŒ'TIS, one of the four horses of the Sun.

PYR'RHUS, son of Achilles, remarkable for his cruelty at the siege of Troy.
PY'THON, a huge serpent, produced from the mud of the deluge, which Apollo killed, and, in memory thereof, instituted the Pythian games.
PYTHONIS'SA, the priestess of Apollo.

Q

QUAD'RIFRONS, a title of Janus.
QUI'ES, a goddess of grown persons.
QUIETA'LIS and QUIE'TUS, names of Pluto.
QUINQUA'TRIA, feasts of Pallas.

R

REC'TUS, a title of Bacchus.
RE'DUX and RE'GIA, titles of Fortune.
REGI'NA, a title of Juno.
RHADAMAN'THUS, one of the three infernal judges.
RHE'A, a title of Cybelé.
RHE'A SYL'VIA, the mother of Romulus.
ROBI'GUS, a god of corn.
ROMU'LUS, the first king of Rome.
RU'MINA, a goddess of new born infants.
RUNCI'NA, the goddess of weeding.
RUSI'NA, a rural deity.

S

SABA'ZIA, feasts of Proserpine.
SA'LII, the 12 frantic priests of Mars.
SALMONE'US, a king of Elis, struck by a thunderbolt to hell for imitating Jupiter's thunder.
SA'LUS, the goddess of health.
SANC'US, a god of the Sabines.
SA'TOR and SORRI'TOR, rural gods.
SATURNA'LIA, feasts of Saturn.
SATUR'NUS, or SAT'URN, the son of Cœlum and Terra.
SAT'YRS, the attendants of Bacchus, horned monsters, half men, half goats.
SCY'RON, a famous robber of Attica.
SE'IA, and SEGE'TIA, goddesses of corn.
SEI'LI, priests of Jupiter.
SEN'TA, a goddess of married women.
SERA PIS. See APIS.
SILE'NUS, the foster-father and companion of Bacchus, who lived in Arcadia, rode on an ass, and was drunk every day.
SI'NIS, a famous robber, killed by Hercules.
SIS'YPHUS, the son of Æolus, killed by Theseus, and doomed incessantly to roll a huge stone up a mountain in hell for his perfidy and numerous robberies.
SOL, a name of Apollo.
SOM'NUS, the god of sleep.
SPHINX, a monster, born of Syphon and Echidna, who destroyed herself because Œdipus solved the enigma she proposed.
STA'TA, a goddess of grown persons.
STEN'TOR, a Grecian, whose voice is reported to have been as strong and as loud as the voices of 50 men together.
STHE'NO, one of the three Gorgons.
STYX, a river of hell.
SUA'DA, a nuptial goddess.
SUMMA'NUS, a name of Pluto.
SYLVA'NUS, a god of woods and forests.
SY'RENS, seamonsters.

T

TA'CITA, a goddess of silence.
TAN'TALUS, a king of Paphlagonia, who, serving up to table the limbs of his son Pelops, to try the divinity of the gods, was plunged to the chin in a lake of hell, and doomed to everlasting thirst and hunger, as a punishment for his barbarity and impiety.
TARTA'RUS, the place of the wicked in hell.
TAU'RUS, the bull under whose form Jupiter carried away Europa.
TELCHI'NES, priests of Cybele.
TELEMA'CHUS, the only son of Ulysses.
TEMPE, a most beautiful valley in Thessaly, the resort of the gods.
TER'MINUS, the god of boundaries.
TERPSICHO'RE, the muse of music, &c.
TER'ROR, the god of dread and fear.
THA'LIA, the muse of comedy.
THE'MIS, the daughter of Cœlum and Terra, the goddess of laws, oracles, &c.
THES'PIS, the first tragic poet.
THE'TIS, daughter of Nereus and Doris, and goddess of the sea.
THYR'SUS, the rod of Bacchus.
TI'PHYS, the pilot of the ship Argo.
TISIPHO'NE, one of the three Furies.
TI'TAN, son of Cœlum and Terra, and the elder brother of Saturnus, or Saturn.
TMA'RIUS, a title of Jupiter.
TRI'TON, Neptune's trumpeter.
TRI'TONIA, a name of Minerva.
TRO'ILUS, a son of Priam and Hecuba.
TROY, a city of Phrygia, famous for holding out a siege of ten years against the Greeks, but they at last captured and destroyed it.
TUTELI'NA, a goddess of corn.
TY'RO, one of the Nereids.

U

ULYS'SES, son of Laertes and Anticlea, and king of Ithaca, who, by his subtlety and eloquence, was eminently serviceable to the Greeks, in the Trojan war.
UNX'IA, a title of Juno.
URA'NIA, the muse of astronomy.

V

VACU'NA, the goddess of idle persons.
VAGITA'NUS, a god of little infants.
VALLO'NIA, a goddess of valleys.
VENI'LIA, a wife of Neptune.
VE'NUS, the goddess of love, beauty.
VERGILI'Æ, a name of the Pleiades.
VERTICOR'DIA, a name of Venus.
VERTUM'NUS, the god of the spring
VES'TA, the goddess of fire.
VIA'LES, deities of the highways.
VIBILI'A, the goddess of wanderers.
VIRGMEN'SIS, a nuptial goddess.
VIR'GO, a name of Astrea and Fortune.
VIRI'LIS, and VISCA'TA, titles of Fortune.
VIRIPLA'CA, an inferior nuptial goddess, who reconciled husbands to their wives; a temple, at Rome, was dedicated to her, whither the married couple repaired after a quarrel, and returned together friendly.
VITU'LA, the goddess of mirth.
VOLU'SIA, a goddess of corn.
VUL'CAN, the god of subterraneous fire.

X

XAN'THUS, one of the horses of Achilles, born of the harpy Celæno, a river near Troy, called also Scamander.

Z

ZA'GREUS, a title of Bacchus

ZEPHYRUS, son of Æolus and Aurora, who passionately loved the goddess Flora, and is put for the west wind.

ZE'TES and CA'LAIS, sons of Boreas and Orythia, who accompanied the Argonauts, and drove the Harpies from Thrace.

ZE'TUS, a son of Jupiter and Antiope, very expert in Music.

ZE'US, a title of Jupiter.

A SHORT

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF SOME OF THE MOST

EMINENT LIVING CHARACTERS,

IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD.

1825.

ADAMS, John, late president of the United States, was born at Boston, about 1735, and bred to the bar, of which he became a distinguished member. He was conspicuous as one of the first and most decided opponents of the encroachments of the British government, on the rights and liberties of the colonies, and as one of the most energetic friends of the revolution. He was a member of the continental congress in 1776, and one of the signers of the declaration of Independence. He was afterwards sent as minister from the congress to Holland, and was acknowledged in that character by the states. While he retained that station, he rendered important services to his country by procuring loans, and concluding treaties of amity and commerce. Toward the close of the revolutionary war, he was appointed, together with Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jay, and Mr. Laurens, commissioner for negotiating a peace with Great Britain; with this view he repaired to Paris, where with his colleagues, he had the high honour of procuring the recognition of the entire independence of the colonies by that power, and of signing a treaty of peace to that effect. He was afterwards the first ambassador from the United States to Great Britain. On the adoption of the constitution of the United States, Mr. Adams was chosen first vice president, and on the retirement of general Washington at the close of his second presidential term, he succeeded him as president of the United States. Mr. Adams has resided as a private citizen on his estate at Quincy, since his retirement from the presidency. He has written an able defence of the constitution of the United States.

ADAMS, John Quincy, is the son of the preceding, and was born at Quincy, about 1765. He has long been engaged in public life, as the representative of Massachusetts, in the United States senate, and of his country, as her ambassador at several of the European courts. He was one of the commissioners, who signed the treaty of peace with Great Britain, at Ghent, in 1815. The following year he was appointed secretary of state under Mr. Monroe, and discharged the duties of that office, for eight years, with distinguished reputation and ability. Mr. Adams is now president of the United States, for the term of four years, from the 4th day of March, 1825.

ALEXANDER, Paulowitz, emperor of Russia, is the eldest son of Paul I. He was born December 22, 1777, and married to Elizabeth Alexiowna, princess of Baden, in 1793. He ascended the throne in 1801, and was crowned at Moscow the same year. The first acts of his reign, were distinguished for their wisdom and lenity. He ordered the recruiting for the army to be discontinued, the public taxes to be diminished, the situation of the exiles to be examined, and their miseries alleviated; he abolished the censorship of writings, and gave liberty to the press; he corrected the administration of justice; established a uniformity of weights and measures, throughout his empire; encouraged learning and science, and patronized literary men; and also liberally endowed schools and universities, in different parts of the empire. The invasion of Russia in 1812, by Napoleon, and the subsequent events which resulted in the defeat and dethronement of that emperor, are familiarly known; they were such as greatly to elevate the character and influence of Alexander, and to place him first on the list of European sovereigns. Later events, however, have contributed farther to develope his character; they have shown him haughty, ambitious, and tyrannical; the champion of legitimacy; the enemy of liberal principles of civil government, and the decided opponent of reform. He is now the most efficient member of the Holy Alliance.

ANGOULEME, Louis Anthony de Bourbon, duc d', dauphin of France, is the oldest son of Charles X., king of France, and of Maria Theresa, princess of Savoy. He was born at Versailles, in 1775, and in early life was distinguished for his mild and amiable disposition, and for his studious habits. At the beginning of the French revolution, he emigrated with his father to the court of Turin, where for some time he devoted himself to his studies. He afterwards commanded a corps of emigrants in Germany. In 1799, he married the only daughter and surviving child of Louis XVI., his paternal uncle. For several years he resided at different European courts, as the interest or inclinations of the sovereigns permitted, until 1800, when he visited England, where he remained until the accession of Louis XVIII. to the throne. As lieutenant-general of the kingdom, he was taken prisoner by marshal Grouchy, when Buonaparte returned from Elba, but was permitted by the emperor to retire. Since that time he has only appeared in public, as commander of the French armies, in the late invasion of Spain. He is heir apparent to the French throne. The duke and his dutchess are said to be extremely devout, but not sufficiently tolerant toward the protestants of the kingdom.

ANGOULEME, Maria Theresa Charlotte, dutchess d', is the sole surviving child of Louis

XVI and his queen Maria Antoinette; she married the duke in 1799. The unparalleled misfortunes of her early life, have rendered her melancholy, both in appearance and in reality: she has drank too deep of the bitter cup of affliction, ever to forget it; and the traces of her unexampled misery, are probably indelible. She is however distinguished for her piety, benevolence and humanity. The events of her life, are identified with the history of France, and of the revolution. On the return of Buonaparte from Elba, she retired to Bourdeaux, where she was received with acclamations; but being afterwards deserted by the inhabitants, she embarked on board an English vessel for London, from which place she joined Louis XVIII. at Ghent; she returned to Paris after the battle of Waterloo; she has had no children.

B

BADEN, Charles Louis Frederick, duke of, was born in 1786, and married in 1806 to a cousin of the empress Josephine, and the adopted daughter of Napoleon. He succeeded to the dukedom of Baden, in 1810. During the wars on the continent, he served with reputation, in several campaigns under Buonaparte, by whom he was highly esteemed. The misfortunes of the emperor, however, and the disasters of the Russian campaign, led him to form new connexions with the other sovereigns of Europe; he joined the allies, fought against the emperor, and was rewarded by the allies, with an accession of territory. He is one of the few German princes, who has given a constitution to his people, founded on the same basis as that of the kingdom of Wirtemburg.

BAILLIE, Joanna, is a single lady, who resides chiefly in her native country, Scotland. She is distinguished for her talents and writings, and has published a series of plays in several volumes, illustrative of the strong passions of the mind. She has also written a collection of metrical legends of eminent characters in one volume.

BARBAULD, Anna Letitia, is the daughter of the Rev. John Aiken, an English dissenting clergyman, and wife of the Rev. R. Barbauld, master of a school in Norfolk. She was born in the year 1734, and was early instructed in the Latin and Greek languages by her father. This lady is distinguished for her learning, as well as for her numerous writings, which have gained her great celebrity. She is now far advanced in life, and yet retains great vigour both of intellect and of body. As a writer of prose, she has surpassed almost every female of her time, and is equalled for elegance of diction, and soundness of sense, by few of the other sex.

BATHURST, Henry, earl, was born in 1762, and succeeded his father, who was several years lord chancellor of England, as earl, in 1794. As a member of the house of commons, he was honoured with the confidence of Mr. Pitt. He was made a commissioner of the admiralty, in 1783, and lord of the treasury, in 1788, and has subsequently held several other important offices, the duties of which, he has discharged with ability. He is now secretary of state for the colonial department, and one of the tellers of the English exchequer.

BEETHOVEN, Ludwig Van, was born at Boun, in the electorate of Cologn, in 1772, and at the early age of eleven, gave evidence of those great musical talents, both as a composer and performer, for which he has been since so much distinguished. In 1792, he was sent by the elector of Cologn, to Vienna, to study the theory of music, under the celebrated Haydn; he has continued to reside in that city since, under the patronage of several distinguished noblemen, by whom he is munificently supported. His works are far too numerous to be mentioned here; they are universally known, and are admitted to be productions of the highest order: many of them will be heard with delight, after the overtures, even of Mozart. Beethoven is extremely deaf; this, together with a degree of inattention to the ordinary rules of politeness in private life, has detracted somewhat from his reputation. He is however, said to possess a nice sense of honour and of moral rectitude, and an extensive acquaintance with literary and scientific subjects.

BERNADOTTE, John Baptist Julius, now Charles John, king of Sweden, is the son of a citizen of Pau, in Bearn. He was born January 26, 1764, and after receiving a limited education, commenced his career, as a private soldier in a regiment of royal marines, at the beginning of the French revolution. His activity and valour soon raised him from obscurity; in 1792, he attained the rank of colonel, and the next year, that of general of brigade. From that time, his reputation as an officer rapidly increased, and his promotion in the French service, consequently followed. He was appointed ambassador from France to Vienna, and to the Hague; commander-in-chief of the army of the west, and minister of war. Buonaparte made him a marshal of the empire, and gave him the principality of Ponte Corvo. He was also decorated with the order of the Eagle by the king of Prussia, and with the insignia of several other orders, by different princes. Until 1810, he was actively and successfully engaged as a general officer, under Napoleon, and maintained the reputation of a brave, skilful, and efficient commander. He was also distinguished no less for his humanity and moderation, than for his valour and energy. The [illegible] immediately on the characters of the [illegible] monarchy. The civil deared him to the [illegible] the interference of through which the [illegible] of Wagram, and contributed in a great [illegible] his present elevation. On the deposition of Gustavus Adolphus, in 1810, the throne of Sweden was without an heir, and he was selected by the principal inhabitants of that country, to supply the vacancy. He was accordingly proclaimed by the states of Sweden, crown prince of that kingdom, August, 1811, and adopted by Charles XIII. as his son. On receiving intelligence of that event at Paris, he solemnly renounced the catholic religion; hastened his departure from France, and made his public entrance into Stockholm on the 1st of November following. From that time to the present, he has been devoted to the interests and prosperity of his adopted country, and he has gained the confidence and esteem of his subjects by his exertions for their welfare. In 1813, Sweden entered into the coalition against France, and the crown prince was appointed to command the right wing of the allied army, consisting of nearly one hundred thousand men; with this force he gained several important victories, and contributed to the overthrow of Napoleon. On the death of Charles XIII., February 5th, 1818, the crown prince was elevated to the throne of Sweden, and has since been acknowledged by all the great powers of Europe, as sovereign of that kingdom.

BERTRAND, count Henry Gratian, is descended from a respectable family in Touraine. He took the oath of fidelity to Napoleon, and served as a general of artillery in the camp of St. Omers, in 1806. The succeeding year he was aid-de-camp to the emperor, and in that capacity, acted a distinguished part in most of the campaigns of that period. In the battles of Austerlitz, and Friedland, he signalized himself as a brave and skilful general, and as a firm friend of the emperor; and he so far succeeded to his confidence and favour, that he was named grand marshal of the palace. Marshal Bertrand was engaged in the memorable campaign of Russia, and the severe actions that ensued. He then retired with the emperor to Elba, and, while there, was his confidential friend and adviser. On the return of Buonaparte from that island, Bertrand accompanied him as his first minister, was with him during the important events of the "One hundred days," and after the battle of Waterloo, and the second abdication of the emperor, retired with him on board the Bellerophon, to share the banishment of his sovereign, to the island of St. Helena. Too much praise cannot be given to the gratitude and fidelity which induced this noble minded man, to quit his native country, and all the prospects of ambition, that he might soften the captivity of his fallen sovereign.

BLOOMFIELD, Robert, a distinguished English poetical writer, was born in the county of Suffolk, in the year 1776. His father was a mechanic of middling circumstances, and with a large family dependant on him for support; he, of course, was enabled to give his children but a limited and common education. The death of this parent compelled Mr. Bloomfield, when a lad of eleven years old, to accept the employment of a farmer's boy. In the intervals of his labours, his native genius prompted him to peruse such boc[illegible] newspapers as came within his reach, and even then, he wrote a small poem which was published in the London Maga[illegible] his attention to poe[illegible]xation from labour, [illegible]ent pieces; the prin[illegible]er's Boy," as a descriptive [illegible] great merit: it has fully established the claim of the author to the title of poet, and stamped his name with the honour of genius. He has also published songs, ballads, and other pieces; and the "Banks of Wye," a poem.

BOLIVAR, Simon, is the most brilliant star in Colombian history, and indeed in the history of modern revolutions; and, to whatever it may be ascribed, whether to accident, good fortune, or personal merit, or to all combined, he has raised himself to an eminent station in the list of successful heroes and remarkable men. He was born at Caraccas, about the year 1785, and is said to be descended of a noble and wealthy family of that place. After completing his studies at Madrid, where he received his education, he resided for some time at Paris, where he was intimate with Humboldt and Bonpland, and then travelled through England, France, and other countries of Europe. Before he returned to America, he had formed the design of devoting himself to the cause of South American Independence, and he returned in season to join Miranda and his associates, just as he had unfurled the standard of liberty in Venezuela. Being dissatisfied, however, with the general system of measures pursued by the patriot party, he for a time, avoided taking any active part; but the time soon arrived, when he felt it his duty not to be kept inactive by a mere difference of opinion; he then joined the army and engaged in the contest, with a zeal and patriotism, that raised him to popularity and influence. From that day to this, his history is before the world; it has been a succession of splendid achievements, which have gained for his name a merited place on the same tablet with that of Washington. The brightest records of ancient or modern fame, have nothing prouder to offer. Time must show, whether he will complete the parallel with his illustrious model, which may thus far be run with so much apparent justice Bolivar, was in his early career, unfortunate as a soldier; he has however triumphed over his disasters. For a considerable time he was supreme dictator, with all the army at his command; but when a favourable opportunity presented, he voluntarily relinquished his power, and returned to the rank of a private citizen. As president of the republic of Colombia, he has proved himself equally eminent as a statesman, as well as a soldier. He has recently exhibited his magnanimity, and disinterestedness, by relinquishing supreme authority in an adjoining state, for whose liberties he had been contending; and by declining to accept a present of a million of dollars, which had been voted him, by the congress of Peru, for his patriotic services. There is reason to believe that he is about to attempt the liberation of Brazil from the domination of a Portuguese dynasty.

An American gentleman, in a letter from Lima, thus speaks of him:

"General Bolivar, or, as he is always called, the Libertador, is about 5 feet 7, slender in his person, and, as the "Hero of the Equator," which the Americans call him, might be supposed to be rather dark in his complexion. His countenance, always of a serious cast, yet notwithstanding the mouztachio on his upper lip, not ferocious, as many represent him; his eyes, dark hazel, are expressive and penetrating: he reads English, but does not speak more than a few words. French he speaks fluently, though not correctly. Apologizing one day for my imperfect knowledge of French and Spanish; he said, "O, no matter, never regret it, your own fine idiom is the only one worth speaking; all that is liberal, all that is noble, is to be found in that. It is the language of liberty." He talks a great deal, and with apparent frankness, and without premeditation. He seems fond of social life, and never balks a party by going away prematurely, &c. On two occasions I have been with him in large parties, once at a ball and supper, where he staid from eight in the evening to five in the morning talked the whole time; at supper, gave toasts and made speeches, and after supper danced a waltz with a handsome girl. At a breakfast on Washington's birth day, the day he selected for his visit to the frigate United States, which lasted from eleven to three, he gave several toasts and speeches, in one of which he exalted the United States as infinitely surpassing every nation of ancient and modern times, in knowing how to unite the most entire liberty with the most perfect order, intelligence, and liberality.

His ambition appears to be of a lofty and fine description. He wishes to go down as the asserter and founder of South American Independence, and satisfied with an ample private fortune, disdains all accession of wealth. His favourite

projects are a canal across the isthmus, and the establishment of a congress at Panama, to consist of a grand federative council, to decide on all disputes between the different states; to have an army which they shall call out when either of the states or any foreign power commits an aggression. After settling the affairs of these countries, and establishing their peace and independence, it is his wish to travel through the United States and England, for both of which countries he has a high admiration. His enmity against the Spaniards, nourished in the bloody war of Venezuela, is irreconcilable. All his connexions were murdered by them, except an uncle whom he has in Spain."

BOYER, John Peter, president of the island of Hayti, is a native of St. Domingo. Of his birth and early life, we are unable to give any particulars. He is said to be well educated, and it appears that he must long have possessed considerable influence in his native island, as on the death of Petion, he was elected president of the republic, without opposition. Since the death of Christophe, he has extended his authority over the whole island, and united all the inhabitants under his government. Boyer has recently procured, by negotiation, the recognition on the part of France, of the independent sovereignty of the whole island. So far as we are acquainted with the acts of his administration, he has given evidence of a strong mind, and of talents for governing, which might be coveted by some of the more legitimate sovereigns of Europe.

BRYANT, William Cullen, a poet of considerable eminence, was born in the town of Cornington, Massachusetts. His father was a respectable physician of that place. After completing his preparatory studies, he became a member of the Williamstown college, and remained there two years. He then commenced his professional studies, read law in an office at Northampton, and settled as a lawyer in Great Barrington. His amiable character, and social qualities have obtained for him the regard of a large circle of friends; while his pure taste and cultivated genius have excited admiration on both sides of the Atlantic. He now resides at New York, and is an editor of the Athenæum Magazine (1825.)

BUONAPARTE, madam Letitia Romalina, mother to the late emperor of France, was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, 1750, and in 1767 married an assessor to the tribunal of that island. On the death of her husband, she was left with a numerous family, and without a fortune. She, however, succeeded in gaining powerful friends and protectors, to some of whom she was indebted for the elevation of her family. On the invasion of Corsica by the English, she removed to Marseilles, and from thence to Paris, where she resided until the downfall of the emperor. During the greater part of that period, she lived in all the splendour and luxury of a court, and received from the French people, that homage which was due to the mother of their sovereign. But the elegance which surrounded this lady had no charms for her, and it was said, that she was constantly advising Napoleon to recollect, that the day of trial might come, when the dazzling glory with which he was encircled, might pass away. Since the abdication of the emperor, madam Buonaparte has resided in the states of the church, with her sons Lucien and Louis.

BUONAPARTE, Joseph, brother to Napoleon, was born at Ajaccio, Jan. 7, 1768, and removed with his family to France, in 1793. The next year he married a mademoiselle Clary, sister to the present queen of Sweden. He was appointed by his brother a commissary in the army; and by the republic ambassador to Rome, in 1797. On his return, he was chosen a deputy to the council of Five Hundred, and secretary to that body. After the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, his brother named him counsellor of state, and minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce with the United States. He signed the treaty of Luneville, in 1801, and soon after concluded a peace with Great Britain, at Amiens. He was nominated president of the senate, by the emperor, and honoured with the titles of prince and grand elector of the empire. This was but the prelude to farther advancement; he was raised to the rank of general and commander-in-chief of the army of Naples, and lastly named lieutenant-general of that kingdom, which he had invaded at the head of a powerful army. On the 13th of Feb., 1806, king Ferdinand left Naples for Sicily, and the next day Joseph entered the city and took possession of the palace. He was soon after proclaimed king of Naples, and formally elevated to that dignity. As sovereign of the kingdom of Naples, he became subservient to the views and policy of Napoleon. He suppressed the religious orders, seized upon their property, and converted their lands to the public use. He also abolished the feudal rights, and created a new order, called the order of the Two Sicilies. He was likewise accused of resigning to pleasure, hours which should have been devoted to business, and of preferring a voluptuous and ostentatious life, to the welfare and respect of his subjects. His administration, however, was far from being either tyrannical or cruel, and his people complained rather of his prodigality of expenditure, and the burthen of the public taxes, than of his vices or injustice. In the year 1808, he was proclaimed king of Spain and the Indies, by Napoleon, and h[illegible] quitted Naples, for his new m[illegible] wars which ensued in Spain, t[illegible] the English, and the victories of Wellington, caused his overthrow in that kingdom, and his retreat from it, in 1813. He returned to France, and on the invasion of Russia, in 1814, he was appointed by the emperor, lieutenant-general of the empire, and commandant-general of the national guards, and confidential adviser to the empress Maria Louisa, then invested with the regency. Being afterwards overpowered by the allied army, he left the kingdom, and retired to Switzerland; and on the final abdication of Napoleon, he came to the United States. He has since resided as an American citizen, in the state of New-Jersey, and has acquired the confidence and esteem of the inhabitants of that state, and of the country. His wife resides with her two daughters in the vicinity of Frankfort.

BUONAPARTE, Lucien, was born in 1775, and went to France in 1793. He was at first employed as a commissary of stores, in Belgium and did not commence his political career until 1797. He was then sent as a deputy to the council of Five Hundred, and, while a member of that body, was distinguished for his moderation and love of justice. Perceiving that the then government was tottering, and that a change of affairs was approaching, Lucien wrote to his brother, then in Egypt, advising him of the state of parties in France, and urging his return

and on the arrival of Napoleon, he acted a principal part in the revolution which elevated his brother to the first consulship. His services on that occasion were rewarded by an appointment to the ministry, and by embassies abroad, in which he amassed immense wealth. He was said to have been opposed to the elevation of Napoleon to the throne; in consequence of which, a coolness ensued between the brothers which was so far increased by a subsequent marriage of Lucien, that he was ordered to quit France. He retired to Milan, and afterwards to Rome. Subsequently he embarked for the United States, was taken prisoner by a British frigate, and sent to England, where he continued until 1814. On the return of Buonaparte from Elba, he repaired to his assistance, and took an active part in the affairs of that period. Since the abdication of the emperor, he has resided at Rome. He has been created prince of Canino, by the pope.

BUONAPARTE, Louis, third brother of Napoleon, was born in the year 1778. He entered young into the military service, was with his brother in the campaigns of Italy and Egypt, and returned from the latter country with despatches for the directory. When Napoleon was proclaimed emperor, he was made a constable of the empire, and governor-general of Piedmont. In 1805, he succeeded Murat in the government of the city of Paris; he afterwards took command of the army north, and on the 4th of June, 1806, he became king of Holland. Louis was distinguished for his mild and gentle disposition, and for his love of justice. He made his administration, so far as was in his power, beneficial to his people; he diminished the taxes of the country, secretly encouraged trade, and generally adopted such measures as acquired for him the character of a good prince. His policy so far interfered with the views of Napoleon, that he was compelled to relinquish the throne, and he retired to Gratz, in Styria, and afterwards to Rome, where he now resides. He has recently published an interesting work, relative to his reign over Holland.

BUONAPARTE, Jerome, the younger brother of Napoleon, was born in 1784, and educated in France. He went to St. Domingo with Le Clerc, as a lieutenant, and soon afterwards was appointed to the command of a frigate. Buonaparte had so high an opinion of his nautical talents that he made him an admiral; he, however, was soon dissatisfied, and transferred him to the army, where he rose to the command of a division. About the year 1801, Jerome visited the United States, and while here, he married a Miss Patterson, daughter of a very respectable gentleman of Baltimore. Napoleon compelled him to divorce this lady, with a view of marrying a princess of the house of Wertemburg. This marriage took place in 1807, and he now resides with his family in the territory of Wertemburg, under the title of count of Montfort.

BURR, Aaron, late vice-president of the United States, was born at Fairfield, in Connecticut, in 1749, and educated at Princeton college, in New Jersey, of which his father was president. At the age of twenty-five he was aid-de-camp to general Putnam, and he was afterwards lieutenant-colonel in one of the twelve regiments of the new levy, in the revolutionary war. During the whole of that war he was distinguished for his bravery, talents, and liberality. At the close of the war he applied himself to the study of the law, and was soon called to the bar, where he rose to the highest rank of professional eminence. He was afterwards chosen a member of the United States senate from the state of New-York, and subsequently vice-president of the United States. A dispute of a political nature, led to a personal encounter between colonel Burr and general Alexander Hamilton, in which the latter was mortally wounded. This event, and a charge of high treason against the United States, for which he was tried and acquitted, have destroyed the character and influence of colonel Burr, and cast a stigma upon his reputation. For several years after the above event, he resided in Europe. He has now, however, returned to America, and resides in the city of New-York.

C

CALHOUN, John C., is a native of South Carolina, and was born in the district of Abbeville, about the year 1781. His father emigrated from Pennsylvania to South Carolina, anterior to the revolution, and was an ardent whig during that struggle. Mr. Calhoun laid the foundation of his classical attainments under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Waddel, after which he became a student at Yale College, and graduated with much distinction for his proficiency in metaphysics, mathematics, and the sciences generally; and with a high reputation for his talents. At this period, Dr. Dwight foretold the political eminence which he would one day attain. Mr. Calhoun prepared himself for the practice of law, attended the lectures of judge Reeve, at Litchfield, Conn., and soon after, rose to the first grade in his profession. In a short time he became a member of the legislature of his native state, where he attracted great confidence, and in two years he was elected to congress. Of this body, Mr. Calhoun was an able, an eloquent, and a leading member, until the close of the year 1817, when he was appointed secretary at war. In this capacity, "his attention was actively directed to the great and important object of the general defence," and his active mind seems to have pervaded and analyzed the great and complicated mass of our national interests, and to have formed almost a new creation in the military department of the government." In March, 1825, Mr. Calhoun was elected vice-president of the United States. He was a leading, decided, and able advocate for the late war, and has ever been a uniform advocate for internal improvements, and also for a navy, "as the appropriate armour for a free people, without endangering their liberty." As a statesman, Mr. Calhoun is an ornament to his country; as a patriot, he is ardent and independent; and his colloquial powers are of the first order.

CAMBACERES, John James Regis de, was born at Montpellier, of a respectable family, in 1753, and educated for the bar. His talents soon gave him reputation, and in 1792, he was named a deputy to the national convention, and, in that capacity, voted for the death of the king. He was afterwards president of the council of Five Hundred, and minister of justice. On the elevation of Napoleon to the first consulship, Cambaceres was created second consul, and, in that office, devoted himself to the organization of the courts of justice. As emperor, Napoleon named him arch-chancellor of the empire, and a member of the legion of honour. He was indefatigable in the service of the emperor, who

initiated him in all his secrets, and on several occasions, in the absence of Napoleon, he was intrusted with the control of affairs. In 1814, he was created grand dignitary of the order of the iron crown, and president of the council of regency, during the campaign of Russia. After the abdication of Buonaparte, he sent in his adhesion to the king; but on the return of that monarch from Elba, he resumed his offices of arch-chancellor and minister of justice. On the final return of Louis XVIII., he was banished as a regicide, but has been since suffered to return to Paris, where he now lives in a very retired manner. He published, in 1794, his project for a civil code, which has since served as a basis of the Napoleon code.

CAMBRIDGE, Adolphus Frederick, duke of, is the youngest son of the late king of Great Britain, and was born in 1774. He was educated at Gottingen, and when he came of age, was made a colonel, and created duke of Cambridge, with a stipend of 12,000*l.* a year. In 1803 he was sent with 14,000 men to defend Hanover, but not succeeding, he returned to England. He then took his seat in the house of lords, and was promoted in the army to the rank of field marshal. In 1818 he married the princess Augusta, niece of the landgrave of Hesse, by whom he has a son. Since his marriage his yearly allowance has been doubled.

CAMPBELL, Thomas, a distinguished poetical and miscellaneous writer, was born at Glasgow, in the year 1777, and received his education at the university of that city. In 1799, he published "The Pleasures of Hope," a poem of great merit, and which has passed through several editions. He subsequently travelled on the continent, and on his return settled in London. He has since written "Gertrude of Wyoming," and other poems, and "Annals of Great Britain from the accession of George III. to the peace of America. Mr. Campbell is the author of several articles on poetry and belles lettres in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, and is now editor of the London New Monthly Magazine (1825.)

CANNING, George, Rt. Hon. The father of this gentleman, a native of Ireland, having displeased his friends by marriage, was left to provide for himself, and died in early life, leaving his family destitute. Mr. Canning was educated by his relations, at Eton and Oxford, where he gained several prizes. He afterwards went to the Temple to study law, and after completing his studies, was returned a member of parliament for Newtown, in the Isle of Wight. The minister, Mr. Pitt, soon discovered his abilities, and offered him the place of under secretary of state, in the administration, which, in 1796, he accepted. From that time, he supported Mr. Pitt until his death; he then joined Mr. Percival, and was made secretary of state for foreign affairs. In this capacity, his conduct to lord Castlereagh, brought on a duel between them, in which he was wounded, and for which he lost his place. He afterwards came into parliament from Liverpool; was sent as ambassador to Lisbon, and on his return was made president of the Board of Control for India Affairs. Mr. Canning is now secretary of state for foreign affairs, and leader of the administration party in the house of commons. He is said to have been a contributor to, and perhaps proprietor of, the Quarterly Review.

CANTERBURY, Charles Manners Sutton, archbishop of, is the grandson of John, duke of Rutland, and son of lord George Manners. He was born in 1755, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his first degree in 1777. He was soon made dean of Windsor, and in 1791, raised to the bishopric of Norwich. On the death of the late primate, Dr. Sutton was, by the influence of the king, nominated to fill the vacancy. He is said to be a prelate of great learning, conciliating habits of life, of an amiable character, and well calculated to fill the highest episcopal dignity of the realm. His only son, is now speaker of the house of commons.

CAREY, William, LL. D., baptist missionary at Bengal, was originally a shoemaker. In his twenty-fourth year he was ordained as a clergyman, and in 1793, was sent as a missionary to India. On his arrival there, he immediately made himself master of the Bengalee, Sanscrit, and Mahratta languages, and is now professor of those languages, in the college of Fort William, at Bengal. Dr. Carey, with his associates, has been assiduous in printing and publishing the Scriptures, in different languages and dialects of India, and in promoting the spread of the Gospel in that country. He is now far advanced in life, yet still continues his labours and usefulness, with all the zeal and energy of an apostle of the primitive church.

CATALANI, Angelica, madam, is probably the most distinguished female singer of the age. She was born near Rome, in 1782, and educated in a convent. Her father who was a silversmith, becoming embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, his daughter became a public singer at Milan, at the age of fifteen, and was highly applauded by the Italian and French critics and journals. On her first appearance in England, in 1806, she was found superior to all the continental panegyrics, and has never since ceased to be greatly admired. Her voice is singularly powerful, and equally melodious in the high and low tones. Her figure is finely formed, and her deportment majestic. She is still heard with delight, both in Great Britain and on the continent.

CHANTREY, Francis, an eminent English sculptor, was born at Norton, in Derbyshire, in the year 1782. His father dying when he was quite young, he was educated by his mother, and in early life gave indications of his genius, by making models in clay. His friends had chosen the law as a profession for him, and he was on his way to Sheffield, to enter an office, when he chanced to look at some figures in the shop of a carver and gilder, which immediately induced him to change his pursuits. He therefore became an apprentice to the carver, and resided with him three years; during which he devoted himself to drawing, modelling, and studying from nature. He then went to London, where he soon attracted attention, and obtained extensive employment. His first public work, was a statue of the king in Guildhall. He has since established his reputation, by several splendid specimens of his genius. In 1818, Mr. Chantrey visited Italy, and contracted an intimate friendship with his great rival Canova.

CHAPTAL, John, count de Chantcloup, was born at Montpellier, in the year 1755. He studied medicine and natural philosophy when young, and, before the French revolution, was distinguished as a physician and chymist. At the beginning of the revolution he headed a mob in Montpellier, and took possession of the citadel in 1791. In 1793, he was called to Paris by the committee of safety, to be consulted as a chymist, relative to the production of saltpetre, and the making of gunpowder, and he so far

succeeded in improving the manufacture of that article, as to produce all that was wanted for the use of the French army, consisting of 1,400,000 men. It may safely be said, that if any man contributed more than another to prevent the republic from being overrun, at that time, it was M. Chaptal. He was rewarded for his services by the directory with the professorship of chymistry, in the university of Montpellier. He was afterwards, under Buonaparte, made minister of the interior. In that situation, he paid great attention to the manufacturing establishments in France, and to the means of promoting education. He was a devoted friend to Napoleon during his reign, and since his abdication has lived as a private citizen. His writings have been very numerous, principally on chymical subjects.

CHARLES X., king of France, was born Oct. 9, 1757. He married, in 1773, Maria Theresa, of Savoy, by whom he had three children, a daughter, who died young, the present duc d'Angoulême, and the late duc d'Berri. In his youth, the king was gay and extravagant; he was, however, amiable in his disposition, and a patron and protector of men of letters. From the beginning of the revolution he was decidedly opposed to any reform, and soon emigrated with his family. He went to Turin, and, in 1791, joined his brother, the late king Louis XVIII., and prepared to assist in invading France. The events of this period of his life are matters of history, and do not need repetition here. Failing in his projected invasion of France, he retired to Westphalia, and afterwards to Great Britain, where he resided until the restoration of his family. In 1814, he returned to France, and took up his residence in the Thuilleries, as lieutenant-general of the kingdom in the absence of his brother; and by his affable deportment and condescending manners, contributed not a little to reconcile the French to a change of government. On the death of his brother, he succeeded to the throne under the title of Charles X.; he was recently crowned at Rheims, with all the parade and splendour of modern extravagance. The general policy of his administration has been the same as that of his predecessor, since his elevation to the throne. He has, however, abolished the censorship of the press, and done some other acts indicative of sounder views of government, than were entertained during the last reign.

CHARLES LOUIS, of Lorraine, archduke of Austria, was born in the year 1771. He began his military career under the prince of Cobourg, in Brabant, and was soon afterwards made governor and captain-general of the low countries, and field marshal of the empire. This prince commanded with great reputation and glory in the war against revolutionary France, and in a succession of campaigns, and during a series of severe actions with the first French generals of the age, proved himself not only a match for them, but almost the only general capable of successfully opposing them. Our limits will not allow us to recapitulate his victories; we can only say, that whether opposing Moreau on the Rhine, Buonaparte in Italy, or Massena in Switzerland, he displayed great military talents, and acquired great glory. Owing to the intrigues of the Austrian court, he was induced to resign his military command, and he was made minister of war. In 1805, he resumed the command of the army of Italy, and the next year he was made Austrian generalissimo of the army. After the peace with France, he had an interview with Napoleon, and represented him at the marriage ceremony with the arch dutchess Maria Louisa, at Vienna. Prince Charles now resides at Vienna, devoted to military and literary studies.

CHATEAUBRIAND, Francis Augustus, viscount de, was born in 1769, of an ancient family in Brittany. He entered into the military service in 1786, but his regiment revolting at the beginning of the revolution, he came to America, and spent some time among the Indians of the western wilderness, studying the character of that people, and viewing the beauties of nature in their original state. He returned to Europe in 1792, and from a sense of duty, enlisted under the banner of the French princes. In their service he was severely wounded, and confined to his bed for three years; this ruined his finances, and compelled him to resort to his pen for support. He published his Essay on Ancient and Modern Revolutions, and afterwards his Genius of Christianity, works which have been much read and admired. Napoleon wished to attach him to his interests; and for a short time succeeded; but on the death of the duke d' Enghein, he resigned his employments. He then travelled in Italy, Greece, and the Holy Land; and has since published his travels in those countries. During the residue of the reign of Napoleon, he lived a private life; but on the restoration of the Bourbons, he was created a viscount, and named minister to Sweden. He was afterwards minister to Berlin, president of the electoral college of the department of Loiret, and minister of state. He has lately resigned his offices in consequence of a quarrel with the ministry.

CLARENCE, William Henry, duke of, is the third son of his late majesty, George III. He was born in 1765, educated for the navy, and sent to sea at an early age Having served his time as a midshipman, he was gradually promoted to the command of a frigate, and recently to the station of admiral of the fleet. In 1789, he was created duke of Clarence, and St. Andrews, with an income of 12,000*l.* per annum. In 1814, he commanded the royal yacht, which conveyed Louis XVIII. to France and a throne. He married in 1818, a sister of the duke of Saxe Meiningen.

CLARKSON, Thomas, a distinguished English philanthropist, was born in the year 1761, and educated at Cambridge, where he had a high reputation. In 1785, Mr Clarkson composed a prize essay in Latin, on the question, "Is it just to make men slaves against their will?" a translation of which he afterwards published This was, probably the first effectual step toward the suppression of the African slave trade; and seems to have stimulated its author to those great exertions, which so materially contributed to the English act of abolition. From this time, Mr. Clarkson relinquished his professional pursuits, and devoted his whole time to this great object. He connected himself with Mr. Wilberforce and others, and formed a society for the abolition of the African slave trade; he also wrote and published several works on the subject; had several interviews with Mr. Pitt, and the privy council; and after years of unwearied exertion, has accomplished the great object he had in view. He has lived to witness the triumph of principle, and of humanity, and to see his name placed among the benefactors of the human race.

CLAY, Henry, was born in April, 1776, and is a native of the county of Hanover, in Virginia His father, a respectable baptist clergyman, died when he was very young, leaving his family in pecuniary means, somewhat limited. His education was not that of a scholar; but at an early age as a clerk in the chancery office at Richmond, Mr. Clay attracted the attention of chancellor Wythe, in whose house he found an asylum and a home, an instructor and patron, under whose auspices he soon acquired a proficiency in the law. He removed to Lexington, Ky., in 1797, and there was successful in his profession, and soon became distinguished as a politician. From 1799 until 1806, he was a leading and eloquent member of the house of representatives of Kentucky, at which time he was elected a member of the senate of the United States. After this, he was successively chosen a member of the legislature of his adopted state; of the senate of the United States; and in Nov. 1811, a member of the house of representatives of the United States, and was immediately chosen speaker of that body. This office he held until his recent appointment of secretary of state, at the commencement of Mr. Adams' administration. Mr. Clay's political career has been popular. In every appointment which he has held, he has acquitted himself with dignity and firmness, and he has acquired the reputation of a zealous patriot; a statesman, sound, prompt, and sagacious; and a brilliant and forcible orator.

CLINTON, De Witt, son of James Clinton, a major-general in the revolutionary army, was born in the county of Orange, state of New-York, in the year 1769. He was educated at Columbia College, and after receiving the honours of the university, commenced the study of the law, in 1786, and was admitted to the bar. He was secretary to his uncle, governor George Clinton, who appointed him secretary of the university, and of the board of fortifications of New-York. He was elected a member of the legislature, from the city of New-York, in 1797, without opposition, and soon after was chosen a member of the senate. Mr. Clinton was afterwards a member of the council of appointment, in 1802 a senator in congress, and was from 1803 to 1807 mayor of the city of New-York. During this time, he was for nine months a senator in the legislature, and member of the council of appointment. In 1808 he was again chosen mayor of the city of New-York, and received the appointment of regent of the university. During Mr. Clinton's public life, much of his attention has been bestowed upon subjects relative to the public health and internal improvements generally, and when the law was passed, n 1817, authorizing the junction of the Western and Northern lakes and the Hudson river, by canals, Mr. Clinton was appointed commissioner. In 1811 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state of New-York, and recommended as a candidate for president of the United States, by a majority of the members of the legislature, and from that time until 1815, was again mayor of the city of New-York. He was elected, in 1817, governor of the state of New-York, almost without opposition, and was re-elected in 1824. In the great and growing state of which Mr. Clinton is a native, his name, his genius, and his services, are stamped upon many monuments of public munificence; and the promptitude, solidity and talent exhibited in his public career evince that his energy is equal to any occurrence.

COBBETT, William, is the son of a farmer in Surrey. His father taught him arithmetic, and to read and write, and educated him as a farmer. Early in life, he left his father and went to London, and afterwards enlisted in a regiment destined to Nova Scotia, where he resided six years. During this time, he devoted all his leisure to the cultivation of his mind. In 1792, he came to America, here he commenced author, and under the name of Peter Porcupine, wrote a series of essays, which exhibited his powers, and enraged his opponents. Being prosecuted for a libel and amerced in 5000 dollars damages; he left the country and returned to England, where he commenced his Political Register, which he extended to forty volumes. In this paper he attacked the administration with his whole energies, and with such effect, as to incur the vengeance of the ministry. Mr. Cobbett visited America again in 1817, and returned to England in 1819. He still continues his writings, which are already numerous. In dry humour, in pointed sarcasm, and in the power of casting ridicule upon an opponent, he is almost unrivalled. Mr. C. is said to be preparing for publication, a History of the Persecutions of the late Queen.

CONGREVE, sir William, was born in the year 1760, and entered young into the artillery, of which his father was an officer of rank. He applied himself assiduously to the service, and soon distinguished himself by his mechanical genius, and by his important improvements. The principal of these, is the rocket, known by the name of the Congreve Rocket, which, as a formidable means of military annoyance, is generally admitted to be more efficient than almost any other. This he invented in 1808; it is now adopted generally in the armies of the military powers of Europe. Sir William has published several scientific works, which prove him a man of extraordinary talents. He is said to be high in favour with the present king George IV

CONSTANTINE, grand duke of Russia, is the second son of Paul I. He married, in 1798, a princess of Saxe Cobourg, who has since returned to her family. In 1799, he served under general Suwarrow, and behaved with great bravery. He was in the battle of Austerlitz, opposed to Bernadotte, and distinguished himself by his gallant resistance to the French. During the invasion of Russia, he was actively engaged, and in the subsequent campaigns; and he entered Paris with the allies. He is now viceroy of Poland, under his brother Alexander.

COOPER, sir Astley Paston, F. R. S., is one of the most distinguished surgeons and medical writers in Great Britain. Few possess an equal share of science and practice, and none enjoy a higher reputation for that spirit of liberality and philosophy, which ought to characterize the member of a learned profession. He is a member of the Royal Society, a surgeon of Guy's Hospital, and president of the Medical and Chirurgical Society. His writings, which are numerous, are considered standard works by the members of the profession. He has lately been appointed surgeon to the king, and created a baronet.

CUVIER, baron de, was born at Montbeliard in 1769, and educated at Stutgard, where he became acquainted with the language, the literature, and the sciences of Germany. He arrived in France at the beginning of the revolution, and was soon distinguished among scientific men. He was one of the first members of the French Institute; and is perpetual secretary of the

acade my of physical science, and professor of natural history to the college of France. Baron Cuvier is one of the most distinguished naturalists of the present age; and to profound knowledge, he has the art of expressing his ideas with great clearness and elegance. His writings are very numerous, on scientific and miscellaneous subjects. He is one of the editors of the Journal des Scavants.

D

D'ARBLAY, madame, is the daughter of Dr. Burney, and is better known by her maiden name, of Miss Frances Burney. This lady has deservedly attracted public attention, and gained a high reputation for herself, by her writings. She unquestionably ranks among the first female novel writers of the age. Her first work was Evelina, published in 1777. To this succeeded Cecilia and Camilla; she has also written a tragedy, which has been performed on the English stage, and recently a novel called the Wanderer, or Female Difficulties. Madame D'Arblay is now a widow, and resides, since the death of her husband, in England.

DAVID. This celebrated French painter has been greatly distinguished for his zeal and atrocity as a revolutionist. He was a member of the national convention, and voted for the immediate death of Louis XVI.; and he was the constant associate and intimate friend of Robespierre and Marat. After the fall of the former, he was arrested and imprisoned, but his merit as an artist, probably saved his life. He is acknowledged to be the first French painter of the present day. His pictures of the "Death of Marat," of the Sabines, and of the coronation of Napoleon, are considered as admirable specimens of the art. As a regicide, David has been banished, since the return of Louis XVIII., and now resides in Bruxelles.

DAVY, sir Humphrey. This distinguished philosopher, who has done so much to enlarge the bounds of chymical science, was born at Penzance, in the year 1779, and received the rudiments of education at the school in that place. At the age of 15, he was placed as a pupil with a Mr. Borlase, an excellent surgeon and accomplished scholar, with whom he resided several years, during which time, he laid down for himself, and pursued a course of study, which made him master of the leading principles of botany, anatomy, and physiology, the simple mathematics, natural philosophy, and chymistry. The latter study, however, was most congenial to his taste, and some early discoveries in that science, drew him from obscurity, and devoted him for life, to the pursuit of his favourite science. He soon after published his "Researches Chymical and Philosophical," and was subsequent to this period. Our limits will not permit us to mention them. The most important, however, to the cause of humanity, as well as of science, was the invention of the safety lamp, which has proved of immense benefit to the English miners. Sir Humphrey is now president of the Royal Society, and a member of most of the philosophical societies of Europe. His writings are numerous, and of great importance to the cause of science and philosophy.

DECAZES, duke, was born in 1780. At an early age he was a judge of the tribunal of the Seine, and in 1810, was appointed counsellor of the court of appeals. In 1815, he put himself at the head of a company of national guards, in support of the royal cause, and vehemently opposed the restoration of Buonaparte. On the return of the king, he was appointed prefect of police and a member of the council of state, and soon after, he was made minister of police in the room of Fouche. He was afterwards created a count, removed from the ministry of police, to that of the home department, and in 1818, created a duke, and sent as minister from Louis XVIII. to Great Britain. He is now one of the ministry, and president of the council. His measures have been generally calculated for the prosperity of France, and his speeches in their defence, have been received with respect, by the patriot, and the man of letters.

DESEZE, Raymond, the intrepid and eloquent defender of Louis XVI. at the bar of the French national convention, was born at Bourdeaux, in 1750, and educated for the bar from his earliest years. His professional success was unusually rapid. Having been engaged in a defence which had attracted the attention of the fashionable world, he so far succeeded, as to gain the esteem and patronage of the count de Vergennes. With his influence, he removed to Paris, where he soon gained the reputation of the most eloquent advocate of France. He was imprisoned for his defence of his unfortunate sovereign, and narrowly escaped death; lived in retirement during the reign of Napoleon, and was only rewarded for his loyalty, on the restoration of the Bourbons.

E

EDGEWORTH, Maria, is the daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, esq., of Edgeworthtown, Ireland, a gentleman distinguished in the literary world for his talents and writings. The daughter is said to excel her parent in talents; she has devoted herself to literary pursuits, with zeal and ardour. One of her objects has been to perfect the system of female education, in which she has in part succeeded. As a novel writer, she ranks among the most eminent; and the Irish character has never been drawn with equal truth and spirit by any other writer. Her publications, which are numerous, have been well received on both sides of the Atlantic.

ELDON, the earl of, is the son of a Mr. Scott of Newcastle, and was born in 1750. He was educated at Oxford, entered at Middle Temple, in 1772, and called to the bar at the usual period. His first efforts were far from successful, but the encouragement he received from lord Thurlow, induced him to proceed, and he then rose into repute. He was in 1783, chosen a member of parliament, and soon after attorney-general. In 1799, he was appointed chief-justice of the common pleas, and raised to the peerage. Two years after, he was made lord chancellor of Great Britain, an office which he still retains. He has accumulated an immense fortune by his profession, and has been created an earl.

EMMET, Thomas Addis, esq., is a native of Dublin. His father was an eminent physician, of that city, and the son was educated for that profession, and took a doctor's degree at Edinburgh; but on the death of a brother, who had risen to eminence as a barrister, he quitted the practice of medicine for that of the law, and soon obtained great celebrity as a lawyer in Dub-

lin. Mr. Emmet was one of the leading members of the society of united Irishmen, and was appointed a member of the Irish directory, which was to be substituted for the existing government. His safety being stipulated for by the man who betrayed the plot, he was exiled from the British dominions. He then established himself in New-York, where he now practices with great reputation and success.

ERSKINE, Thomas, lord, is the third son of the late earl of Buchan, and was born in Scotland, in 1750. After completing his education, under the care of one of the most accomplished scholars of Scotland, he entered the navy, which he soon exchanged for the army, in which he served several years. The demands of an increasing family, and the scantiness of his income, as an officer, induced him to make choice of a profession, and in 1777 he commenced his legal studies. The next year he was called to the bar. Here he soon had an opportunity of displaying his transcendant talents, and his first effort was considered a masterpiece of forensic eloquence. From that moment his success was certain, and his subsequent exertions have only realized the expectations formed by those who then heard him. As an eloquent and accomplished advocate, he unquestionably stood first at the English bar. Lord Erskine became a member of the house of commons, in 1783, was created a peer in 1806, and raised to the dignity of lord high chancellor of the realm; which office he resigned, on his friends going out of administration.

F

FELLENBERG, M., a celebrated agriculturalist and instructor, was born at Berne, in Switzerland, in 1771. He is a great-grandson, by the mother's side, of admiral Van Tromp. He was very carefully educated, and, in early life, travelled in France, Switzerland, and Germany, assuming the garb and appearance of a labourer, that he might better acquaint himself with men, and their wants. He was of great use in preserving tranquillity, by his influence, in his native country, after the conquest of the French, in 1798. He soon withdrew from public affairs, and having formed an acquaintance with the celebrated Pestalozzi, bought a large farm at Hofwyl, about 6 miles from Berne, which he cultivated in the most approved manner, to serve as a model for the neighbourhood, and which is tilled by the scholars in his school of industry. He also established a school, in which he has very successfully attempted a new system of education, and which has attracted great attention in Europe.

FERDINAND IV., king of the Two Sicilies, the third son of Charles III. of Spain, was born in Naples the 12th of January, 1751. His natural disposition was mild and amiable, and in early life was exhibited in acts of charity and benevolence, which rendered him the idol of the people of Naples. His father succeeding to the throne of Spain in 1759, Ferdinand was declared king of the Two Sicilies, and during his minority was placed by his father under a regency. He married in 1768, Mary Caroline, sister of the emperor Joseph II., who [illegible] an almost uncontrolled ascen[illegible]vo[illegible]m, which she used to effect her o[illegible]ical purposes. From the beginning of the [illegible]h revolution, Ferdinand has been involved [illegible] disputes and wars, with one or another of the powers of Europe; and since then, has experienced all the vicissitudes of fortune, from victory and conquest to defeat and disgrace. He has repeatedly been driven from his capital, and compelled to take shelter in Sicily; he has seen that capital threatened with bombardment and pillage, by a foreign foe, and saved from that fate, only by bribery and corruption; he has seen his empire wrested from him by an enemy, himself dethroned, and Murat, the brother of that enemy, seated on his throne; he has seen himself deserted by his own subjects, and at the mercy of a neighbouring power; and when restored to his throne, and to the plenitude of his authority, he has again seen his people revolting against a reign distinguished only for its tyranny, bigotry, and oppression, and demanding of their sovereign a constitutional form of government, and mild and equal laws, and has found himself obliged to yield to their demands. The interference of the Holy Alliance has rescued him from the influence of his subjects, and again placed him on an absolute throne. He now holds despotic dominion over his subjects, supported by an Austrian armed force within his territory, and liable on the removal of that force, to the vengeance of an injured oppressed, and insulted people.

FERDINAND VII., king of Spain and the Indies, is the son of Charles IV. of Spain, and was born the 13th of October, 1784. He was created prince of Asturias, when only six years of age, and succeeded to the throne by the abdication of his father in his favour, in 1808. The incidents of his eventful reign, have been marked by the stupidity and bigotry, which so eminently characterize this sovereign. Soon after he ascended the throne, he was persuaded to leave his dominions, and meanly submit himself to the power of Napoleon, that he might obtain from that emperor a recognition of his title; when in his power, he was made a prisoner to France, forced to relinquish his sceptre unconditionally, to his father, by whom it was resigned to Buonaparte, and for five years kept in custody in the interior of France. On a change of affairs in France, he was suffered to return to his dominions. Before he left his kingdom, he had authorized the convocation of a cortes, and he had solemnly promised to maintain them in their privileges, and to approve their acts. No sooner, however, had he returned to Spain, than he refused to sign a constitution enacted by the cortes, he [illegible] null all their acts done in his [illegible] the inquisition, ordered the [illegible] serving in the army during the [illegible] return to their monasteries, and [illegible] those who had taken the oath of [illegible] Buonaparte. He even went farther, and condemned to exile and imprisonment the most patriotic members of the cortes, who had struggled during his imprisonment, to support his throne, and preserve it unimpaired until his restoration. During his reign, the inhabitants of his South American colonies have disclaimed allegiance to his throne, emerged from their vassalage, and become sovereign and independent states. His subjects too at home, tired of his despotism, have within a few years resisted his authority, convoked anew the ancient cortes of the kingdom, and re-established a constitution, to which Ferdinand was obliged to swear fidelity or lose his crown. The principles of the allied sovereigns, and the arms of France have interfered, to check the progress of correct principles of civil government, and

Ferdinand is once more permitted to triumph over the wishes of his subjects. He holds his sceptre, however, by a precarious tenure; he has lost the confidence and good will of his subjects, and there now exists, from one end of Spain to the other, a rooted distrust of him, which is but too well justified by his former conduct, probably, should the French army be withdrawn from his kingdom, his throne would be shaken to its foundation, by his oppressed subjects.

FERDINAND III., grand duke of Tuscany, and archduke of Austria, was born in the year 1769. He is a son of the late Leopold, emperor of Germany, and brother of the present emperor of Austria. Tuscany was granted him by his father, and he was created grand duke in 1791. Distinguished by his protection of letters, and the mildness of his administration, he has shown himself more desirous to maintain peace in his states, than to involve them in war, for what are now styled the essential principles of government. He was, therefore, the first of the princes of Europe, to recognise the French republic. This of course involved him in difficulty with neighbouring powers, who compelled him to change his policy, and adopt a system, which resulted in his expulsion from his state. He has been re-established in Tuscany, since the abdication of Buonaparte, and yet retains his authority in that state.

FESCH, cardinal, uncle of Napoleon, late emperor of France, was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, in 1763, and educated for the church. An ardent partizan of French revolutionary principles, he threw of his clerical dress, and entered the army. In 1796, he became commissary general in the army of Italy, under Napoleon, and in that office he acquired a large fortune. After this, he resumed the ecclesiastical profession, was appointed archbishop of Lyons, and in 1803, obtained a cardinal's hat. He was soon after sent ambassador to Rome, where he resided until the coronation of the emperor, when he accompanied pope Pius VII. to Paris, to assist in that ceremony. He was the same year appointed grand almoner of France, and a principal officer of the legion of honour. In 1806, he was nominated by the elector, archchancellor of the Germanic empire, his coadjutor and successor. He afterwards fell into disgrace with Buonaparte, for opposing his violent treatment of the pope, and retired to his see in Lyons, where he resided i[illegible]dour, until 1814. On the down[illegible] he went with his sister Ma[illegible]onaparte to Rome, where he live[illegible] until the return from Elba. [illegible]d his dignities in France for a sho[illegible] again took up his residence at Rome aft[illegible] the battle of Waterloo.

FRANCIS II., emperor of Austria, and son of Leopold II. of Spain, was born in February, 1768. In June, 1792, he was crowned king of Hungary; in July, elected king of the Romans; and in August of the same year, he was crowned king of Bohemia. In 1804, he took the title of hereditary emperor of Austria. Francis is not willing to relinquish the rights of despotism; yet his mildness of temper, and his attachment to his subjects are remarkable. He is an efficient member of the "Holy Alliance."

FREDERICK VI., king of Denmark, son of Christian VII., was born in January, 1768. He distinguished himself by the probity, justice, and publicity of his administration while regent, and since 1808, when he ascended the throne, his reign has afforded an example of political and religious liberty, singular in a country, the constitution of which is almost wholly at the disposal of the sovereign.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III., king of Prussia, born in August, 1770, succeeded his father, Frederick William II., November, 1797. His early life was much devoted to the interests of Prussia; but since his alliance with Alexander of Russia, the character of Frederick seems to have been changed; the promises made to his subjects during his turbulent wars with France, have been broken, and Frederick, backed by the armies of the "Holy Alliance," defies the discontent and anger of his people.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS I., son of Frederick Christian, was born December, 1750; became elector of Saxony in 1768, and in 1777, elector of Bavaria, by the death of Maximilian. In 1791, the crown of Poland was proffered him in the name of the Polish nation, which he declined accepting, at the desire of his subjects. In 1806, Saxony was constituted a kingdom, and Frederick elected king. He became a member of the Germanic body in 1812. Taken prisoner by the armies of France, Russia, and Prussia in 1813, he was obliged to relinquish large portions of his territory, and, by order of the king of Prussia, he acceded to the "Holy Alliance" in 1817.

G

GALL, Dr., is now a resident of Paris, and was born in Wertemburg, in 1758. With him originated the science of craniology, which has found so many advocates in Germany, Paris, England, and the United States.

GALLATIN, Albert, a native of Geneva, came many years since to the United States. For subsistence he became a French teacher, but afterwards connecting himself with Mr. Jefferson, he rose to high employments in this country. He was appointed secretary of the treasury; and, in 1813, was sent to conclude a peace between the United States and Great Britain; failing in this he returned in 1814; in 1815, he was appointed minister to Paris, and afterwards went to London on public business.

GALT, John, an extensive and observant traveller, and an author of considerable talent, was born in Greenock, 1779. He has published the "Life of Benjamin West, Esq.;" the "Life and Administration of Cardinal Wolsey;" "Annals of the Parish," and many other works.

GEORGE IV., king of Great Britain and Ireland, son of George III., was born August 12th, 1762, on the 17th of that month was created prince of Wales, and earl of Chester. He connected himself with Mr. Fox and the popular party, in 1783, and in the same year, having taken his seat in parliament, supported Mr. Fox's celebrated India bill. In 1795 he married the princess Caroline of Brunswick, and, in 1810, in conseque[illegible]e of the king's indisposition, he was appointed regent, and continued closely attached to t[illegible]party. He succeeded his father in 1[illegible]mpts to procure a divorcement from [illegible] produced an extraordinary feeling of ir[illegible]on throughout the kingdom, which only [illegible]ed at her death, which took place soon after.

GERARD, M. a celebrated painter, was born

at Rome, in 1770; he is now a resident of France, and chief painter to the king.

GIFFORD, William, editor of the "London Quarterly Review," was born in 1757. When he had learned to write and cipher, he was put on board a coasting vessel, where he remained a year. He afterwards was bound an apprentice to a shoemaker, where he continued till he was twenty years of age, when his talents were discovered, and he was sent to Oxford. He performed two tours afterwards on the continent, as tutor to lord Belgrave, who, on his return, placed him in a state of independence. He has published a translation of the "Satires of Juvenal;" the "Baviad;" the "Mæviad;" and some other works.

GILLIES, John, a native of Brechin, was born in 1750, and educated at the university of Glasgow. His great work, the "History of Ancient Greece," and the "History of the World from Alexander to Augustus," have gained him the reputation of a correct historian. He has also published other works of merit, and now resides in London.

GISBORNE, Rev. T., an English curate, and distinguished moral writer. Among his works are "The Principles of Moral Philosophy," an "Inquiry into the Duties of the Female sex," and "A Familiar Survey of the Christian Religion," &c.

GLOUCESTER, duke of, son of the late duke of that name, was born at Rome, and succeeded to his father's title in 1805. In politics, the duke has generally voted with the whigs, and during the queen's trial, he supported her as a much injured and oppressed woman. He has lately acted much in public life. He was educated at Cambridge, and is now chancellor of that university.

GODOI, Don Manuel, prince of peace, was born at Badajoz, in Spain, in 1764, of a poor family. From one of the king's body guards, living on a pay of twenty cents a day, he became a favourite of the king and queen, was made prime minister, and, besides being invested with all the titles and honours his majesty could bestow, the king gave him his cousin in marriage. His ambition and influence were unlimited, nor did Godoi finish his career of artifice and intrigue, till Buonaparte, in 1808, became king of Spain.

GODWIN, William, son of a dissenting clergyman, was himself a preacher of that persuasion for some years. In 1792, as the autnor of "Political Justice," he inculcated some doctrines, both on religion and politics, which gave great offence. He has since been a political and miscellaneous writer, and has acquired much celebrity by his masterly examination of Malthus' "Theory of Population," "Fleetwood," "Mandeville," "Life and Age of Geoffrey Chaucer," and "Caleb Williams," are from his pen. Besides these, he has written many useful books on education, and is now a juvenile bookseller in London.

GORTHE, baron, a most celebrated German writer was born at Frankfort, in 1749. In 1782, he was ennobled, and as baron Gorthe was named president of the ducal chamber. Gorthe, in his own country, is almost worshipped, and abroad his reputation is high as a poet, and as a scholar. His works are voluminous, the first of which was the "Sorrows of Werter."

GOOD, Dr., a man of distinguished talents, and eminent as a physician, he resides in London. Besides many other works, he lately published the "Study of Medicine," and a "System of Nosology," both of which have been republished in this country.

GOUVION, St. Cyr, count, one of the best French tacticians, was an officer under Louis XVI., and acquired great reputation as a soldier under Buonaparte, who appointed him a marshal. When Louis XVIII. returned to France, he created him a peer. He is now at the head of the war department.

GRAFTON, duke of, was born in 1760. He was closely attached to Mr. Pitt, is now one of the whig party, and was actively engaged for the queen, during her trial.

GRANT, Mrs., author of "Memoirs of an American Lady," "Letters from the Mountains," &c. She was born at Glasgow, in 1756; and when a child, spent some years in this country with her father, who was a British officer stationed among the Mohawks.

GRENVILLE, lord, was born in 1769, and educated at Oxford, where he studied law for a short time, and afterwards devoted his life to politics. He for some time supported Mr. Pitt in his administration. He was afterwards a member of parliament, and for a short time speaker of the house of commons. When Mr. Pitt's interest declined, lord Grenville joined Mr. Fox in the opposition, and has since acted mostly with that body.

GROS, M., a historical painter, a pupil of David, and one of the best masters of the French school.

GROUCHY, marshal, born at Paris, in 1766, was once a lieutenant of the body guards of Louis XVI., afterwards under Napoleon; he acquired great reputation as a general, and rendered important services to France. By Buonaparte he was made a count, and afterwards marshal of the empire. His attachment to Napoleon however has been doubted, and it is certain that during the battle of Waterloo, he was within hearing of the canonade with 40,000 men. Soon after the return of the king, Grouchy came to the United States but lately obtained permission to return to France.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, ex-king of Sweden, was born November, 1778, and succeeded his father, Gustavus III., in 1792. At the commencement of his reign, he resolved to follow the pacific system of his father. But he refused to marry Catharine Paulowna, of Russia, afterwards queen of Wertemburg, although he went to St. Petersburgh with that object; this, and his refusal to recognise Buonaparte as emperor of France, was sufficient to involve him in his after difficulties. A coalition of France, Russia, Prussia, and Denmark, was formed in 1809, against Sweden, and the fear, anxiety, and discontent manifested in all classes of the Swedes on this account, would have terminated in a civil war, had not Gustavus been seized, and required to abdicate the throne. He now resides at Basle, in Switzerland.

H

HALL, Rev. Robert, a Baptist minister, and not only one of the most eloquent dissenting ministers of his time, but an able polemical writer, was born in England in 1766. He was some time a minister at Cambridge, but his declining health has obliged him to retire to Leicestershire.

HARDENBERG, prince was born in Hanover, 1750. After the Margravate of Anspath

and Bareuth was sold to Prussia, M. Hardenberg was employed to assimilate their laws and government to those of Prussia. He is now chancellor of state, minister of war, and member of the cabinet of the king of Prussia, who gave him the rank of prince. He is considered one of the ablest statesmen of Europe.

HASTINGS, marquis of, born 1754, and as lord Rawdon, is well known in this country as a general in the British service during the revolutionary war. His career since has gained him much popularity. In 1805, he was sent as commander-in-chief, into Scotland; and in 1822, he returned to England from India, where he had been for some years as governor-general.

HAZLITT, William, the son of a dissenting minister, was originally an artist, but, relinquishing the pencil for the pen, has become considerably distinguished as an author. Besides many other works, he has written "Lectures on the English Poets," "Political Essays, with Sketches of Public Characters," "Lectures on the English Comic Writers," and "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays."

HEATH, James, an eminent engraver, of England, was born in 1757. He has engraved several beautiful prints, which have gained him great reputation; his son, Charles Heath, is considered one of the best engravers of his time.

HENRY, Dr. William, born in Manchester, Eng., has acquired much celebrity as a chymist. His works have all been well received. Among them, are "Elements of Experimental Chymistry," and "A General View of the Nature and Objects of Chymistry."

HESSE CASSEL, elector of, was born June, 1743. He is one of the most illiberal monarchs of the present day. After the battle of Jena, Buonaparte took from him his electorate, to which he did not return till after the coalition, into which he entered, was victorious over France.

HOBHOUSE, John Cam, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and soon after travelled into Greece and some provinces of the Turkish empire, in company with lord Byron. He has written an "Account of a Journey into Albania and other provinces in the Turkish Empire," a volume, illustrative of lord Byron's "Childe Harold," and some other works. In a reply to lord Erskine, he offended the house of commons, for which he was imprisoned; but he was soon after elected a member of the house he had offended, and is an intimate friend of sir F. Burdett.

HOFLAND, Mr. and Mrs., the former a landscape painter, and the latter an author, each uniting considerable talents in their profession. Among the works of Mrs. Hofland are "The Son of a Genius," "Says she to her neighbour, what?" "Ellen the Teacher," "The Sisters," and the "Officer's, Clergyman's and Merchant's Widow." Many of her works are designed for youth, and all are strictly moral.

HOGG, James, the Ettrick shepherd, is the son of a respectable farmer and sheep dealer in Scotland, who was ruined when the subject of this article was a child. At seven years of age he became a cowherd, and afterwards a shepherd. During this period he suffered many hardships. "Time after time," says he "I had but two shirts, which often grew so bad, that when I put them on they hung in long tatters as far as my heels." At eighteen years of age, he could hardly read, and in writing a letter at that time, he says, "I had actually forgot how to make sundry letters of the alphabet." When he was nineteen, he hired himself as a shepherd, to a gentleman, with whom he lived nine years. Here he had access to many valuable books, and aspired to be an author. In 1793, he wrote "An Address to the Duke of Buccleugh in beha'f o' mysel' an' ither poor fo'k." His first printed work appeared in 1801, and soon after, he published the "Mountain Bard," by which, and a work on sheep, he became master of nearly three hundred pounds; a sum which, he says, made him "perfectly mad." But in three years he was pennyless, and in 1810, in utter desperation, he took his plaid about his shoulders, set out for Edinburgh, and forced himself into notice as a literary character. His works, among which are the "Queen's Wake," "The Pilgrims of the Sun" "Mador of the Moor," "The Brownie of Bodsbeck," and "Winter Evening Tales," have nearly all been published in the U. States.

HOME, sir Everard, is not only one of the principal operative surgeons, but is a writer of considerable eminence, in London. He has written on the "Properties of Pus," "Practical Observations on the treatment of Strictures in the Urethra," "Observations on Cancers," "Lectures on comparative Anatomy," &c.

HUFELAND, Dr., the most celebrated of German physicians, is professor of the university of Jena, and physician to the king of Prussia. He has published many works on medicine, among which, the most curious is the "Art of prolonging Human Life," by means of which, he is of opinion that the age of man may be extended to two hundred years.

HUMBOLDT, baron, Frederick, one of the most indefatigable and intelligent of modern travellers, was born at Berlin, in 1769. He has visited Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Cuba, South America, and the United States; few have encountered toil and danger more readily, in pursuit of a favourite object; or looked upon the works of nature with a more observant eye. Baron Humboldt has published several volumes of travels, and is known as a botanist and mineralogist. He is now supposed to be in the East Indies.

HUNT, Mrs., a nephew of the late Benjamin West, was born in England, in 1784. As a poet and prose writer, he has exhibited considerable talents; among his works are "The Feast of the Poets," "The Descent of Liberty," "Foliage," a translation of the "Aminta of Tasso," "The Round Table," &c. For a time he was editor of a paper, called the "Examiner," and for a libel published in it on the prince regent, he was once sentenced to two years imprisonment.

HUTTON, Dr. Charles, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1737. Although since the age of eighteen, he has always been a schoolmaster, he has become eminent as a mathematician. Among his works are "Elements of Conic Sections," "A Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary," and "A new course of Mathematics." He now resides at Woolwich.

HYDE DE NEUVILLE, count, the son of an Englishman, a resident of France. De Neuville was a principal agent of the exiled Bourbons after the establishment of the consulship, and had the boldness to propose to Buonaparte to restore the exiled family. For this, and some unsuccessful intrigues, an order was issued for his arrest; but he escaped, and fled, finally, to this country, and resided in the vicinity of New York, for several years. After the restoration

of Louis XVIII., he returned to France, and for his fidelity to the Bourbons, he was rewarded with the title of count, and the place of ambassador to the United States. He has lately returned to Paris.

I

IRVING, Washington, was born in the city of New-York, about the year 1783, was educated at Columbia College, and while there he amused the town occasionally by some effusions which appeared in one of the papers of the time. He had commenced the study of the law, when in 1805, his studies were interrupted by decaying health; he immediately sailed for Europe, and at the expiration of two years, having visited many of the most important places on the continent, he returned through England to his native city. After completing his studies, he was admitted to the bar; but preferring other pursuits to the details of the law, he devoted himself to literature, and in 1807, in connexion with Mr. Paulding and Mr. Verplanck, the most amusing and popular periodical publication of the times, was produced under the title of "Salmagundi." In 1810, Mr. Irving published "Knickerbocker's History of New-York," and the fame of it established the reputation of its author. During the late war, Mr. Irving was military secretary, and aid-de-camp to the governor of the state of New-York; and in 1815, he went to England, and has since resided in Europe. Since his arrival in England, he has added much to his literary reputation, both there, and in his native country, by several volumes under the titles of "The Sketch Book," "Bracebridge Hall," and "Tales of a Traveller." Mr. Irving is now engaged at Paris, in editing an extensive collection of English and American literature.

J

JACKSON, Andrew, was born in the (then) Wraxaw settlement, South Carolina, in the year 1767, and is of Irish parentage. He enlisted in the service of his country at the age of fourteen, and after fighting bravely, was wounded and taken prisoner. After his release, he studied at a flourishing academy in the settlement, prepared himself for the bar in Salisbury, in North Carolina, was admitted to it, and settled himself at Nashville, in Tennessee, where he was so successful in his practice, that he was soon appointed attorney-general for the district. At a state convention in 1796, Mr. Jackson was much distinguished, and he was that year elected to congress, after being a member of each house one year, he resigned his seat, esteemed for the soundness of his understanding, and the moderation of his demeanour. He was then for a short time a judge of the supreme court of Tennessee. At the commencement of the late war he was a major-general of militia in Tennessee, and by an energetic address to the militia of his division, he drew 2500 volunteers to his standard. These were disbanded in the spring of 1813. General Jackson's military career since, is well known; in his various campaigns, he has proved himself a most skilful commander, a vigilant disciplinarian, and a dauntless soldier. He was sent by government to receive the Floridas from Spain, as commissioner, and afterwards was appointed governor of these provinces. General Jackson was elected a senator to congress from Tennessee, where he has since held a seat, and he was a prominent, although unsuccessful candidate for the presidency, in opposition to Mr. Adams.

JAMIESON, Robert, an eminent mineralogist, and a resident of Edinburgh, where he is a professor of natural history, president of the Wernerian Society, and lecturer in mineralogy. His largest work is a "System of Mineralogy," 3 vols. 8vo. Among other works which he has published, is a "Treatise on the external, chymical, and physical character of Minerals;" and "Outlines of the Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles."

JAY, John, was born in the city of New York, on the 1st of December, old style, in 1745. He was educated at Columbia College, and was afterwards admitted to the bar, where he attained great and deserved reputation as a lawyer. He was elected by the citizens of New-York, to the first American congress, in 1774, and after having been re-elected the two succeeding years, he was chosen president of congress, in 1776. He was afterwards appointed a member of the convention of New-York, and after the organization of that government, was appointed chief-justice of the state. In 1778, he was minister plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, and in 1782, was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate a peace with England, and a treaty was signed in Sep. 1784, when he returned to New-York. After this, he was at the head of foreign affairs until the organization of the government, when he was appointed chief-justice of the United States; while in this occupation, he was engaged with Mr. Madison, and colonel Hamilton in writing the Federalist. As envoy-extraordinary to Great Britain, he negotiated and signed the treaty which bears his name, and on his return in 1795, he found himself elected governor of the state of New-York. This office he held until 1807, when declining a re-election, and also the situation of chief-justice of the United States, to which he had been appointed, he retired from public life to his farm at Bedford, N. Y., still the friend of his country, but wholly unambitious of further honours or distinctions. He is one of the most worthy men who were bred in the school of the revolution; and is conspicuous alike for the soundness of his judgment and his legal acquirements. His piety is undoubted, and the wanton malice, and rancorous endeavours to injure his name, he has viewed with the complacency of a Christian.

JEFFERSON, Thomas, was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, on the 2d of October, 1743, and was educated at William and Mary College. He was a pupil in the office of chancellor Wythe, and was a distinguished member of the Virginia legislature in 1769, where he continued three years, and afterwards was a delegate, and took a most conspicuous stand in the congress at Philadelphia. Here he drew up that gigantic and spirited article, the Declaration of Independence. After this, from 1779 to 1781, he was governor of Virginia, and at the conclusion of peace, was appointed, with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams, minister plenipotentiary to Europe. He returned in 1789, and was appointed secretary of state, which office he resigned in 1790, and retired to private life. Mr. Jefferson was elected vice-president in 1797, and for the eight years succeeding Mr. Adams' administration, he was president of the United States. He then withdrew from public life, and retired to Monticello. During Mr. Jefferson's political career,

he was distinguished as a sound legislator and statesman, unyielding in his determination, and a firm patriot. In private life, he is said to be benevolent, humane, and affable. He is president of the American Philosophical Society, and is a member of several literary societies in Europe and America. He published "Notes on Virginia" in 1781, which has lately been republished: it was also translated in France, and published in 1784.

JEFFERY, Francis, a celebrated literary and legal character of Edinburgh, where he was born, in 1773. In 1814, he visited the United States, and married a Miss Wilkes, of New-York. Mr. Jeffery is most generally known as a literary character, and this reputation he has acquired as editor of the Edinburgh Review. This office, however, he has declined the present year (1825.)

JOHN VI., king of Portugal, was born in 1767, and in 1792 became regent of the kingdom. At the outset of his administration as regent, he offended both Buonaparte and Spain, and these soon combined to manifest their disaffection. Napoleon made demands of the regent which were not complied with, and he then declared that the house of Braganza had ceased to reign. The regent immediately sailed for the Brazils, and reached Rio Janeiro in safety. In March, 1810, he succeeded his mother, as king of Portugal. Though he had somewhat ameliorated the situation of the Brazilians, the government continued despotic, till, in 1820, he took the oath as constitutional sovereign. In July, 1821, he returned to Portugal, and appears to be on the best terms with the cortes, the people, and the new order of things.

JOURDAN, marshal count, an eminent military commander, was born at Limoges, in 1762. He served in the United States in the regiment of Auxerrois, from the age of 16 to the close of the revolutionary contest. In 1793 he commanded the army of the North, and defeated the prince of Saxe Cobourg, and compelled him to abandon the blockade of Maubeuge. At the head of the army of the Moselle, in 1794, he defeated the allies, under Cobourg, and the entire conquest of the Netherlands was the consequence. As a member of the council of Five Hundred, in 1797, he manifested a decidedly republican spirit, and was soon chosen president of the council. In July, 1800, he was sent as administrator to Piedmont, and by his judicious government did himself much honour. In 1803, he was at the head of the army of Italy, and, in 1804, was appointed marshal and grand officer of the legion of honour. After this he was sent into Spain with Joseph Buonaparte, as his major-general and military counsellor. He assented to the return of the Bourbons, was created a knight of St. Louis, and in 1819, became a member of the house of peers.

K

KEAN, Edmund, an actor, born in London, in 1787. As an actor, Mr. Kean's talents and powers rank him among the first of his profession. But a late trial has rendered the infamy of his character as conspicuous as are his talents as a performer. It is said, notwithstanding the disgrace in which he left the stage in this country, in 1822, that he is about making the United States another visit.

KEMBLE, Charles, an actor of great merit as a tragedian, and one of the first comic actors, was born in Wales, in 1775. His wife, Mrs. M. T. Kemble, is an actress of considerable ability. They are both engaged at the Covent Garden Theatre, and both have written several plays.

KETT, rev. Henry, was educated at Oxford, and is a fellow and tutor of Trinity College, and one of the king's preachers at Whitehall. He has published many works, among which are "Sermons at the Bampton Lectures;" "Elements of General Knowledge;" a translation of Chateaubriand's "Beauties of Christianity;" and "The Flowers of Wit."

KING, Rufus, is the son of Richard King, a merchant, of Scarborough, in Maine, and was born in 1755. He graduated at Harvard College, Cambridge, and completed his studies in the law in the office of the late chief-justice Parsons. While a student, he volunteered his services in the cause of his country under general Sullivan, who soon appointed him his aid, and served with much ardour and alacrity in the enterprise against the British on Long Island. In 1784, he was a delegate to the congress then sitting at Trenton, and in 1787, bore a conspicuous part in the general convention at Philadelphia. In 1788, Mr. King removed to New-York, and was elected to the legislature in 1789, and also a senator to congress. He represented the United States at the English court from the last year of president Washington's administration to the year 1803, with much honour to himself and his country, when he returned home. In 1813, he was again chosen senator to congress, which office he continued to fill with undiminished esteem and applause. Mr. King in his public life, has displayed a sound mind, and discriminating judgment, and is a profound statesman, civilian, and orator. He has recently been appointed by president Adams, minister to England.

KNIAZIEWICZ, general, a native of Poland, who first distinguished himself in the gallant struggles made by the Poles, in 1794, to expel their Russian tyrants. He commanded, under Zajonczek, at the combat of Gulkow; and at the fatal battle of Macejorrice, he seconded Kosciusco with the utmost intrepidity and intelligence. As second in command of the Polish legions in the French service, he repeatedly distinguished himself, and afterwards, at the head of the Polish legion on the Rhine, he contributed his services to the gaining of the victory of Hohenlinden. Napoleon, in 1803, sent him the decoration of a commander of the legion of honour, and he has since been a lieutenant general in the army of Poland.

KONOVNITZIN, lieutenant-general in the Russian service, born in 1764. He was employed in the war against Sweden, and, in 1812, fought gallantly at Witepsk, at Smolensko, at Borodino, and at Krasnoi; and was rewarded with the cross of several orders.

L

LABILLARDIERE, M., a native of Alencon, and eminent as a botanist. His enthusiasm has led him to visit many parts of Europe, Asia, and America; and on returning from one of his expeditions abroad, he found himself in possession of a herbal of four thousand plants, three-fourths of which were new discoveries. He has published the most ample collection of the plants of New Holland, that has appeared.

LABRADOR, Don Pedro Gomez, formerly minister of Charles IV. at the court of Florence. By invitation of Ferdinand VII., he accompa-

nied him to Bayonne, where he held a conference with Champagny relative to the proposals offered by Napoleon for the acceptance of Ferdinand. Don Petro attended Ferdinand in his exile, and on his return to Spain, in 1814, that prince nominated him counsellor of state, as well as ambassador to France, and his representative at the congress of Vienna; in all which situations, he distinguished himself by his diplomatic talents.

LACEPEDE, count, a distinguished naturalist, and a pupil of Daubenton and Buffon. He is also a politician. In 1796, he was appointed a member of the National Institute, and in 1799, Napoleon called him to the conservative senate, of which he became president, in 1801. He afterwards was a member of the grand council of administration, and was soon chosen president of the senate. He accepted the dignity of peer of France offered to him by Napoleon, which was confirmed by Louis, in 1819. He has published many works, among which is an edition of the "Works of Buffon," with notes, a Biography of the Author, and a Discourse on the progress of the Natural Sciences, by himself.

LA CHATRE, the duke de, was born in Berry, about 1750. He accompanied Louis XVIII. in his exile from France, and was his particular confidant. In 1805, Louis nominated him his agent at the court of England, where he remained after the restoration of the Bourbons, with the title of French ambassador. The duke returned to France in 1816, and in 1817, was appointed a member of the chamber of peers.

LACROIX, M. Sylvester, is considered in all respects, the ablest mathematician in Europe, and his publications are numerous and valuable. In 1782, he was appointed professor of mathematics in the naval academy of Rochefort, and also a member of the French Institute, and of the legion of honour, in 1799.

LAFAYETTE, Gilbert Mottier, marquis de, was born on the 6th of September, 1757, at the Chateau de Chavagnac, in the department of Haute Loire, and was the inheritor of a princely fortune, and descended from distinguished ancestors. At seven years of age, he entered the college of Louis le Grande, at Paris, and commenced his literary education. Here the lovely but ill-fated Antoinette, the late queen of France, took him under her immediate patronage, and at a very early age, he rose to the rank of a commissioned officer in the king's guards. In 1774, he married the countess de Noilles. At nineteen years of age, he sailed for America, and landed on the shores of South Carolina. This illustrious friend had become an advocate of the colonies, and felt all that ardour in the cause of liberty, which has not deserted him in maturer years. Lafayette had watched attentively the momentous controversy between Great Britain and her oppressed subjects, and resolved to make any sacrifice in their cause. He made known his intention to Dr. Franklin, then our commissioner in France, who laid before him the disastrous state of the country. "The more hopeless your cause," said he, "the more occasion is there for my assistance, the more honour shall I acquire by bestowing it." He immediately equipped a vessel for this enterprise at his own expense, and severing the ties which would have detained him in his native country, he sailed for the United States. Arrived at Philadelphia, he presented himself before congress. "I am come," said he, "to request two favours of this assemblage of patriots. One is that I may serve in your army, the other, that I receive no pay." He was immediately received into the family of Washington, and congress in July following, tendered him a commission of major-general. Soon after, learning the embarrassments of the army, he gave Washington 60,000 francs (about 11000 dollars) to procure supplies; by which generous act, Washington was so affected, that he embraced Lafayette with tears of joy and affection. At the battle of Brandywine, the marquis exhibited full evidence of his bravery and military character, and in this bloody contest was wounded. After his recovery he joined general Green, in New-Jersey, and was at the head of 2000 men, whom he had formed, clothed, armed, equipped and disciplined himself. He was afterwards actively employed in different parts of the country, till 1779, when he returned to France, his object to obtain assistance for his adopted country. In this he succeeded, and in May, 1780, he returned with the joyful intelligence, that a French fleet and army would soon arrive on our coast. He immediately resumed his command, and in the campaigns of 1780 and 1781, he displayed the most consummate generalship in preserving his little army, then opposed to lord Cornwallis, till the siege of that general at Yorktown, where, collected and undismayed, he shared largely in the honours of the day. In November, 1781, the contest in which he had been so nobly engaged, drawing near a completion, Lafayette signified his intention of returning to his country. After the conclusion of peace, in August, 1784, general Lafayette again visited the United States, and several of the larger cities, in some of which the freedom of the city was presented him; he returned to France, in December following.

General Lafayette was a member of the Assembly of Notables at Versailles, in 1787, and in 1789 he was elected a member of the States General, made president of that assembly, and commandant of the national guards. In this capacity, his influence was exerted in favour of lenient measures; and he did much to prevent the mob of Paris from running into those horrid excesses, which were afterwards committed. He acted a conspicuous part on the day the constitution was adopted, and soon after resigned his command. In 1792, he was called again into service; but on that memorable day, the 10th of August, when the royal family fled to the national assembly for safety, he opposed the fury of the mob, was deprived of command, a price was set on his head, and he was obliged to fly his country for safety. He was thrown into prison by the king of Prussia, and afterwards chained and imprisoned by the emperor of Austria in the citadel at Olmutz. His estate was confiscated. In prison, he was subjected to the most barbarous treatment, and frequently threatened with an ignominious death. Great exertions were made to obtain his liberation without effect, until, in 1797, in settling terms of peace with Austria, Buonaparte expressly stipulated that Lafayette should be set at liberty, and in 1799, after the overthrow of the French directory, he returned to France, and settled at La Grange, about 40 miles from Paris. Previous to Buonaparte's first abdication, he was elected to the chamber of deputies, and there proposed a vote of permanent session, which was passed, and in consequence, the emperor found himself under the necessity of abdicating the throne. From that period to the time of his embarkation for

the United States, with the exception of his having been once again elected to the chamber of deputies, general Lafayette spent most of his time in the pursuits of agriculture at La Grange. When he expressed his intention of again visiting the United States, every heart beat high with joyful anticipation. He declined the offer of a national ship of the line to convey him across the Atlantic, which, together with a formal invitation to visit the United States, was voted him by congress, and arrived in the harbour of New-York on the 15th of August, 1824, in the ship Cadmus. The next day he was received in the city with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy and respect, by an immense concourse of citizens. After making a complete tour through the United States, being received every where with the highest marks of gratitude which a free people could bestow, he sailed again for his native country, on the 7th of September, 1825, in a ship fitted out by government for that purpose, and called the Brandywine, in honour of his bravery in that memorable battle. In gratitude for his former services, with a becoming munificence, congress soon after his arrival passed a vote granting general Lafayette 200,000 dollars from the treasury, and a township of land, to be located in any of the lands belonging to the United States.

LAHARPE, general, was, in the early part of his life, a barrister in his native province, the Pays de Vaud. He was invited to Russia by Paul I., where the emperor Alexander was his pupil. Afterwards, while a resident of France, he was commissioned by the executive directory of Switzerland to prepare that country for a revolution, which he accomplished by means of writings and proclamations, with so much zeal and activity, that he was presented with a gold medal by the new government, to express the gratitude of the Pays de Vaud. Happening to be at Paris during the eventful year 1814, Alexander decorated him with the orders of Russia, and gave him the rank of general in his army. He is now in retirement in Switzerland.

LALLY TOLLENDAL, marquis, was born at Paris, 1751. In 1789, he was one of the most popular members of the constituent assembly, and supported the famous declaration of the rights of man, that was proposed by Lafayette. In 1792, he exerted himself with energy in defence of Louis XVI., and since the restoration, has been a member of the privy council of Louis XVIII.

LAMARQUE, count, was born at St. Sever, in 1770. At the head of two hundred grenadiers, he marched against Fontarabia, and by a masterly coup de-main, he took the place, defended by eighty pieces of cannon, and made one thousand eight hundred men prisoners. In 1801, he was made general of brigade, and distinguished himself at the battle of Hohenlinden. After this, he took the island of Caprea from the English, was at the battle of Wagram, where he had four horses killed under him; he served in Russia, and in Spain, in 1812, and in 1814, was created a knight of St. Louis. After the return of Louis XVIII., he took refuge in Brussels, and afterwards passed into Austria.

LAMETH, count, Alexander de, a knight of Malta, was born in France, in 1757, and as aide-de camp to general Rochambeau, served in the revolutionary war of this country, with great zeal and energy. In 1789, he was a deputy to the States General from Peronne, and embraced the popular side at the commencement of the French revolution. In 1792, he joined the army of Lafayette, fled with him and was thrown into prison by the Austrians. He obtained liberty to return to France in 1800, and was successively named prefect of the Lower Alps, of the Rhine and Moselle, and of La Somme, and was also created knight of St. Louis, and appointed lieutenant-general in the army. In 1819, he was elected to the chamber of deputies, and has constantly proved himself a zealous friend of liberty. The political career of his brother, the count Charles de Lameth, much resembles his own. He served in America with reputation; was a deputy to the States General, in 1789, and joined the army of Lafayette, in 1792. He commanded in Spain in 1812 and 1813, and on his return to France in 1814, was appointed lieutenant-general. In 1807, as aid-de-camp to general Murat, he was distinguished by his bravery at the battle of Heilsberg, where he was wounded.

LANCASTER, Joseph, famous as the inventor, and successful promulgator of a new system of instruction. He was born in England, in 1771, was bred and still maintains the habits and manners of a quaker. Disappointed in his expectations in his native country, he left England in disgust, and came to the United States about 1817, where his fame procured him friends, and his industry rendered him useful. He has recently gone to South America, where, under the liberal patronage of Bolivar, his prospects of success are most flattering.

LAPLACE, marquis, a geometrician of high celebrity, was born in 1749. He was president of the conservative senate in 1803, and in 1814, gave his vote for the dethronement of Napoleon, for which the king gave him the title of a peer. M. Laplace, holds the first rank among French mathematicians, and, in his "Exposition of the System of the World," he has powerfully contributed to advance the boundaries of a science that has so often employed the industry of the most profound geniuses of the world.

LASCASAS, count de, is descended from an ancient Spanish family, and is distinguished as the faithful and spirited friend of Napoleon, whom he accompanied to St. Helena, and who, during his reign, loaded Lascasas with favours. Lascasas has published a Narrative of his Residence at St. Helena, and also, under the name of Lesage, "A Historical and Geographical Atlas."

LAVALETTE, count, was born in 1769, at Paris, of obscure parents. To Baudelocque he was indebted for a superior education. He was destined for the church, but, having finished his education, he studied the law. But the revolution interrupted his pursuits. As an officer in the national guards, in August, 1792, he endeavoured to defend the palace of the Thuilleries; afterwards he enrolled himself in the legion of the Alps, and served in the army of the Rhine, and that of Italy, with such distinction, that Buonaparte made him his aid-de-camp, and entrusted him with his secret correspondence. He gave him madamoiselle Beauharnois, the niece of his wife, Josephine, in marriage, to draw the ties of attachment closer between them. Lavalette accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, and after the establishment of the consulship, was appointed postmaster-general and counsellor of state; he was subsequently made a count, and a commander of the legion of honour. For the extraordinary vigilance and activity of his measures to accelerate the progress of Napoleon,

on his return from Elba, he was created a peer of France. But on the return of the king, he was brought to trial, as an accomplice of Napoleon, and condemned to death. He, however, escaped from prison in disguise, by the assistance of his wife, and fled to Munich, where he has since found an asylum and powerful friends. Madame Lavalette was cruelly retained some time in prison, having been accessary to the escape of her husband; a treatment which disordered her senses, and she has since been a confirmed lunatic.

LAWRENCE, sir Thomas, the successor of sir Benjamin West, as president of the Royal Academy at London, is now about fifty eight years of age, and was born at Bath. He first became distinguished by his portraits of the Kemble family, and in a few years he began to obtain the highest patronage, and no exhibition was considered complete or interesting, without some of his pictures. The personal character of sir Thomas Lawrence accords with his professional talents, and he possesses much native modesty, and suavity of manners. He is painter to George IV.

LEOPOLD, prince of Saxe Cobourg Saalfeld, was born in 1790, and entered into the Austrian army, where he distinguished himself on several occasions, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He visited England in 1814, in the suite of the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia. The intended marriage between the prince of Orange and the princess of Wales having been broken off, prince Leopold was the protestant selected to espouse her, and they were married in 1817. By the preliminaries of their marriage, the prince was entitled to an income of more than 266,000 dollars, (beside an outfit to the same amount,) about 222,000 dollars of which was to remain with him in case he survived her. He was naturalized by an act of parliament previous to his marriage, and was appointed a colonel and field-marshal. The death of the princess Charlotte has reduced him to the rank of a commoner, in England.

LESLIE, professor of the university of Edinburgh, is a native of Scotland, and a profound mathematician and chymist. He has invented several valuable philosophical instruments, has published several scientific works, and is a contributor to the Edinburgh Review.

LOCKHART, John G., a native of Scotland, was born about the year 1792; he is a lawyer, and resides at Edinburgh. He is a popular author, and is supposed to have written Peter's Letters, and also a leading writer for Blackwood's Magazine. Among his best performances, is Reginald Dalton. About four years since he married the eldest daughter of sir Walter Scott. His works, which are numerous, are distinguished for masculine and original talent; but are deficient in elegance and refinement. He is, however, one of the most eminent writers of the day.

LUCCA, the dutchess of, formerly Maria Louisa, of Bourbon, infanta of Spain, was born at Madrid, in 1782. She married Don Louis de Bourbon, eldest son of the duke of Parma, and in 1801, by political events, they were called to reign over the kingdom of Etruria. In 1803, her husband's death left her regent of that kingdom. Her court became by degrees one of the most brilliant in Europe. But, in 1807, the king of Spain having ceded her kingdom to Napoleon, she retired to the court of her father. She asserted before the congress of Vienna, her rights to the estates of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, but obtained only the principality of Lucca, of which she took possession in 1817.

M

MACANZA, Don Pedro, a peculating minister, descended from an ancient Irish family, and was born about 1760. He rose rapidly into the favour of Ferdinand, who appointed him minister of grace and justice. To him is attributed the crime of having been the principal prompter of the monarch to destroy the liberties of Spain. He issued the edict prohibiting the exiles who espoused the cause of Joseph from entering the peninsula, and afterwards commenced the persecution of the patriots. But he was soon discovered to have been guilty of the grossest bribery and corruption, and he was thrown into prison, from which, after two years, he was allowed to retire to an estate in Castile, where he now lives, despised by all parties.

MADALINSKI, general, the patriotic Pole, who had the honour of being the first to raise the standard of liberty against the Russians, in 1794. He had long held a secret correspondence with Kosciusco, and, when the order was given for disbanding the Polish army, he collected his regiment of seven hundred men, defeated the scattered Russian detachments, and succeeded in joining Kosciusco, (who had been appointed generalissimo,) at Racow, though pursued by seven thousand Russians. He distinguished himself in several battles, particularly in the defence of Warsaw. He still resides in Poland, beloved and respected by his countrymen.

MADISON, James. The career of this statesman commenced at the close of the revolutionary war. When the public mind was chiefly occupied with the formation of a national constitution, Mr. Madison vigorously co-operated with the principal men of the country, and in the meeting at Annapolis, and the convention in Philadelphia, he ranked high among the luminaries of the day. He participated in the discussions relative to the constitution, and furnished many able papers for the "Federalist." Afterwards, Mr. Madison was a member of the legislature of Virginia, and subsequently was elected to congress, and in both these bodies he was an able advocate for the people. He was appointed secretary of state by Mr. Jefferson, and in this capacity displayed much talent as a statesman and logician. Mr. Madison was elected president in 1809, and was re-elected in 1813. In affairs of state his reserve was habitual; he seldom yielded to expediency, and his honesty as a statesman, it is believed, was never doubted. Mr. Madison is a native of Virginia, where he now resides, and is about seventy years of age.

MAHMOUD II., sultan or emperor of the Turks, was born in 1784, and succeeded his brother, Mustapha IV., in 1808. At the time he became emperor, troubles and dangers the most appalling existed in the interior of his dominions, while a war with Russia and the Servians, threatened the dissolution of his empire. He was compelled to submit to a burdensome peace with Russia, but by his prudence and energy, and the wisdom of his policy, he successively reduced to obedience the pachas of Romelia, Widdin, Bagdad, Damascus, and the beys of Egypt; released the city of Mecca from the Wahabees, and conquered the Servians. But his

present contest with the Greeks, and the barbarous massacres he has permitted, exhibits the bloody tyranny of his government; his internal administration is exercised with excessive rigour.

MANCHESTER, duke of, was born in 1768. Although his father was a strong oppositionist, he joined the ministry, and was appointed lieutenant governor, and afterwards governor of Jamaica, where he now resides.

MANUEL, M., one of the most eloquent and intrepid of the defenders of French liberty, was born in the department of the Lower Alps, in 1775. In 1815, he was a member of the chamber of deputies, convoked by Napoleon, and afterwards, strongly contended for the rights of the younger Napoleon, and moved a spirited protest against the force employed by the allies to restore the Bourbons. In 1818, he was re-elected to the chamber of deputies, and has since held a seat there. In point of argument and elocution, he is one of the most formidable opponents of the ministry.

MARET, duke of Bassano, enjoyed the confidence and friendship of Napoleon, from the time he was made consul to his abdication. He was made secretary of the council of state, and was employed in negotiating the treaty of Presburgh; in 1811, he was made minister of foreign affairs, and created duke of Bassano; in 1812, he negotiated treaties with Austria, and Prussia; and in 1813 and 1814 was entrusted with various important missions. He was banished by Louis, and is now a resident at Gratz, in Syria, occupied in the education of his children. He was born at Dijon, in 1758.

MARIA LOUISA, late empress of France, is daughter of Francis II. of Austria, and was born in 1791. The younger branches of the imperial family had been taught to think of Napoleon with so much horror, that the princess fainted at the first suggestion of her marriage to him; but at length she yielded to the entreaties of her father, and to state policy, and afterwards became sincerely attached to him. They were married in 1810. During the absence of Buonaparte in the campaigns of 1812, and 1813, she was placed by him at the head of the French government as empress-regent, and in that capacity, she went in state to the senate, and demanded a levy of 190,000 men. On setting out for the army in 1814, Buonaparte took, as it afterwards proved to be, his final farewell of her. The officers of the national guard of Paris, 800 in number, were summoned to the great saloon of the Thuilleries, to receive the solemn deposit which Napoleon entrusted to their honour, in the persons of his wife and child. "I confide," said he, and he spoke it in a tremulous accent, "my wife and child to my faithful citizens of Paris, thus giving them the dearest mark of confidence, which I have in my power to bestow." On the 29th of March, the day before the battle of Paris, the empress fled to Blois, and in May, went to Vienna. The principality of Parma, had in the mean time been secured to her by treaty, and in 1817, she took possession of this as princess of Parma, but her court is neither numerous nor splendid. Her son was separated from her in 1815, and has not since been under her care.

MARINO, Don Santiago, one of the most intrepid and indefatigable generals, who have fought for the independence of South America. He is of a rich family, and was born in the province of Cumana. He espoused the cause of liberty at an early period, and at the town of Matarin, where he was enabled to procure a supply of provisions and horses, and keep up a correspondence with the revolted colonies, he sustained the place against Montaverde, twice routing his army with immense loss, and at a third attack, completely defeating him. Marino soon after joined Bolivar, and has been engaged in many of the battles since that period.

MARMONT, duke of Ragusa, who has immortalized his name by his bravery and military talents, and stained it by being the first to desert his benefactor, was born at Chatillon upon the Seine, in 1774, and was educated for the army. This he entered in 1792, and was present in the first campaigns of the armies of the Alps, and of Italy. He then became aid-de-camp to Buonaparte, and displayed much courage and talent at the battles of Lodi, Castiglione, and St. George. In 1798, he was made a brigadier-general for his conduct at Malta. In Dalmatia, he routed, with a handful of troops, the Russians and Montenegrins, and for this he was rewarded with a dukedom. He compelled Wellington to raise the siege of Badajoz, took the command of an army in Germany, and contributed at the victories of Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, and others. He was made a marshal on the field of Znaim, where he had been victorious, and in 1814 shared in the laurels gained at Brienne, Champ Aubert, Vauchamp, and Montmirail. Here ends the glory of his career. In the retreat, on Paris, Marmont, finding himself in a situation in which he could pursue his own views without accountability to Buonaparte, negotiated with the allies, and separated his division from the rest of the army. Louis rewarded so valuable a subject with a peerage, and has since appointed him one of the four marshals of the royal guard and a commander of St. Louis.

MARSHALL, John, was born in Virginia, about the year 1756, and went through the usual course of classical education in a private seminary. He shared in the dangers and fatigues of the army during the revolutionary war, and was under the immediate command of Washington, after which he studied the law, and soon after, he was elected to the legislature, and then was a member of the executive council. In a short time he was at the head of his profession; was a member of the Virginia convention, in 1788, and generally represented the city of Richmond in the legislature of the state, until in 1797, he was prevailed on to accept the appointment of an envoy to France, with Messrs. Pinckney and Gerry. Mr. Marshall shared largely in the transactions and honours of this embassy. After his return, he had been a short time a distinguished member of congress, when he was appointed secretary of state by Mr. Jefferson. He soon after received the appointment of chief-justice of the United States, which high office he has since continued to fill with dignity and reputation, and is alike conspicuous for his sound judgment and luminous mind. Judge Marshall has published a Life of Washington, in five volumes, 8vo, and is now employed in revising it for a second edition.

MATURIN, rev. C. R., born in Ireland, in 1782, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained several prizes and medals as the reward of his acquirements, and yet was there more remarkable for his indolence and melancholy, than for his talents. But, by the misfortunes of his father, he was compelled to provide for himself, and he sought for a resource in literary labour. Under the assumed name of Dennis Jasper Murphy, he produced "The Fatal

Revenge," "The Wild Irish Boy," and "The Milesian Chief." "Bertram," a tragedy, through the interest of Lord Byron, was brought out at Drury-lane, and its success established the fame of its author. He has since published two finely written works: "Women, or Pour et Contre," and "Melmoth, the Wanderer."

MAXIMILIAN I., king of Bavaria, was born in 1756, and succeeded his uncle, Charles Theodore, as elector of Bavaria, in 1799. He early displayed the qualities of a wise and good prince; he introduced various popular reforms in his states, and abolished the oppressive privileges and immunities of the nobles and clergy. In 1806, he joined Napoleon, with an army of 25,000 Bavarians, against Francis II., and at the conclusion of peace, was elevated by his potent ally, to the dignity of king of Bavaria, and the Tyrol and other provinces were added to his territory. Maximilian remained faithful to his engagements with Napoleon till the disastrous campaign in Russia compelled him to join the subsequent alliance against France. After the general peace of 1814, he purchased for himself new titles to the affections of his people, by giving them a representative government, and placing them in the rank of free nations.

METTERNICH-WINEBOURG, prince, commenced his political career as ambassador to various courts of the highest rank, and was born in Austria, in 1775. While ambassador to France, he ingratiated himself greatly with Napoleon, and obtained an advantageous peace with him, at the conclusion of the war which commenced in 1809, between France and Austria. On his return, Francis made him minister of foreign affairs, and afterwards prime minister. He afterwards followed his sovereign to Paris, and signed the treaty of 1814, after the success of the allies. He accompanied the king of Prussia, and emperor of Russia to England, and received the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Oxford, and on his return to Vienna, was raised to the dignity of a prince, and received the lordship and estates of Arnvar, in Hungary. He assisted at the congress of Vienna, and also at that of Aix la Chappelle, and there is scarcely a prince in Europe from whom he has not received some token of distinction and esteem.

MILORADOWITCH, count, one of the best of the Russian generals, was employed in the campaign against the Turks, in 1789, and against the Poles in 1794 and 1795. He possessed the entire confidence of Suwarrow, and was at the head of his advanced guard, in 1799. He commanded a division at Austerlitz, and in 1812, was again appointed to the command of the Russian advanced guard, and greatly distinguished himself in the action near Krasnoy, and Wiazma. At the battle of Leipsic he led the Russian and Prussian reserves, and took a conspicuous part in the campaign of 1814.

MINA, Don Francisco Espoz y, was born in Navarre, in 1782. He is one of the most distinguished Spanish patriots: brave, active, and indefatigable, at the head of Guerilla corps during the war against the French, his exploits were so successful that he was often denominated king of Navarre. Mortified to find that he had only been labouring to re-establish despotism, and the division of troops of which he had been appointed general having been dismissed, he gained over the garrison of Pampeluna, and was on the point of proclaiming the constitution, when his plan was betrayed. He fled to France; but when the standard of freedom was raised at Cadiz, he hurried back to Navarre, and took a leading part in the struggle. After the king had submitted to the new order of things, Mina was appointed captain-general of Navarre, and afterwards, taking command of the army destined to act against a formidable insurrection in Catalouia, he completely subdued it. He is regarded as the most experienced general in Spain, and as the sheet-anchor of the constitutional cause.

MONCEY, marshal, duke Conegliano, was born at Besancon, in 1754. In 1793 he commanded a corps in the army of the Pyrenees, and in 1794 was raised to general of brigade, and soon after to the rank of general of division. He served with distinction during the war with Spain; in 1795 commanded the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, and afterwards greatly distinguished himself in the campaign of Italy. In 1804 he was made marshal of France, and grand officer of the legion of honour. He served in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813, and, as second in command of the Parisian national guard at the attack of the allies on Paris, he displayed much presence of mind and firmness of purpose. After the return of Louis he was made minister of state, knight of St. Louis, and peer of France. But, as he accepted a peerage of Napoleon, in 1815, he has since only been restored to his titles.

MONROE, James, was born in Virginia, is now (1825) about 67 years of age, and resides at Loudon, in his native state. Ardently devoted to his country, he took part in the revolution when a youth, and his undaunted courage was evinced on more than one occasion. He was devoted to Washington, an admirer and imitator of Jefferson, and a friend and companion of Madison. Mr. Monroe was a member of the old congress, and was instrumental in the formation of the constitution. He was a successful lawyer, and in the legislature of Virginia, and in the new congress, he was an intelligent, active, and efficient member. France, Spain, and Great Britain have been the theatres of his diplomatic career. He was successively secretary of state, and of war, and his constancy and capacity in the one, and vigour and firmness in the other, were alike conspicuous. Mr. Monroe was elected to the presidency in 1817, and has a most difficult part to perform; but it will be difficult to find a real blemish in his administration, and in the use of it, he has proved himself a benefactor of his country, and a worthy patriot. He was re-elected president in 1821, and in 1825 was succeeded by Mr. Adams.

MONTGOMERY, James, an excellent poet, was born in Ayrshire, in 1771, and is the son of a Moravian minister. He was early devoted to poetry, and, as early as twelve years of age, had written three volumes. His education was limited, but he acquired a knowledge of the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, in Yorkshire. He went to London, and for sometime was in the shop of a bookseller; afterwards he became the publisher of a paper in Sheffield, entitled "The Iris." For some pieces which happened in this, he was twice imprisoned, and while incarcerated, published "Prison Amusements." In 1806, he published "The Wanderer of Switzerland," and other poems, which rose in popularity, and established his reputation. He has since published "The West Indies," "The World before the Flood," "Songs of Zion," &c. He still resides at Sheffield, is yet the conductor of "The Iris," and is considered an amiable and pious man.

MONTHOLON, marquis, celebrated for his

unshaken and generous adherence to the fallen fortunes of his illustrious master, entered the French army at the age of fifteen, serving under Buonaparte, from whom he received a sword, for his services on the memorable 18th Brumaire. He was aid-de-camp to marshal Berthier before he was twenty-one years of age, and in that capacity distinguished himself at the battles of Austerlitz, Wagram, Jena, and Friedland. He commanded in the department of the Loire, when he received the news of the emperor's abdication: with his wife and children, he voluntarily partook of the ex-emperor's imprisonment at St. Helena, and continued with him till his decease. He is now arranging for the press, memoirs dictated to him by his late sovereign.

MOORE, Thomas, one of the first of British poets, was born in Ireland, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He went to London, with a view of making the law his profession, and was called to the bar. It was then that he translated the Odes of Anacreon; these met with so favourable a reception, that he abandoned the law, and devoted himself to literature. Under the name of Little, he published a volume of poems, which were justly censured for their licentiousness. He visited the United States in 1805, but his prejudices did not allow him to form a favourable opinion of our country. Since his return, in 1806, he has published "The Two-penny Post-bag;" "The Fudge family in Paris;" "The Loves of the Angels;" and "Lalla Rookh," an oriental romance, which unites the purest and softest tenderness with the loftiest dignity, and in every page, glows with all the fervour of poetry.

MORE, Mrs. Hannah, was born near Bristol, about the year 1750, and is the youngest of five sisters. At Bristol, her taste and knowledge acquired her the friendship of Dr. Stonehouse, who encouraged her to write, and corrected all her early effusions. The "Search after Happiness," her first publication, was favourably received; and she soon after published several other pieces. In 1782, she published her "Sacred Dramas." She retired about 1798, to Somersetshire, with her sisters, where they established charity schools among the colliers, with much advantage to them. She has continued since to give her productions to the world, and besides many others, has published "Thoughts on the Manners of the Great;" "Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education;" and being consulted on the subject of the education of the princess Charlotte, produced "Hints toward forming the character of a young Princess," which was highly approved of, and received with royal approbation. This excellent woman, who has constantly been labouring to benefit mankind, has been many years confined to her bed by an excruciating disease; but in this situation, she has produced some of her best works, among which are 'Cœlebs in Search of a Wife," "Practical Piety," "Christian Morals," "Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul," and "Moral Sketches of Prevailing Opinions and Manners." Amongst her most intimate friends, Mrs. More has numbered Dr. Porteus, Dr. Beattie, Mrs. Montague, Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Mr. Garrick.

MORGHEN, Raphael, an eminent professor of the graphic art, and one of the first European engravers, was born at Naples, in 1756, and was a pupil under the celebrated Volpato. Among the most remarkable of his works, are the Transfiguration, from Raphael; a Magdalen, from Murillo; a Head of the Saviour, from da Vinci; the Monument of Clement XIII., from Canova; and Theseus vanquishing the Minotaur.

MORILLO, Don Pablo, a man of courage and talent, was originally a serjeant of artillery in the Spanish marines, but distinguished himself so much during the war between Spain and France, that in the course of it he was promoted to be a general. In 1815, he was placed at the head of an expedition against South America, consisting of twelve thousand men. He was at first successful: Carthagena surrendered to him after a siege, during which he confiscated the property of the Venezuelans, and committed many cruelties. New Granada was afterwards reduced, and again Morillo had recourse to the system of bloodshed and pillage. These events roused the spirits of Bolivar, Paez, and Aristabal, and Morillo was several times defeated, he was driven from Granada, and a great part of Caraccas. In 1820, having heard of the revolution, he returned to Spain, joined the patriots, and for a time was the political chief of Madrid. But he has been removed, and appears to be viewed with suspicion by the liberal party.

MOSTONSKI, count Thaddeus, an illustrious patriot of Poland, was born at Warsaw, in 1790. When Stanislaus was compelled to accede to the confederation of Targowitz, and consequently to the overthrow of Polish liberty, Mostonski fled to Paris, became connected with the Girondist party, and obtained a promise of assistance for the Poles; but the triumph of the jacobin party put an end to his prospects; he returned to Poland, took an active part with his countrymen in their efforts to expel their oppressors, and when no hope was left of saving his country, he refused to fly from Warsaw, was taken prisoner, and was some time confined at St. Petersburgh. He afterwards resided in France, till, in 1815, he was recalled to Poland by Alexander, appointed minister of the home department, and of police.

N

NESSELRODE, count Charles Robert de, secretary for foreign affairs, and privy counsellor to the emperor of Russia, was born in Livonia, about the year 1770. This minister stands high in the confidence of his sovereign, and has often received marks of his esteem. He accompanied the emperor into France in the campaign of 1814, and was one of the four plenipotentiaries that signed the treaty of quadruple alliance, at Chaumont, in March, of that year. All the notes and addresses of the emperor, at this period, bear his signature, and were mostly drawn up by him. After a short stay in Paris, he repaired to Vienna, to assist in the conference relative to the future constitution of Germany. And afterwards, in 1815, he was one of the committee that signed the declaration or profession of faith of the several powers with respect to Buonaparte.

O

OPIE, Mrs., was born in 1771. She is the daughter of Dr. Alderson, an eminent physician, of Norwich. This lady early evinced superior talents, by composing poems and descriptive pieces, at an age when young ladies have not usually finished their education. In 1798 she

married Mr. Opie, a celebrated painter, and soon after his death, in 1808, she published a memoir of his life, prefixed to the lectures he had read at the Royal Academy. By this and other publications, she has acquired considerable reputation, both as a prose and poetical writer.

ORANGE, the hereditary prince of, is the son of the king of the Netherlands. He was born in 1792. In 1811, he became a colonel in the British army, and served with Wellington in Spain. He was promoted to the rank of general in 1814, and was present at all the important battles in the peninsula. At the battle of Waterloo, he commanded the Dutch troops with his accustomed gallantry, and was severely wounded. In 1816, he married a sister of the emperor Alexander of Russia.

ORLEANS, the duke of, is a descendant of Henry IV., whose virtues he imitates. He was born in October, 1773, and in early life was distinguished for his sedate character, and for his prudence and moderation. As duc de Chartres, he was a soldier in the armies of the republic for a short time, but was soon proscribed. He then escaped, travelled in disguise through different parts of Europe, and at one time filled the professorship of mathematics at Reichman, in the Grisons country, under a borrowed name. He afterwards visited the United States, with his brothers, and returned to Europe to assist his mother. In 1800, he took up his residence in England. He married a daughter of the king of Naples, and now lives in Paris. He is heir, in no very remote degree, to the throne of France.

OWEN, Robert, esq., a native of Great Britain, was born to a moderate fortune, and educated as a manufacturer. With a benevolent disposition, and a powerful understanding, he has devoted his life to the study of plans for ameliorating the condition of the poor. With this view, he has formed an establishment in Scotland, called New Lanark, in which his plans have been crowned with success. His principle seems to have been taken originally from the Moravian settlements, but with this difference, that among them, property is in common, but, on Mr. Owen's plan, only such things are in common, as tend to general advantage. Mr. Owen is about forming a similar establishment in this country. How far his plan will succeed here, or as a public system, elsewhere, remains to be seen. By his mode of living, he anticipates a saving of several thousand dollars per annum, to every association formed on his plan.

P

PAEZ, general, is a native of Caraccas, and was born in 1787, of poor, but respectable parents. In early life he was employed as a superintendant of the flocks of an establishment in Barinas. When the first struggle for liberty took place in Caraccas, he joined the royalist party, and fought on their side until the cruelties of his associates filled him with disgust. He then left them with a body of cavalry, and joined the patriots in New Grenada, where he performed such prodigies of valour, in opposing Morillo, that he was made a brigadier-general, and afterwards general of division. The liberation of the Colombian republic, by the victory of Carabobo, crowned his glory. Paez is of a robust constitution, and possesses great muscular activity and power. He lives as frugally as his soldiers, always divides his booty with them, and often, after fighting with them during the day, amuses himself by dancing with them at night.

PARRY, Edward William, a captain in the English navy, was born in the year 1790. He was placed in the navy when quite young, and gradually rose to the rank of first lieutenant, with a high reputation as an officer. Captain Parry has distinguished himself, as commander of an English squadron fitted out on a voyage of discovery to the north pole, by successfully penetrating into the Polar Sea as far as the 110th degree of west longitude, and wintering on one of the newly discovered islands. For this, he, and the men under his command, received the parliamentary reward of 5,000*l*. Captain Parry is now absent on a third voyage to the polar regions. It is to be hoped that the long agitated question of a northwest passage, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will be put to rest on his return.

PEPE, general William, is a native of Calabria, and was born in the year 1783, of one of the most respectable families of that country. He received his education in the military college of the province, and entered into the army of his country, then declared a republic by the French. He afterwards joined the French, and was actively employed in all the campaigns of that nation in Italy. He subsequently returned to Naples, and was appointed aid-de-camp to king Joachim, and general of brigade. He continued in the service of that sovereign until his downfal, and remained inactive after that event until 1818. He was then employed by Ferdinand, with a high military rank, in suppressing the dreadful system of brigandism and robbery which then prevailed in that country. General Pepe has gained his principal reputation by heading the late revolutionary movements in Naples, and by procuring a constitutional form of government for that country. The interposition of an Austrian armed force, has defeated the patriotic views of this officer, and compelled him to retire to England, where he now resides.

PERCIVAL, James G., a poet and scholar, alike distinguished for genius and the accuracy of his learning. He was born in Berlin, Conn., about the year 1795. He was graduated at Yale College in 1815, and commenced the practice of medicine in 1820. He published his first work at New-Haven, in 1820, and two numbers of Clio soon after. In 1824, he published a handsome edition of his works, which was republished the same year in London. He was appointed a professor at West Point by the government, in 1824, which he was obliged to relinquish on account of his health, and was soon after employed as surgeon in connexion with the recruiting service at Boston. This situation he soon left, to devote his attention more exclusively to literary pursuits. He is a regular writer for the Boston Literary Gazette, and his poetry in that is received with general admiration. He resides in his native village, (1825,) and is engaged in editing some works for the press. His disposition is melancholy and retiring, and his career has been marked with traits of great eccentricity. He is, however, a man of sing[illegible]evation and purity of character in private life.

PORTER, Jane, and Ann Maria. These ladies are sisters, and daughters of sir Robert Porter. They have long held a high rank among the female novel writers of the day. The former has written "Thaddeus of Warsaw," "The

Scottish Chiefs," and other works, which have been well received by the public, and very extensively read. The younger sister has published "The Hungarian Brothers," "The Recluse of Norway," and more recently the "Past of St. Magdalen." Until the appearance of that splendid series of works, the Waverly novels, these sisters had gained a great degree of popularity. They have, however, with others, been obliged to yield to the unrivalled merits of the "Great Unknown."

Q

QUIROGA, general Antonio. This distinguished Spaniard is indebted for his reputation, to his recent patriotic efforts in favour of the liberty of his country. When he commenced the daring task of limiting the powers of his sovereign, and assembling the constituted but almost obsolete authorities of the kingdom, he was but a colonel in the Spanish army. He was placed at the head of those troops, who, at Cadiz, declared in favour of a free constitution, and he issued several spirited proclamations, and took every measure in his power to ensure success to the cause in which he had embarked. Quiroga, with his associates, had the happiness to accomplish their glorious purposes; to see a cortes assembled, a constitution adopted, and the government organized under that constitution. Subsequent events have destroyed the prospects of the liberal party in Spain, and compelled Quiroga to take up his residence in England.

R

ROSCOE, William, esq., a distinguished English writer, was born of humble parents, from whom he received but a common education, and articled to an attorney in Liverpool. His ardent mind led him to devote all his leisure time to the study of the classics, and he soon made himself acquainted with the ancient and modern languages. Mr. Roscoe was early celebrated both as a prose and as a poetical writer; but the work which gained him the greatest reputation, was his "Life of Lorenzo de Medici;" a work, which for purity and elegance of style, and extensive research, has seldom been surpassed. He has also been the great mover and supporter of several public works in Liverpool; so much so, that his name is identified with the prosperity and even existence of that city.

S

SAN MARTIN, general Don Juan, was born in the midst of the Andes, and sent to Madrid for education. He entered the army in 1808, and displayed great valour in defending the independence of his country under the banners of the cortes. After the dissolution of that body he quitted Spain for Buenos Ayres, and immediately joined the patriot forces of that country. As an officer of the patriot army he has gained several important victories, and contributed much to the independence of the South American states. He is now at the head of the independent government of Peru.

SCOTT, Sir Walter, one of the most distinguished and prolific writers of the present day, was born at Edinburgh, in the year 1771, and educated, first at the high school of that city, and then at the university, under professor Stewart. The reputation of this gentleman is well known on both sides of the Atlantic; as a poet, he may justly be ranked above most of his cotemporaries. His first literary attempt, was a translation of two ballads, from the German, "The Chase," and another. In 1802, he published his "Border Minstrelsy," a work which opened to him a most brilliant literary career. Mr. Scott has since published, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," "Marmion, or Flodden Field," "The Lady of the Lake," "The Vision of Don Roderick," "Rokeby," and other poems. He has also been employed to edit the works of Swift, Dryden, and other distinguished authors. Sir Walter Scott's talents, however, are not confined to poetry. He is understood to be the author of "Paul's Letters," and of the historical department of the recent volumes of the Edinburgh Annual Register; and he is generally believed to be the author of the popular series of novels, known by the name of the Waverley novels. These alone would have placed the name of Scott among the great men of the age. With his other productions, they will perpetuate his reputation, so long as talents are esteemed, or fine writing admired. Sir Walter is clerk of the court of sessions of Scotland, for which he receives about 1,500*l.* sterling per annum. He resides at Edinburgh during the session of the court, and the rest of his time at his splendid seat at Abbotsford, 40 miles from Edinburgh. He has been from infancy quite lame; in his manners he is perfectly simple and unostentatious. He has four children; one of whom is married to the celebrated professor Lockhart.

SEDGWICK, Catharine, author of two very popular novels, the "New-England Tale" and "Redwood," is the daughter of judge Sedgwick, and was born at Stockbridge, Mass., in the year 1798. She is deservedly ranked among the most elegant prose writers of the day; and is understood to be now (1825) engaged in the preparation of a series of Tales, founded on scenes in New-England.

SENEFELDER, Alois, was born at Munich, and placed for education in the university of Ingoldstadt, as a student of jurisprudence. To him the arts are indebted for the invention of lithography; a process, by means of which books may now be embellished with prints, without incurring such an expense as to place them beyond the reach of persons of small fortunes. An accurate account of the inventor and the invention, may be found in the 5th volume of the supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica. We can only say, that he received the first suggestions of this useful art, from an accidental discovery, and that he brought it to a degree of perfection, by successive experiments, which will make it of great service to mankind. Lithography has since rapidly extended, and been applied to a variety of purposes, connected with the arts, in different parts of the continent, and in Great Britain.

SIDDONS, Mrs., is the daughter of Mr. R. Kemble. She was born about the year 1749. This lady commenced her career as a singer, but she soon relinquished that employment, and attempted tragedy. On her appearance at Drury-lane theatre in 1782, her success was complete; the public were astonished at her powers, and she was acknowledged to be the first tragic actress of the age. For more than twenty years she retained her high rank as an actress, and continued during that period, to enchant the lovers of the drama. She also

possesses considerable merit as a sculptor. Mrs. Siddons has accumulated an ample property, with which she has retired from the stage to the quiet of domestic life.

SOUTHEY, Robert, esq., was born at Bristol, in the year 1774. He was educated at Westminster school, and at Oxford, and was designed for the ministry, but his partiality for the French revolution inspired him with other thoughts. For some office, which he held under his government for a short time, he receives a pension of 200*l.* a year; this has converted him from an admirer of French republican principles, to a zealous writer in the Quarterly Review. From 1795, when he first appeared before the public as an author, this gentleman has been devoted to literary pursuits. His poetical and prose writings are very numerous. He is the author of "Thalaba the Destroyer," "Madoc," a poem, "Espriellas Letters," "The Curse of Kehama," "Life of Nelson," "Life of Wesley," "Remains of Henry Kirk White," "Roderic, the last of the Goths," and many other works, and he is still employed as a writer.

SPURZHEIM, Dr., a celebrated physiologist, was born near Treves, in 1776, and educated at Vienna, where he studied under the celebrated Dr. Gall, the founder of the science of craniology. In Great Britain, in conjunction with Dr. Gall, he published the result of his inquiries, in "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System," and several other works.

STEWART, Dugald, esq., a distinguished metaphysician, and professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, was born in that city, in 1753. His writings have gained him a high reputation at home and abroad; among them are his "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," "Outlines of Moral Philosophy for the use of Students," &c.

SUSSEX, the duke of, is the fourth son of George III., and was born in 1773. He received the latter part of his education at Gottingen, and afterwards travelled in Italy. In that country he contracted a marriage with lady Augusta Murray, according to the Romish church, and on their return to England, they were married in Hanover Square. This marriage has since been annulled, as violating the royal marriage act. The duke has entered much into public life, particularly by accepting the office of president of various societies. He is grand-master of the society of freemasons in England. His annual income is fixed at 12,000*l.*

T

TALLEYRAND, Perigord, prince de. This celebrated nobleman, who is perhaps the most considerable politician in Europe, was born in the year 1751, of one of the most ancient families in France. He was educated for the church, and in 1788 was made bishop of Autun. His inclination and talents, however, led him to engage in political life; at the beginning of the revolution he became a member of the legislative assembly, took an active part in its deliberations, and was sent as the agent of that body, on a secret mission to England. On his return, his influence rapidly increased, and he was made minister for foreign affairs. He took an active part in the elevation of Buonaparte to the consulship, and under the consular government was employed as a minister and diplomatist. In 1802, the pope granted a brief, which restored him to a secular life, and legitimated a marriage which he had contracted. In 1804, he was named high chamberlain, and in 1806, created prince of Beneventum, in Naples. On the approaching downfal of Napoleon, Talleyrand began to intrigue against him, and provide for himself. He was in consequence reinstated as minister for foreign affairs, by Louis XVIII., and sent as his plenipotentiary to Vienna. He is now in private life, an active and attentive observer of the political affairs of Europe. Probably no man living has taken a more active part in the political changes which have occurred in Europe during the last thirty years, or gained a higher reputation for talents, intrigue, and political cunning.

TALMA, M. This distinguished and admirable actor, was born at Paris, in 1766. He attended for some time the classes of declamation in the royal school of Paris, and soon obtained an order for his appearance on the stage and in a short time took the lead in his profession. Madam de Stael says of him, "Talma may be cited as a model of power, and of discretion in the use of it, of simplicity and true grandeur. His attitudes recall to mind the fine statues of antiquity; and the expression of his face and every look, ought to be the study of our best painters. There is in the voice of this man a magic, which I cannot describe; which, from the moment when its first accent is heard, awakens all the sympathies of the heart; all the charms of music, of painting, of sculpture, and of poetry; but, above all, the language of the soul." Talma has succeeded in acquiring such dignity of mien, and grandeur of deportment, that the emperor Napoleon seriously took lessons of him, the better to support his own dignity on all great occasions; it may be added, that these great cotemporaries loved each other almost to idolatry. The wife of Talma is also possessed of considerable theatrical reputation, both in tragic and comic parts. Her health, however, has compelled her to relinquish the stage since 1810.

TEIGNMOUTH, lord, was born in Devonshire, in 1754, and sent early to India, as a writer in the service of the East India Company. While in that country, he was intimate with Mr. Hastings, and under his government filled several important offices. In 1793, he succeeded to be governor of Bengal. From his different employments in India, he realized a handsome fortune, with which he returned to England, where, in 1797, he was created a peer by the title of baron Teignmouth. He was the intimate friend of sir William Jones, whose life and works he has published. Lord Teignmouth is distinguished for his piety and benevolence; he was one of the founders, and is now president of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

THENARD, M. This celebrated French chymist was born in 1777. He early applied himself to the study of chymistry, and with such success, that at the age of 20, he was a chymical teacher in the principal public laboratories of Paris, and at the polytechnic school. When he was 26, he was made professor of chymistry in the college of France, and he soon after succeeded the celebrated Fourcroy, as a member of the Institute. In conjunction with Gay-Lussac, he published in 1810, a highly interesting work, entitled "Physico Chymical Enquiries." He has also distinguished himself by several other scientific publications.

THORVALDSEN, Albert, was born at Copenhagen in 1772. He is the son of an Icelander

who lived in that city. From his infancy he was fond of the comparatively rude carvings of his father, who was a stonecuttter, and who had the sagacity to perceive the talents of his son. He accordingly placed him in the free drawing-school at Copenhagen. After displaying great talents there, particularly in modelling in clay, and receiving several prizes, he was sent to Rome, where he resided for some time, giving the most assiduous attention to his favourite pursuits. His first production there, was a model of Jason, which was considered a masterpiece. He was afterwards commissioned to execute the Jason in marble, and from that time has been constantly employed. He has produced several other valuable works. Since the death of Canova, Thorvaldsen and Chantrey may be considered as being at the head of modern sculptors.

TRUMBULL, John, author of M'Fingal, was born in 1750, in Watertown, Conn. His father was the congregational clergyman of that place. He was graduated at Yale College, in 1767, and was admitted to the bar in Connecticut, in 1773, but soon after entered into the office of John Adams, at Boston, as a student. Here he took a lively interest in the passing scenes in politics, and often was a contributor to the papers with great effect. He has resided at Hartford, Conn., since 1781, has passed through a career of high success at the bar, and from 1801 to 1819, was a judge of the superior court in his native state. In 1820, he revised his several works, and an edition of them was published, for which he received a liberal compensation. At the age of seventy five, his conversation is still marked with all that wit and vivacity which have distinguished him.

W

WELLINGTON, the duke of, fourth son of the late earl of Mornington, was born in Ireland, May, 1769. He was first placed at Eton school, and then sent to the military school of Angers, in France. He entered the army as an ensign, and rose by interest and purchase, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in 1793. The next year he commanded a brigade on the continent under the duke of York. In 17—, he accompanied his brother, lord Wellesley, to India, where he rose to the rank of major-general, and to be governor of Seringapatam. On his return to England, in 1805, he married a lady of the family of lord Longford, was sent to Ireland, as secretary of state under the duke of Richmond, and subsequently elected a member of parliament. In 1809, lord Wellington, then sir Arthur Wellesley, was ordered to the Peninsula, as commander in chief of the British forces; and it is to his great talents, and brilliant successes, in Spain and Portugal, that he is principally indebted for his distinguished military reputation During the time he commanded in those countries, he was constantly opposed to Massena, Marmont, and Soult, three of the most distinguished French generals; and on all occasions, he proved himself their equal as a general and as a commander. For his services there, he was created duke of Rodrigo, with the rank of a grandee of Spain, by the Spanish regency, and was successively made an earl and a marquis, by his own government, with a pension of 4,000*l.* per annum, and a present from parliament of 200,000*l.* In 1813, after the disasters of Buonaparte in Russia, lord Wellington forced the passage of the Bidassoa and entered France. The restoration of the Bourbons following, and peace taking place soon after, he returned to England, and was rewarded for his services with a dukedom, and a gift from parliament of 400,000*l.* In July, he was nominated ambassador-extraordinary to France, and was then sent to the congress at Vienna He was there on the return of Napoleon from Elba, and was instantly nominated by the allied sovereigns, generalissimo of the European troops. In this capacity he gained the memorable victory at Waterloo, which crowned his fame and put an end to the wars that had so long desolated Europe. He is now a field marshal of the forces, master general of the ordinance, &c. A part of the money voted him by parliament, amounting in all to more than 800,000*l.*, has been appropriated to the purchase of an estate, on which is to be erected for him, a splendid mansion at the public expense.

WILBERFORCE, William, esq., a member of the English parliament, was born in Yorkshire, in the year 1759, and educated at Cambridge, where he became the intimate friend of the late English prime minister, Mr. Pitt. Mr. Wilberforce is particularly distinguished for the active part he has taken in the abolition of the African slave trade. His unshaken perseverance, his untiring zeal, and his unbounded philanthropy on this important subject, as well as on other occasions, entitle him to the highest expressions of applause and gratitude from all good men.

WILKIE, David, esq. This distinguished painter is a native of Scotland, and was born in 1785. Having early displayed a talent for drawing, he was sent at the age of fifteen to the academy at Edinburgh, where he continued several years. He went to London in 1805, and was elected a member of the Royal Academy, in 1812. He is said to be highly successful in painting scenes of domestic life, in the manner of Hogarth, and like that great painter seems never to omit the most trifling circumstance, which can tend to exhibit the spirit of the scene which he means to represent.

WILLIAM FREDERICK, king of the Netherlands, is the son of the stadtholder of the United Provinces, who was expelled from his country by the French, in 1795. He was born at the Hague, in 1772, and married, in 1791, a princess of Prussia. For several years he commanded the Dutch troops opposed to France, but was compelled to abandon his country, and retired to England. In 1813, he was invited by a deputation from Holland, to assume the stadtholdership, but was saluted by the populace as sovereign prince. The congress of Vienna added the Netherlands and Luxemburg to his dominions, and raised him to the rank of king. Since the restoration of peace, he has given his sanction to a new constitution, which had been approved by the states-general, and has since been employed in reducing to order the discordant materials of his kingdom.

WILLIAM FREDERICK, the present sovereign of Wirtemburg, was born in 1781. He married, in 1810, the princess Charlotte of Bavaria, against his inclination, and solely in compliance with the wishes of Napoleon. His marriage has since been dissolved by the pope. While prince royal of Wirtemburg, he commanded the troops of his own country in the allied army, and gave proofs of talents and bravery on several occasions. He succeeded his

father in 1810, at a time when the crown was engaged in disputes with the representatives of the people. He has since given his people a liberal constitution of government.

WORDSWORTH, William, esq. This distinguished English poet was born in the year 1770, and educated at Cambridge. He was in early life an enthusiast in the cause of liberty; and, in consequence of his political views, he at one time contemplated an establishment in the United States, with his friend, Mr. Coleridge and others. Mr. Wordsworth is considered as at the head of what is termed the Lake School of poetry; a poetical style of writing, novel and simple in the extreme, which has been assailed by the weapons of ridicule, satire, and argument; but which has nevertheless found many admirers and imitators. Mr. Wordsworth has published "The White Doe of Rylstone," "Peter Bell," "The Wagoner," and many other poems.

Y

YORK, the duke of, is the second son of his late majesty, George III. He was born in 1763 and educated by the same instructors as his brother, the present king of England. He was, when young, presented to the lay bishoprick of Osnaburg, and made grand master of the order of the Bath, by his father. Being destined for the army, he was sent to Germany, where he obtained a knowledge of the language and tactics of the country. He was subsequently sent to the continent as commander of the British forces, and was for some time employed there in the military movements of that period. Never, however, much to his credit as a soldier or officer. On one occasion, he was compelled to capitulate to the French. On the investigation of the charges against him for malversations in office, by the house of commons, he resigned his commission, but has since been reinstated. He was created duke of York and Albany in 1784. In 1791 he married a daughter of Frederick William, king of Prussia. The duke is heir presumptive to the throne of England on the death of the present king.

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